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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CONO.- DEFLECT

PART V

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologists, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

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IN SIX VOLUMES

VOLUME II

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Böhem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

[illegible] See *Hamilton*.

=Syn. 1 and 3. [illegible] See *victory*.

[illegible]

Who [illegible]
By [illegible]
M[illegible] P. L., i. 6[illegible]

In arguing too, the parson own'd his skill,
For even though vanquish'd, he could argue still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vill., l. 212.

No creed without faith will ever satisfy the great human heart [illegible] conquer the great human heart.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 227.

By the learning acts from [illegible] which she subdued.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and subjugated Europe.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 250.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath won, and
Ever to conquer, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Ready to conquer or to die.
Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable*; as *conquer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge [illegible] which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'ker-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess*.] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement*, *conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conquerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment*.] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nine of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

conqueror (kong'kėr-or), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour*, *conquerar*, < OF. *conquereor*, *conquereor*, *conquereur*, *cunquerur* (= Sp. *conquerador*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor*, *conquisitor*, *conquaestor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conqueroure*, and that is Cryst to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerors* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin) the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense: see extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a *conqueror*. The name *conqueror*, conquestor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning, of purchaser or acquirer. *E. A. Freeman*.

Syn. See *victor*.

conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest*, < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, f., F. *conquête*, f. (*conquêt*, m., acquisition). = Pr. *conquist*, *conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto*, *conquista*, < ML. *conquisitus*, *conquistus*, *conquestus*, n., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista*, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), -*a*, -*um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest*, *inquest*, *request*.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms: victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller*.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
Prescott.

Specifically—3. The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
Milton, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—6. In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester*, *conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio*(*n*-), < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com*-, together, + *queri*, complain: see *querrel*[1], *querulous*.] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

conquet (kong-kwet'), *n.* [< F. *conquêt*: see *conquest*.] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. [Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.]

conquisition† (kong-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio*(*n*-), a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer*.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.
Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer, < *conquista*, conquest: see *conquest* and *conquer*.] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors*.
Is. Taylor.

consacre†, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare*, *consagrare*, < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor: consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family." *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

consanguineal (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne*.

consanguinean (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 78.

consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com*-, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin*-), blood: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of the same blood: related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous*? am I not of her blood?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—2. Of the same father by different wives: characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Maine*.—3. Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita*(*t*-)*s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity*;
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

consarcination† (kon-sär-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com*-, together, + **sarcinare*, *sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey*.

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience*, *concience*, *conciens*, < OF. *conscience*, *concience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia*, *cosciencia* = Sp. *conciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *coscienza*, *coscienza*, < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com*-, together, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] 1. Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.
Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwit].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5422.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. *Locke*, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4. — **7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience. — **A clean** or **clear conscience**, a conscience void of reproach. — **A good conscience**, an approving conscience. — **Case of conscience**, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service. — **Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed. — **Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts. — **In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

To free one's conscience. See *free*. — **To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise *a matter of conscience*. — **To make conscience†**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*[2].] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists. *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-si-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *consciencioso* = It. *cosciencioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-si-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-si-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience;* as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
Cas. Are you so *conscionable?*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

conscionably† (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed. *R. Crashaw*, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
Milton, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation. *James Mill*, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically — **2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness;* the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who *overcomes*
By force, hath *overcome* but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.
Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable;* as *conquer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess*.] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement, conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conquerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment*.] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Calès his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

conqueror (kong'kėr-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour, conquerur*, < OF. *conqueror, conquereor, conquereur, cunquerur* (= Sp. *conqueridor*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor, conquistor, conquæstor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerours* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin), the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense. See extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a *conqueror*. The name *conqueror*, conquæstor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning, of purchaser or acquirer. *E. A. Freeman.*

=**Syn.** See *victor*.

conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest*, < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, f., F. *conquête*, f. (*conquêt*, m., acquisition), = Pr. *conquist, conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto, conquista*, < ML. *conquisitus, conquistus, conquestus*, m., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista*, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), *-a, -um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest, inquest, request*.] **1.** The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
Prescott.

Specifically—**3.** The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
Milton, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—**6.** In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio(n-)*, < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com-*, together, + *queri*, complain: see *querrel*[1], *querulous*.] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

conquet (kong-kwet'), *n.* [< F. *conquêt:* see *conquest*.] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. [Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.]

conquisition† (kong-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio(n-)*, a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer*.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.
Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer, < *conquista*, conquest: see *conquest* and *conquer*.] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors*.
Is. Taylor.

consacre†, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare*, < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

consanguineal (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

consanguinean (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 78.

consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous?* am I not of her blood?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—**2.** Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Maine.*—**3.** Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity;*
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

consarcination† (kon-sär-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + **sarcinare, sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience, conscience, conciens*, < OF. *conscience, conscience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia, cossiencia* = Sp. *consciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *conscienza, coscienza*, < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com-*, together, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] **1.** Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.
Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwit].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. *Locke*, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4.—**7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience.—**A clean** or **clear conscience**, a conscience void of reproach.—**A good conscience**, an approving conscience.—**Case of conscience**, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service.—**Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed.—**Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts.—**In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

To free one's conscience. See *free*.—**To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise *a matter of conscience*.—**To make conscience†**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*².] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists. *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-si-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *consciencioso* = It. *coscienzioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-si-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-si-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience;* as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
Cas. Are you so *conscionable?*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

conscionably† (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed. *R. Crashaw*, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
Milton, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation. *James Mill*, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically — **2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness;* the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's, without the smallest *consciousness* of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful *consciousness* that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Data of consciousness, See *datum*.—**Double consciousness**, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunglison*.—**Fact of consciousness**. See *fact*.

consciovoluntary (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [< *conscious* (L. *conscius*) + *voluntary*.] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

consciuncle† (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [Irreg. < *conscience* + dim. *-uncle*.] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *consciuncles*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 66.

conscribe† (kon-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= D. *conscriberen* = G. *conscribiren* = Dan. *konskribere* = Sw. *konskribera* = OF. *conscrire* = It. *conscrivere*, < L. *conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, < *com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (whiche was not smalle) was *conscribed* and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was *conscripted*.
The Century, XXXII. 950.

conscript (kon'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conscrit* = Sp. Pg. *conscripto* = It. *conscritto* = D. *conscrit*, < L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting
Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

II. *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the *conscript* shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.

conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *conscription* = Sp. *conscripcion* = Pg. *conscripção* = D. *conscriptie* = G. *conscription* = Dan. Sw. *konskription*, < L. *conscriptio(n-)*, a drawing up in writing, LL. a conscription, < *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] 1†. An enrolling or registering.

Conscription of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

Specifically—2. A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hanaran, on account of the *conscription*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.

conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *conscription* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

conseasonal (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *season* + *-al*.] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> It. *consecrare*, *consegrare* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = F. *consacrer*, consecrate: see *consacre*), < *com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consacre*.] 1. To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, 1.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

If the *consecrated* bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more.
Book of Common Prayer, The Communion.

When a Man has *Consecrated* anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot *consecrate*—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have *consecrated* it, far above our poor power to add or detract.
Lincoln, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

2. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, 2 (*a*).—3. To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—
These Idylls.
Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls of the King.

4. To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.
Campbell, Hallowed Ground.

5. To place among the gods; apotheosize.—6. To enroll among the saints; canonize.—**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, etc. See *devote*.

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [< L. *consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprys is Paphon, that was a temple *consecrate* to Venus. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

Assembled in that *consecrate* place.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Th' imperial seat; to virtue *consecrate*.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

consecratedness (kon'sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *consecracioun* = F. *consécration* = Pr. *consecracion* = Sp. *consagracion*, *consecracion* = Pg. *consagração* = It. *consagrazione*, *consacrazione*, *consecrazione*, < L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] 1. The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.
Num. vi. 7.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South*.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his *consecration*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 383.

(*b*) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (*c*) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the *institution*; (2) the *oblation*, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or *invocation*. (*d*) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—3. Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—4. In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

consecrator (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consécrateur* = It. *consecratore*, < LL. *consecrator*, < L. *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

consecratory (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consecrate* + *-ory*; = Pg. *consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecratorie*, Eucharisticall, and so forth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Consecratory words.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.

consectaneous (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *consectaneus*, following after, consequent, < L. *consectari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

consectary† (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consectarius*, that follows logically, < *consectari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise.
Sir T. Browne.

II. *n.* A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

consecute† (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] 1. To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires.
Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. 23.

2. To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell.
State Papers, ii. 389. (*Nares*.)

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *consécution* = Pr. *consecutio* = Sp. *consecucion* = Pg. *consecução* = It. *consecuzione*, < L. *consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] 1. The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises.
Sir M. Hale.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element. *B. P. Bowne*.

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle ὥστε are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 163.

Consecution month, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.—**Consecution of tenses**, Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

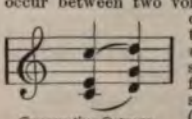
consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if **consecutivus*, < *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

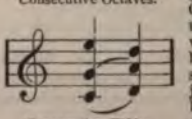
Fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

Consecutive combination. See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of


Consecutive Octaves.


Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle**, in *logic*, a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then*, *so*, *therefore*, etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles**, in *magnetism*. See *magnet*.—**Consecutive symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

II. *n. pl.* In *music*, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives**, in *music*, a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives*. The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden*: as, *covered* octaves, *covered* fifths.

consecutively (kọn-sek′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

consecutiveness (kọn-sek′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

conseil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council*.

conseminate† (kọn-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*, *seminal*.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey*.

consenescence†, **consenescency**† (kon-sẹ̄-nes′-ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *consenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *consenescere*, grow old together, < *com-*, together, + *senescere*, grow old: see *senescent*.] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consenescence* and decay.
Ray, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

consense[1]†, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence*; < OF. *consence*, *cunsence*, f. and m., *cunsense*, *consense*, m., = Pr. *consensa*, f., = Pg. It. *consenso*, m., < ML. *consentia*, f., or *consensus*, m., consent, agreement: see *consensus*, *consent*.] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte. *Ancren Riwle*.

consense[2]†, *n.* [< *con-* + *sense*.] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth*.

consension (kọn-sen′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *consencion*, *consention*, *consenson*, < L. *consensio(n-)*, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*, *consensus*.] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley*, Sermons, ii.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 161.

consensual (kọn-sen′sụ̄-ạl), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensual*, made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al*.] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a *consensual* jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian."
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.*, excited or caused by sympathetic action and not by conscious volition.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 540.

Consensual contract, in *civil law*, a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforcible on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the Obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract*. The Consensus draws with it the Obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Literæ or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 322.

Consensual motions, in *physiol.*, two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

consensus (kọn-sen′sus), *n.* [< L. *consensus* (ML. also *consentia*: see *consense*[1]), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

Consensus Genevensis, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

consent (kọn-sent′), *v.* [< ME. *consenten*, earlier *kunsenten*, < OF. *consentir*, *cunsentir*, F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire*, < L. *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-*, together, + *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel: see *sense* and *scent*, *sent*[2], and cf. *assent*, *dissent*, *resent*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller*.

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 313.

His manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 140.

=Syn. See list under *accede*. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. See *allow*[1].

II.† *trans.* To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story.
Milton.

consent (kọn-sent′), *n.* [< ME. *consente*, < OF. *consente*; from the verb.] 1. Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I saie for me with full *concente*,
Thi likyng all will I fulfille. *York Plays*, p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affermed and confermed, by the assente and *consente* and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent*, like so many wild geese.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concourse of their wills is called *consent*. *Hobbes*, Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say,
"You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."
Crabbe, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [Archaic.]

We . . . do glue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul. *Bacon*, Deformity.

The rich results of the divine *consents*
Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover,
The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.
Emerson, Blight.

6. In *pathol.*, an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy*.—**Age of consent.** See *age*, *n.*, 3.—**Syn. 1.** *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. See *assent*.

consentable (kọn-sen′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *consent* + *-able*.] In *Pennsylvania law*, having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

consentaneity (kọn-sen-tạ-nē′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *consentaneus*, agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity*.] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.
London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.

consentaneous (kon-sen-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo*, < L. *consentaneus*, agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought.
Encyc. Brit., II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 270.

consentaneously (kon-sen-tā′nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordantly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself. *Boyle*.

consentaneousness (kon-sen-tā′nẹ̄-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter*.

consentant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *consentant*, ppr. of *consentir*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer*.

consenter (kọn-sen′tẽr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason].
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 28.

consentience (kọn-sen′shiens), *n.* [< *consentient*: see *-ence*.] The sum of the psychical activities of an animal whose varied sensations converge to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being distinctly conscious of it; imperfect or undeveloped consciousness in general.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This unintellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience*.
Mivart, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.

consentient (kọn-sen′shient), *a.* [= Sp. *consenciente* = Pg. *consensiente* = It. *consenziente*, < L. *consentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*, and cf. *consentant*.] 1. Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient* testimony.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson*.

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

consentingly (kọn-sen′ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor*.

consentment† (kọn-sent′ment), *n.* [ME. *consentement*; < OF. (and F.) *consentement* = Sp. *consentimiento* = Pg. It. *consentimento*, < ML. *consentimentum*, consent, < L. *consentire*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Consent.

consequence (kon′sẹ̄-kwens), *n.* [= F. *conséquence* = Sp. *consecuencia* = Pg. *consequencia* = It. *conseguenza*, *conseguenzia* (obs.), *consequenza* = D. *konsekwentie* = G. *consequenz* = Dan. *konsekvents*, consequence, < L. *consequentia*, < *consequen(t-)s*, ppr., consequent: see *consequent*.] 1†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton, P. L., x. 384.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter *consequence:* for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.
Milton, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural *consequence* of the prejudices I had been encouraging.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural *consequences* of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism set things right?
No — majors soon with minors fight;
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind.
Prior, Alma, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in *logic*, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the *antecedent*, and one conclusion, the *consequent*, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the *consequence*.—5. (*a*) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, or no *consequence*.

A night is but small breath, and little pause,
To answer matters of this *consequence*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no *consequence* how the affairs of mankind go.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 488.

(*b*) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of *consequence*.

Their people are . . . of as little *consequence* as women and children.
Swift.

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of *consequence*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the *consequence*, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently.—**In consequence of,** as the effect of; by reason of; through.—**Syn. 2.** *Result, Issue*, etc. See *effect*.

consequence† (kon'sē-kwens), *v. i.* [< *consequence, n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

consequent (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *consequent*, < OF. *consequent*, F. *conséquent* = Sp. *consecuente* = Pg. *consequente* = It. *conseguente* = D. *konsekwent* = G. *consequent* = Dan. *konsekvent*, consequent, < L. *consequen(t-)s*, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἐπόμενον), prop. ppr. of *consequi*, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. *conseguir*, obtain, = It. *conseguire*, obtain, follow), < *com-*, together, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, second*, and cf. *subsequent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to:* as, the war and the *consequent* poverty; the poverty *consequent on* the war.

The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal.
Locke.

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes *consequent upon* the murder of Mr. Perceval.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2†. Following in time; subsequent.

Thy memory,
After thy life, in brazen characters
Shall monumentally be register'd
To ages *consequent*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a *consequent* action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually *consequent*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 32.

Consequent factor, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last.—**Consequent poles** of a magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *consequente*, n.; from the adj.] **1.** Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

Those envies that I see pursue me
Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 538.

2. In *logic:* (*a*) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See *antecedent*. (*b*) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).—3. In *music*, same as *comes*, 3.—**Consequent of a ratio,** in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m to n, n is the consequent and m the antecedent.—**Fallacy of the consequent.** See *fallacy*.

consequential (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consequentia*, consequence (see *consequence*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.
Prior.

The expansion of trade and production, and the *consequential* increase of social and national well-being.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 30.

2†. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important.
Boswell, Johnson (æt. 64).

His stately and *consequential* pace.
Scott.

Consequential losses or **damages,** in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done.
Roger North, Examen, p. 29.

consequentially (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent.—**2.** With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequentially*.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures.
South.

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?
Addison.

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.
R. R. Peake, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.]—**2.** Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* **1.** By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

2†. Subsequently.

Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queenes maiestics presence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 287.

—**Syn.** *Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

consequentness (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.
Sir K. Digby, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

consertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *consertio(n-)*, < L. *conserere*, pp. *consertus*, put together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, bind, join. Cf. *concert*.] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [Rare.]

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
Consertion of design, how exquisite!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

conservable (kon-sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< LL. *conservabilis*, < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

conservancy (kon-sėr'van-si), *n.* [< ML. *conservantia*, < L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *conservant*.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the *conservancy* of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 404.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

conservation (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conservation* = Pr. *conservatio* = Sp. *conservacion* = Pg. *conservação* = It. *conservazione*, < L. *conservatio(n-)*, < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] **1.** The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Certayne ordinauncez and ruellez . . . concernyng the said crafte . . . and for the *conservacion* of the politick gouernance of the same.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

They judged the *conservation*, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of *Conservation* from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence.—**Conservation of energy.** See *energy*.

conservational (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conservation* + *-al*.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sėr'va-tizm), *n.* [For **conservativism*, < *conservative* + *-ism*.] **1.** The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the *conservatism* of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning *conservatism* was not the least.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

The hard *conservatism* which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See *conservative, n.*, 3.

I advocate . . . neither *Conservatism* nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 11.

conservative (kon-sėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatif* (> D. *conservatief* = G. *conservativ* = Dan. *konservativ*) = Sp. Pg. It. *conservativo*, < ML. *conservativus*, < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep, preserve: see *conserve, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

This place of which I telle, . . .
Ys sette amyddys of these three,
Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
As most *conservatif* the soun.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 339.

I refer to their respective *conservative* principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.
Calhoun, Works, I. 37.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xi.

Specifically—**3.** In *politics:* (*a*) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, xviii.

Hence—(*b*) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

Conservative force. See *force.*—**Conservative system,** in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy.*

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System.*
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxii.

The conservative faculty, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.
Jer. Taylor, Confirmation, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical.*

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

conservatively (kon-sėr′va-tiv-li), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

conservativeness (kon-sėr′va-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

conservatoire (kon-ser-va-twor′), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio* = G. *conservatorium* (> Dan. *konservatorium*), < ML. *conservatorium:* see *conservatory, n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory,* 3.

conservator (kon′sėr-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conservateur* = Sp. Pg. *conservador* = It. *conservatore,* < L. *conservator,* < *conservare,* pp. *conservatus,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **1.** A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservatour* flyntstone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically—**2.** A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [Connecticut.]—**Apostolic conservator,** or **conservator of the apostolic privileges,** a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university.—**Conservators of the peace,** officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

conservatory (kon-sėr′va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. *conservatorio,* < ML. **conservatorius* (cf. *conservatorium,* n.: see II.), < L. *conservatus,* pp. of *conservare,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the adj.; in the second and third senses, = F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio,* < ML. *conservatorium,* lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius,* adj.: see I., and cf. *conservatoire.*] **1†.** A preservative.

A *conservatory* of life. *Bacon.*

In Christ's law non concupisces is . . . the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.—**3.** A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

conservatrix (kon′sėr-vā-triks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of *conservator.*

conserve (kọn-sėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved,* ppr. *conserving.* [< ME. *conserven* = D. *conserveren* = G. *conserviren* = Dan. *konservere,* < OF. *conserver,* F. *conserver* = Sp. Pg. *conservar* = It. *conservare,* < L. *conservare,* keep, retain, preserve, < *com-,* together, + *servare,* hold, keep. Cf. *preserve, reserve,* and see *serve.*] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishiug; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyf withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe *conserve,*
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea—that *conserves* it; ideas only save races.
Emerson, Misc., p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 133.

conserve (kon′sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *conserve* = D. *konserf* = G. *conserve* = Dan. *konserver,* pl., = Sw. *konserf,* < OF. (and F.) *conserve* = Sp. Pg. It. *conserva* (ML. *conserva,* a fish-pond); from the verb.] **1.** That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve,* and keep them dry.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve*
And keeper of the remenaunt.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

conserver (kọn-sėr′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

consession† (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *session.* Cf. L. *consessus,* of same sense.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

consessor† (kọn-ses′or), *n.* [L., < *considere,* pp. *consessus,* sit together, < *com-,* together, + *sidĕre,* seat one's self, akin to *sedēre* = E. *sit.*] One who sits with others. *Bailey.*

consider (kọn-sid′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *consideren,* < OF. *considerer,* F. *considérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *considerar* = It. *considerare,* < L. *considerare,* look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augurial term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sidereal,* and cf. *desiderate, desire.* For the sense, cf. *contemplate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart. Deut. iv. 39.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should *consider* rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I *consider* her.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

"*Consider* well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

Consider mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.
Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.*

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hence—**6.** To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Meditate upon, Reflect upon,* etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve.—**4.** To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider.* Eccl. vii. 14.

Logic *considereth of* many things as they are in notion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden, Fables.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

considerability† (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *considerable:* see *-ability.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.
Allestree, Sermons, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

considerable (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *considérable* = Sp. *considerable* = Pg. *consideravel* = It. *considerabile,* < ML. *considerabilis,* < L. *considerare,* observe, attend to, consider: see *consider.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable,* because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

It is *considerable,* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Wilkins.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. *Everett*, Orations, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Considerable sums of money. *Clarendon.*

A body of a very *considerable* thickness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 10.

II. *n.* **1†.** A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

considerably (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

considerance† (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *consideraunce*, < OF. *considerance* = Pr. *consideransa* = It. *consideranza* (obs.), < L. *considerantia*, < *consideran(t-)s*, ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Consideraunce is taken atte prudence
What mon we moost enforme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

considerate (kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerado* = It. *considerato*, < L. *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. *Emerson*, History.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 183.

considerately (kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

considerateness (kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* **1.** Prudence; calm deliberation.—**2.** Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

consideration (kon-sid-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *considération* = Sp. *consideracion* = Pg. *consideração* = It. *considerazione*, < L. *consideratio(n-)*, consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Twelue intended here a while to haue stayed, but vpon better *consideration*, how meanely we were provided, we left this Island.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

3. Contemplation; observation; heed: with *of*: as, he was acquitted in *consideration of* his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration of* her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell.*

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration for* conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, Freeholder.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gaue them copper, and such things as contented them in *consideration*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

8. In *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration**, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration**, a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration**, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration**, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration**, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration**, in *law*, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration**, original lack of any consideration whatever.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Attention, reflection.

considerative† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *considératif* = It. *considerativo*, < L. as if **consideratīvus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative*; and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

considerator† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerador* = It. *consideratore*, < L. *consideratōr*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

considerer (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They are not skilfull *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

consideringly (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kon-sīn'), *v.* [= D. *konsigneren* = G. *consigniren* = Dan. *konsignere* = Sw. *konsignera*, < F. *consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. *consignar* = It. *consegnare*, < L. *consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviature by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over*: as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. *South.*

Me to some churl in bargain he'll *consign*,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning hived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 196.

4. In *com.*, to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—**5.** To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—**6.** To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

=**Syn.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, etc. See *commit*.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

consignatary (kon-sig'na-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignataries* (-riz). [= F. *consignataire* = Sp. Pg. *consignatario* = It. *consegnatario*, < ML. as if **consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [= D. *konsignatie* = G. *consignation* = Dan. Sw. *konsignation*, < F. *consignation* = Sp. *consignacion* = Pg. *consignação* = It. *consegnazione*, < ML. *consignatio(n-)*, a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] **1†.** The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2†. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—4. In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

consignatory (kon-sig'nā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [< *con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig'nā-tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kon'sīn), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (F. pron. kôn-sē-nyā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kon-sī-nē'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-sī'nėr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignificant (kon-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [< *con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

consignificative (kon-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *con-* + *significative*.] **I.** *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester*.

consignify (kon-sig'ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [< *con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, i. 9.

consignment (kon-sīn'ment), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignation.—2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignments*. *Tatler*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

consignor (kon-sī'nor or kon-si-nôr'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kon-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 179.

consilience (kon-sil'i-ens), *n.* [< *consilient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 233.

consilient (kon-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *-silien(t-)s*, the form in comp. of *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "*consilient* testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

consimilar (kon-sim'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilitude (kon-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

consimility (kon-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 511.

consist (kon-sist'), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. Pg. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < L. *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. Col. i. 17.

2†. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood*, Languages.

Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

True happiness
Consists not *in* the multitude of friends,
But in the worth and choice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

The whole freedom of Man *consists* either *in* Spiritual or Civil Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Which Meldritch and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountred, as if *in* them only had *consisted* the victory. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 25.

The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity *in* which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

Humanity particular *consisteth of* the same parts whereof man *consisteth*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist of* three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists of* a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will *consist* well enough *with* religion. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 36.

It may *consist with* any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist with* God's glory and our ghostly profit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 81.

Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even *with* elegance. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

To consist together, to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

consistence, consistency (kon-sis'tens, -ten-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences*, *consistencies* (-ten-sez, -siz). [= F. *consistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza*, *consistenzia*, < L. as if **consistentia*, < *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

Hence—2. State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,
Treading the crude *consistence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South*, Sermons.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 51.

With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*.

7†. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

consistent (kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *consistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consistente*, < L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] 1. Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 315.

We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Everett*, Orations, I. 196.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

4†. Composed; made up.

The consistories of Zurick and Bazil are wholly *consistent* of laymen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

consistentes (kon-sis-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. (tr. Gr. συνιστάμενοι or συνεστῶτες), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent*, *n.*

consistently (kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 175.

consisting† (kon-sis'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] 1. Having consistence.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or *with* the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

consistorial (kon-sis-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *consistorial* = Sp. Pg. *consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

Consistorial laws. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and *consistorial*? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

Consistorial court. Same as *commissary-court* (*a*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper *Consistorial Court* was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 852.

consistorian (kon-sis-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis′tō-ri or kon′sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *consistorie* = F. *consistoire* = Pr. *consistori* = Sp. Pg. *consistorio* = It. *consistorio*, *consistoro*, < LL. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < L. *consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). **1.** A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false juge . . . sat in his *consistorie*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the *consistory*, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to *consistory*! *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence—**2.** An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole *consistory* of God's ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central *consistory* with lines impassable to treachery. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their *consistories*, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a*) In the *Reformed* (*Dutch*) *Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b*) In the *Reformed* (*French*) *Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.—**4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himselfe . . . performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in *Consistory* amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

In full *consistory*,
When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

II. *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

consition†, *n.* [< L. *consitio*(*n*-), a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A planting together. *Coles*, 1717.

consociate (kon-sō′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [< L. *consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and *consociateth* the most remote regions in participation of their fruits. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds. *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley.* [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

consociate† (kon-sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and *consociates*, so may you be free from service. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

consociation (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *consociatio*(*n*-), < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] **1.** Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governour for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the *consociation* of the United Colonies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a *consociation* of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

consociational (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

consolable (kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [< F. *consolable*, < OF. *consolable* = Sp. *consolable* = Pg. *consolavel*, < L. *consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console*[1] and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not *consolable*. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

consolate† (kon′sō-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] To comfort; console.

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;
That which most grieves mee, most doth *consolate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little *consolated* us. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

consolation (kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *consolation* = Sp. *consolacion* = Pg. *consolação* = It. *consolazione*, < L. *consolatio*(*n*-), < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer *consolation* to the afflicted; to find *consolation* in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. Phile. 7.

He met indeed with cold *consolation* from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Luke ii. 25.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the *consolation* on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 288.

Consolation race, match, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä′tō del mä′re). [It., lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of def. art., contr. of *di* (< L. *de*), of, and *il* (< L. *ille*, this), def. art. masc.; *mare*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

consolator† (kon′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consolateur* = Sp. Pg. *consolador* = It. *consolatore*, < L. *consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick. *Johnson*, Note on the Tempest.

consolatory (kon-sol′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consolatorio*, < L. *consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument. *Milton*, S. A., l. 657.

consolatrix (kon′sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= F. *consolatrice* = It. *consolatrice*, < L. as if **consolatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

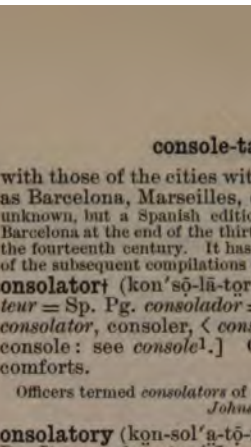
console[1] (kon-sōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [< F. *consoler* = Sp. Pg. *consolar* = It. *consolare*, < L. *consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

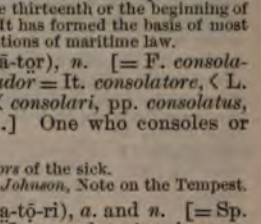
We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction. *Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes, p. 253.

=**Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

console[2] (kon′sōl), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *console* = Dan. *konsol*, < F. *console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.



Console.
Hôtel d'Asserat, Toulouse, France.



Console serving as a buttress.—From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.—**3.** A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight.*

consoler (kon-sō′lèr), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the *Consoler*, soothing every pain. *Whittier*, On a Prayer-Book.

console-table (kon′sōl-tā′bl), *n.* **1.** A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.—**2.** More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

consolida† (kon-sol'i-dä), *n.* [LL. ML., < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

consolidant (kon-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, < L. *consolidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

consolidate (kon-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [< L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> F. *consolider* (> D. *consolideren* = G. *consolidiren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = Pr. *consoldar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebles, but *consolidated* with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently *consolidated* into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should *consolidate* their union.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(*a*) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (*b*) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (*c*) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or benefices into one; (*d*) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). = **Syn.** To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. *intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

consolidate (kon-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became
Consolidate in mind and frame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

consolidated (kon-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a *consolidated* ruling nation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See extract, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a *consolidated* engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

Consolidated bonds. See *bond*[1].—**Consolidated funds**, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (*b*) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (*c*) Consolidated threes. See *consols*.

consolidation (kon-sol-i-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidacion* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, < LL. *consolidatio(n-)*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the *consolidation* of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic *consolidation*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer*.

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Lands Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Companies Clauses *Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It had cylinders 20″ × 24″, four pairs of 48″ diameter driving-wheels, and its weight was 90,000 pounds, of which all but 10,000 was on the driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—**Consolidation** (or **consolidating**) **of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

consolidationist (kon-sol-i-dā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

consolidative (kon-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

consolidator (kon-sol'i-dā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *consolidator*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—2. Specifically, in *pottery-making*, an assemblage of strainers for straining slip.

consolidature (kon-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< *consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey*.

consols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threes," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threes" and "new threes."

A further economy and actual profit would be effected if the "clearing" were made, as among the Scotch banks, by transfers of *consols*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 29.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, < L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consumer*, < L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

consonance (kon'sō-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, < L. *consonantia*, < *consonan(t-)s*, ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is 1; of the octave, 2; of the fifth, 3; of the fourth, 4; of the major sixth, 5; of the major third, 4; of the minor third, 5; of the minor sixth, 5. Also called *concord*.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
Sir H. Wotton.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute *consonances*.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

consonancy (kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,
That by all *consonancy* of reason is like
To cross your estate.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

consonant (kon'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant*, *consunant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, < L. *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, agreeing. II. *n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsonant* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, < L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < L. *consonan(t-)s* (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be *consonant*, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.
Blaserna, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is *consonant* for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 226.

He was *consonant with* himself to the last.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more *consonant to* his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Consonant chord or **harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval.** See *consonance*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. *n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apply*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

consonantal (kon'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged *consonantal* diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

consonantic (kon-sō-nan′tik), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*e*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.
Chambers's Encyc.

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

consonantism (kon′sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [< *consonant* + *-ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

consonantly (kon′sō-nant-li), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

consonantness (kon′sō-nant-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

consonating (kon′sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, q. v.] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

consonous (kon′sō-nus), *a.* [< L. *consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

consopiate† (kon-sō′pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite*.

consopiation† (kon-sō-pi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *consopiate.*] A lulling asleep.

One of his lordship's maxims is that a total abstinence from intemperance . . . is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope*, To Digby.

consopite†, *v. t.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, < *com-* + *sopire*, sleep, < *sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor.*] To compose; lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

consopite†, *a.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

con sordini (kon sôr-dē′nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, < *sordo*, deaf, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd.*] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

consort[1] (kon′sôrt), *n.* [= F. *consort*, m., associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), OF. *consort*, m., *consorte*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *consorte*, < L. *consors* (*consort-*), a partner, brother or sister, ML. a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, < *com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot: see *sort.* Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*[2], *consort*[3].] **1.** A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guiaquil Nut. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*.
Darwin, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

Prince consort, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

consort[1] (kon-sôrt′), *v.* [< *consort*[1], *n.* Cf. *consort*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To associate; unite in company; keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted with* any of the poets of his own youth.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort with* such a treasure. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* **1.** To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted with*?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Consort me quickly *with* the dead!
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.
Locke, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

consort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *consorte*, f., a company, var. of OF. *consorce*, f., < ML. *consortia*, f.; cf. Sp. Pg. *consorcio* = It. *consorzio*, m., < L. *consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, < *consor(t-)s*, a partner: see *consort*[1] (with which *consort*[2] is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*[3].] **1.** An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,
Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Specifically—**2.** A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort*.] *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 1.

A *consort* of roarers for music.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,
If you will be in *consort*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Consort of viols. Same as *chest of viols* (which see, under *chest*[1]).—**To keep consort**†, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,
Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

consort[3]† (kon-sôrt′), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*[2].

Ay caroling of love and jollity,
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

consortable (kon-sôr′ta-bl), *a.* [< *consort*[1] + *-able.*] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, p. 98.

consorter† (kon-sôr′tėr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet.*

consortial (kon-sôr′shal), *a.* [= F. *consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

consortion† (kon-sôr′shon), *n.* [< L. *consortio(n-)*, fellowship, partnership, < *consors* (*consort-*): see *consort*[1], and cf. *consort*[2].] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

consortism (kon′sôr-tizm), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis.*

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 266.

consortium (kon-sôr′shi-um), *n.* [< L. *consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*[2].] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 466.

consortment† (kon-sôrt′ment), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ment.*] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

consortship (kon′sôrt-ship), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 129.

2†. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

consound (kon′sound), *n.* [A corruption of F. *consoude* = Pr. *consouda*, *cossouda* = Sp. *consólida* = Pg. *consolda* = It. *consolida*, < LL. ML. *consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate.*] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

conspecies (kon-spē′shēz), *n.* [NL., < *con-* + *species.*] In *zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnæus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

conspecific (kon-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific.*] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

conspectable† (kon-spek′ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **conspectabilis*, < *conspectare*, see, freq. of L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous.*] Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

conspection† (kon-spek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspection*, < LL. *conspectio(n-)*, < L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous.* Cf. *inspection.*] A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

conspectuity† (kon-spek-tū′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) < L. *conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus.*] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

conspectus (kon-spek′tus), *n.* [= F. *conspect*, a general view, = It. *conspetto*, look, appearance, < L. *conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, < *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect.*] **1.** A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—**2.** A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment.*

consperse (kon-spėrs′), *a.* [< L. *conspersus*, pp. of *conspergere*, sprinkle, < *com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse.*] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conserse* dots or punctures. (*b*) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

conspersion† (kon-spėr′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspersion*, *consparsion*, < LL. *conspersio(n-)*, < L. *conspergere*, sprinkle: see *conserse.*] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

conspicable†, *a.* [< LL. *conspicabilis*, visible, < L. *conspicari*, see, descry, < *conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous.*] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash.*

conspicuity (kon-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **conspicuita(t-)s*, < *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous*.] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

conspicuous (kon-spik′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conspicuo*, < L. *conspicuus*, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < *conspicere*, look at, see, observe, < *com-*, together, + *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, watch, > ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc., and cf. *perspicuous*.] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 545.

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 3.** Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

conspicuously (kon-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (*a*) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(*b*) Eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness (kon-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle*, Colours.

conspiracy (kon-spir′ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [< ME. *conspiracie*, < OF. *conspiracie*, *conspiratie*, < ML. as if **conspiratia*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*. Cf. *conspiration*.] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* [to kill Paul]. Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Intrigue, cabal, machination.

conspirant (kon-spīr′ant), *a.* [< F. *conspirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conspirante*, < L. *conspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conspirare*, conspire: see *conspire*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shak, Lear, v. 3.

conspiration (kon-spi-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conspiracion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *conspiracion*, *conspiration*, F. *conspiration* = Pr. *conspiratio* = Sp. *conspiracion* = Pg. *conspiração* = It. *conspirazione*, < L. *conspiratio(n-)*, < *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiracion*.
J. Udall, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conspirator (kon-spir′ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *conspirador* = It. *conspiratore*, < ML. *conspirator*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.
2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

conspiratress (kon-spir′ā-tres), *n.* [< *conspirator* + *-ess*; = F. *conspiratrice*, etc.] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

conspire (kon-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [< ME. *conspiren*, < OF. *conspirer*, F. *conspirer* = Sp. Pg. *conspirar* = It. *conspirare*, < L. *conspirare*, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < *com-*, together, + *spirare*, blow, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] I. *intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir
In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.
Byrom, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire with* the morning wind.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,
Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,
I think, *conspires* to vex me.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. *Cowper*, The Task, ii. 139.

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.
Emerson, Nature, p. 61.

=**Syn. 2.** To intrigue.—**3.** To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. *trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conspirer (kon-spīr′ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

conspiringly (kon-spīr′ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spē′ri-tō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *spirito*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *cum-* and *spirit*.] In *music*, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

conspissate† (kon-spis′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conspissatus*, p. a., pressed together, < *com-*, together, + *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

conspissation† (kon-spi-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspissatio(n-)*, a thickening, < *conspissatus*, thickened: see *conspissate*.] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

conspurcation† (kon-spėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspurcare*, pp. *conspurcatus*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *spurcare*, defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

constable (kun′sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; < ME. *constable*, *cunstabul*, contr. of *conestable*, *cunestable*, < OF. *conestable*, *cunestable*, *connestable*, F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable* = Sp. *condestable* = Pg. *condestable*, *condestavel* = It. *conestabile*, *conestabole*, *contestabile*, < ML. *conestabulus*, *constabulus*, *conestabulis*, *constabilis*, *comestabulus*, *comestabilis*, *comistabuli*, a constable (in various uses), orig. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. *comes*, a follower, etc.; *stabuli*, gen. of *stabulum*, a stable: see *count*[2] and *stable*[2].] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reëstablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.

The *constabill* of gude Dundè,
The vanguard led before them all.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.

2. An officer chosen to aid in keeping the peace, and to serve legal process in cases of minor importance. In England *constables of hundreds*, or *high constables* (now in many districts called *chief constables*), are appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; *petty constables*, or *constables of vills* or *tithings*, are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry, and are subordinate to the high or chief constables. In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police. And it was provided by an Act of 1872 that for the future no parish *constable* should be appointed unless the County Quarter Session or the Vestry should determine it to be necessary.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 69.

Chief constable, high constable. See above, 2.—**Parish constable,** in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable,** a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (*a*) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *overrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.

constablery (kun′sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constableries* (-riz). [< ME. *constabilrie*, < OF. *constablerie*, *conestablerie*, < ML. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable: see *constabulary*.] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

constableship (kun′sta-bl-ship), *n.* [< *constable* + *-ship*.] The office of a constable.

constablesse†, *n.* [< OF. *conestablesse*; as *constable* + *-ess*.] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablesse* of that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

constablewick (kun′sta-bl-wik), *n.* [< *constable* + *wick* as in *bailiwick*: see *wick*[3].] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, i.

constablish (kon-stab'lish), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *stablish*.] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others. — **Constablished harmony**, in *Swedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

constabulary (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), < *constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary* force.
M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

constance†, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy*.] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer*.

constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* [< ME. *constance*, < OF. *constance*, F. *constance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constancia* = It. *constanza*, *costanza*, < L. *constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, < *constan(t-)s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope *constancy* in wind, or corn in chaff.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And *constancy* lives in realms above.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

3†. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Permanence; uniformity; regularity. — **2.** *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*); *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

constant (kon'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *constant* = Sp. Pg. *constante* = It. *constante*, *costante*, < L. *constan(t-)s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, < *com-*, together, + *stare* = E. *stand*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy.
Cowley, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dulness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically — 2. In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation. — 3. Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My *constant* weary pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 383.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am *constant* as the northern star
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.
N. P. Willis.

6†. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

7†. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*, Hist. of Firmness.

8†. Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

9†. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

10†. Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
Sir W. Temple, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, stanch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

II. *n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 44.

Specifically — (*a*) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as *variables*, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (*b*) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318+.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units by the aid of the tangent galvanometer if the *constants* of the instrument are known.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

Arbitrary constant. See *arbitrary*. — **Circular constant.** See *circular*. — **Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time. — **Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration. — **Constants of color.** See *color*, 1. — **Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000658 of a c. g. s. unit. — **Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

Constantia (kon-stan'shiä), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan"ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, < Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: Κωνσταντίνου, gen. of Κωνσταντῖνος (< L. *Constantinus*, Constantine); πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Constantinopolitan Council, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7. — **Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*. — **Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

constantly (kon'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (*a*) Uniformly; invariably. (*b*) Continually. (*c*) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

(*d*) Perseveringly; persistently.

She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

constantness (kon'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

constat (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (*a*) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (*b*) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kon-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [< F. *constater*, verify, take down, state, < L. *constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] 1. To verify; prove. — 2. To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments. *Bryce*, Ultra Vives, p. 41.

constellate (kon-stel'āt or kon'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [< LL. *constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, < L. *com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, < *stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of Lights *constellated* into
A radiant Throne. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts. *Boyle*, Works, II. 285.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens. *J. Barlow*.

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst ye Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces. *Evelyn*, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

constellation (kon-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constellacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelacion* = Pg. *constellação* = It. *costellazione*, < LL. *constellatio(n-)*, a collection of stars, < *constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] 1. A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Boötes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinoüs (the Eagle and Antinoüs), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinoüs, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned in Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chamæleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phœnix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1690 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Cælum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensæ (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ, etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, siknesse, or *constellacioun* . . .
Causeth ful ofte to doon amys or speken.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

constellatory (kon-stel′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.
Lamb, Elia, p. 249.

consterт, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterd* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parlament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

consternate (kon′stėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association. *Pagan Prince* (1690).

consternation (kon-stėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *consternation* = Sp. *consternacion* = Pg. *consternação* = It. *costernazione*, < L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*. *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

=**Syn.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

constipate (kon′sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> F. *constiper* = Pr. *costipar* = Sp. Pg. *constipar* = It. *costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < L. *constipatus*, pp.] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.
Bacon.

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

constipated (kon′sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *constipation* = Sp. *constipacion* = Pg. *constipação* = It. *costipazione*, < LL. *constipatio(n-)*, < L. *constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] 1†. The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentred, and are united by way of *constipation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constipulation† (kon-stip-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *constipulatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n-)*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmely provides free stable-room and litter for all kinde of consciences. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

constituency (kọn-stit′ū-ẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [< *constituent*: see *-ency*.] 1. A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—2. Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

constituent (kọn-stit′ū-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constituant* = Sp. *constituyente* = Pg. *constituente*, *constituinte* = It. *constituente*, *costituente*, < L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] I. *a.* 1. Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realised through the organism.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

Constituent Assembly. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole,** in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* 1†. One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.
Ruskin.

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.
D. J. Hill, Irving, p. 209.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—4. One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 525.

Conjugate constituents of a matrix. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant,** in *math.*, one of the factors which compose the elements of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1\,b_2 - a_2\,b_1$, the *constituents* are a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2.—**Constituent of a pencil,** of lines or rays, a ray or plane of the pencil.—**Constituent of a range,** in *math.*, a point of the range.

constituently (kọn-stit′ū-ẹnt-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

Constituently, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

constitute (kon′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> F. *constituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constituir* = It. *costituire*, *costituire* = D. *konstituëren* = G. *constituiren* = Dan. *konstituere* = Sw. *konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] 1. To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

Constituting officers and conditions, to rule ouer them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

constituted (kon′sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

Constituted authorities. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole,** in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

constituter (kon′sti-tū-tėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

constitution (kon-sti-tū′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *constitucion*, < OF. *constitucion*, *-tion*, F. *constitution* = Sp. *constitucion* = Pg. *constituição* = It. *costituzione*, *costituzione* = D. *konstitutie* = G. *constitution* = Dan. Sw. *konstitution*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] 1. The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—2. The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the *con-*

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable *constitution*.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the *Constitution* of his Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that *constitution* or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 1.

A good *constitution;* such a *constitution* received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution* of the United States; the British *Constitution;* the *Constitution* of the State of New York; the *constitution* of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a *constitution*—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.
Calhoun, Works, I. 11.

A federal *constitution* is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

Constitutions (*constitutiones*), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it.
H. B. Smith, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy.
Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.—**Apostolic Constitutions.** See *apostolic.*—**British Constitution,** a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—**Constitution coin,** a German coin struck according to the Leipsic rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13½ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—**Constitution of the United States,** or **Federal Constitution,** the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—**Constitutions of Clarendon,** in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Decree of constitution, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

constitutional (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. Pg. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale*, ‹ NL. **constitutionalis*, ‹ L. *constitutio*(*n*-), constitution.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional* walk. —**3.** Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means.
Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly *constitutional* one. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional* government.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional* government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 381.

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 68.

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.
Macaulay.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 300.

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Constitutional convention, in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy.** See *monarchy.*—**Constitutional Union party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. *n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise.* See I., 2.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than two hours.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalisme;* as *constitutional* + *-ism.*] **1.** The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism*.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house.
The Century, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnaliste;* as *constitutional* + *-ist.*] **1.** A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—**2.** An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—**3.** (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.
J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality* of disease. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ạl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing*. [‹ *constitutional*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

constitutionally (kon-sti-tū′shọn-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatisation, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

constitutionary (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *constitutionnaire*, ‹ LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), ‹ L. *constitutio*(*n*-), constitution: see *constitution.*] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionist (kon-sti-tū′shọn-ist), *n.* [‹ *constitution* + *-ist.*] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.
Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

constitutive (kon′sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *constitutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *constitutivo*, ‹ L. as if **constitutivus*, ‹ *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute.*] **1.** Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.
Barrow.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *completive difference* (which see, under *completive*).—**Constitutive mark,** in *logic*, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (*a*) In *logic:* (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles.* (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles.* In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

constitutively (kon'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [< L. *constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] 1. One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

constrain (kon-strān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *constrainen, constreynen, constreignen*, < OF. *constraindre, constreindre, cunstraindre, costreindre*, F. *contraindre* = Pr. *costraigner* = Sp. *constreñir* = Pg. *constranger, constringir* = It. *constringere, costrignere*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> E. *constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict, stringent, strain*[2]. Cf. *distrain, restrain.*] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constreyned* to that Fast. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Resou,
Men sholde *constreyne* no clerke to knauene werkes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. Acts xxviii. 19.

Cruel need
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—5†. To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

constrainable (kon-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *constrain* + *-able*; = F. *contraignable.*] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

constrained (kon-strānd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constrain, v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

constrainedly (kon-strā'ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer (kon-strā'nėr), *n.* One who constrains.

constraint (kon-strānt'), *n.* [< ME. *constreint, constreynte, constrent*, < OF. **constrainte, contrainte*, F. *contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint, contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain.*] 1. Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints.* If I obey them,
I do it freely. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1372.

Specifically—2. Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint.*

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint,** a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint,** the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint,** in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.
Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.

=**Syn. 1.** Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force, n.*

constraintive† (kon-strān'tiv), *a.* [< *constraint* + *-ive.*] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constringe.*] 1. To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—2. To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted.*

constricted (kon-strik'ted), *p. a.* [< *constrict* + *-ed*[2].] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted.* Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *med.*, contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 32.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Suddenly and disproportionally more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

constriction (kon-strik'shon), *n.* [= F. *constriction* = Pr. *constriccio* = Sp. *constriccion* = Pg. *constricção* = It. *costrizione*, < LL. *constrictio(n-)*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] 1. The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (*a*) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (*b*) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

Constrictipedes (kon-strik-ti-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

constrictive (kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *constrictif* = Pr. *costrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *constrictivo* = It. *costrettivo*, < LL. *constrictivus*, < L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

constrictor (kon-strik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *constricteur* = Sp. Pg. *constrictor* = It. *costrittore, costrittore*, < NL. *constrictor*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] I. *n.* 1. That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor.* See *boa.*—3. The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanion constrictor.* See cut under *black-snake.*—**Constrictor arcuum,** one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia.*—**Constrictor isthmi faucium,** the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior,** the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

Constrictores (kon-strik-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor.*] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx.* See *Boidæ, Pythonidæ.*

constringe (kon-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing.* [< L. *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constrict.*] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

constringent (kon-strin'jent), *a.* [= F. *constringent* = Sp. Pg. *constringente* = It. *costringente*, < L. *constringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constringe.*] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.* [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> It. *costruire, construire* = Sp. Pg. *construir* = Pr. F. *construire* (> D. *konstrueren* = G. *construiren* = Dan. *konstruere* = Sw. *konstruera*); cf. *construe*), heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel!
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson.*

3†. To interpret or understand; construe.—4. To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4.=**Syn. 1.** To fabricate, erect, raise.—2. To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe.*

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct.*
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

construct (kon'strukt), *a.* [< L. *constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *gram.*, constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—**Construct state,** in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of.* It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 269.

constructer (kon-struk'tėr), *n.* Same as *constructor.*

construction (kon-struk'shon), *n.* [= D. *konstruktie* = G. *construction* = Dan. Sw. *konstruktion*, < F. *construction* = Pr. *constructio, costructio* = Sp. *construccion* = Pg. *construcção* = It. *costruzione*, < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct, v.*] 1. The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense.
Robertson.

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old *constructions* [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.
J. D. Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 51.

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of *construction*. *Petersen*, tr. by Haagensen.

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a *construction* precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost *construction* as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Foul wresting, and impossible *construction*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,
Let your *constructions* mildly pass it over.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Spectator*, No. 483.

Specifically—7. In *law*: (*a*) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (*b*) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.—8. *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.—9. In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.—10. In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.—**Construction of equations**, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations.—**Pregnant construction**. See *pregnant*.

constructional (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *construction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior *constructional* expedients. *The Century*, XXVIII. 511.

constructionally (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood *constructionally* should be discarded.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

constructionist (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *construction* + *-ist*.] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective.—**Strict constructionist**, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists: the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

construction-way (kon-struk'shon-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *constructif* = Pr. *constructiu* = Pg. *constructivo*, < L. as if **constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 36.

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no *constructive* talent,—he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century*, XXVII. 925.

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markquard] brought in the received *constructive* form of his day. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, *constructive* and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 31.

Statistics are the backbone of *constructive* history.
The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments.—4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

The doctrine of *constructive* treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc. See the nouns.—**Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

constructively (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically—(*a*) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or *constructively*, by notice to his government.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 147.

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or *constructively* immoral on account of their known symbolism.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.

(*b*) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone *constructively*, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 188.

constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See cut under *phrenology*.

constructor (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *constructeur* (> D. *konstrukteur* = Dan. *konstruktör*) = Sp. Pg. *constructor* = It. *costruttore*, < ML. *constructor*, < L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A *constructor* of dials. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the *constructors* of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 140.

At present no question is exciting more attention among our *constructors* than that of the strength of materials.
Science, III. 312.

2†. One who constructs or interprets.

Seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some *constructors* bee made doubtfull, I haue thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.

Sometimes written *constructer*.

Chief constructor, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department.

constructure (kon-struk'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *constructure* = It. *costruttura*, < ML. **constructura*, < L. *construere*, construct: see *construct*, and cf. *structure*.] 1†. Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind.
Blackmore.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

construe (kon'strö or kon-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < ME. *construen*, *constrewen*, construe, interpret, < L. *construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order, so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence; to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessouns and here thynges in Frenche. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frenche, and *construeth* and lerneth an [in] Englische.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, ii. 159.

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.
Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc.

Hence—2. To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire
Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe*
His words to fatal sense. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

=**Syn.** *Interpret*, *Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

constuprate† (kon'stū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constuprated*, ppr. *constuprating*. [< L. *constupratus*, pp. of *constuprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

constupration† (kon-stū-prā'shon), *n.* [= F. *constupration* (obs.), < L. as if **constupratio(n-)*, < *constuprare*, pp. *constupratus*, ravish: see *constuprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

consubsist (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *subsist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two *consubsisting* wills.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *consubstantiel* = Sp. *consustancial* = Pg. *consubstancial* = It. *consustanziale*, < LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holie Ghost.
Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"*Consubstantial* with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ist*.] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiation.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consubstantialité* = Sp. *consustancialidad* = Pg. *consubstancialidade* = It. *consustanzialità*, < LL. *consubstantialita(t-)s*, < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and cf. *consubstantial*.]

I. *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).

II. *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* Church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1026.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consubstantiation* = Sp. *consustanciacion* = Pg. *consubstanciação* = It. *consustanzi-*

azione, ⟨ NL. *consubstantiatio(n-)*, ⟨ *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, *v.*] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. *Hooker.*

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine. . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Savior fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. *Mosheim* (trans.).

consuetude (kon'swē-tūd), *n.* [⟨ ME. *consuetude*, ⟨ OF. *consuetude*, *consietude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, ⟨ L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *custom*.] 1. Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

consuetudinal (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), *a.* [⟨ OF. *consuetudinal*, ⟨ ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), ⟨ L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] Customary.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *consuetudinaire*, F. *consuétudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, ⟨ LL. *consuetudinarius*, ⟨ L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] **I.** *a.* Customary.—**Consuetudinary** or **customary law** (in contradistinction to *written* or *statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 810.

II. *n.*; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [⟨ ML. *consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.
Baker, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 11.

consul (kon'sul), *n.* [⟨ ME. *consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol*, *cossol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, ⟨ L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *cosol*, a consul; prob. ⟨ *consulere*, deliberate, consult; see *consult*, *counsel*.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May 18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 95.

4†. A senator of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . .
Are at the duke's already.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

consulage† (kon'sul-āj), *n.* [⟨ OF. *consulage*, *consulaige*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

consular (kon'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [(ME. *consuler*, n., a consul) = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, ⟨ L. *consularis*, ⟨ *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—2. In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome: (*a*) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Juli Cesar first being *consulor* & eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel.

(*b*) The governor of an imperial province.—2†. A consul.

The pride of the *consulers*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, ⟨ L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, ⟨ *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*3.] 1. The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (*a*) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(*b*) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—3. Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

Would not the world have thought . . . that the courage I exerted in my *consulate* was merely accidental?
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, VI. i.

consulate-general (kon'sū-lāt-jen'e-ral), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1883.

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'e-ral), *n.* A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated *C. G.*

The salaries of the *consuls-general* vary from $4,000, as at Antwerp, to $10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* [⟨ *consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.* [⟨ F. *consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, ⟨ L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

3†. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first *with* his heart.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

consult† (kon-sult' or kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, ⟨ ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] 1. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
Dryden, Fables.

consultable (kon-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

consultant (kon-sul'tant), *n.* [⟨ F. *consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

consultary (kon-sul'ta-ri), *a.* [⟨ *consult* + *-ary*1.] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultacion* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, ⟨ L. *consultatio(n-)*, a consultation, ⟨ *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his Time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Writ of consultation, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

consultative (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *consultatif*, ⟨ L. as if **consultativus*, ⟨ *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coactive.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

consultatory (kon-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **consultatorius*, ⟨ *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and *-atory*.] Advisory.

consulter (kon-sul'tėr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

consulting (kon-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult*, *v.*; in comp. the verbal n. of *consult*, *v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

consultive (kon-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo*; as *consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

consultively† (kon-sul'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

consumable (kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

consumah, consumar (kon'sum-ä, -är), *n.* [Also written *consummah*, *consummar*, and *consammar*; repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps ⟨ *khwān*, a tray, + *samān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansamah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant. *T. Williamson*, East India Vade Mecum.

consume (kon-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming*. [⟨ ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, ⟨ OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, ⟨ L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, ⟨ *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume*, *desume*, *presume*, *resume*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and *consumed* his liver.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and *consume* us day by day.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — **2.** To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets *consumes* our chiefe Commodities. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater sumes of money to furnish such a voiage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their *consumed* estats would amounte too.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being *consumed* otherwise than nonproductively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and *consumed* with age.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

He was *consumed* to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may *consume* them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and *consume* their mischiefs.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he *consumes* the day.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be *consumed* in keen recollections.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

=**Syn.** *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall *consume* away. Zech. xiv. 12.

I *consume*
In languishing affections for that trespass.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells *consumed* apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

consumedly (kon-sū'med-li), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*.
Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, iii. 1.

consumeless (kon-sūm'les), *a.* [⟨ *consume* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

consumer (kon-sū'mėr), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the *consumer* of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darknesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The *consumers* of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer*.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive *consumers*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

consumingly (kon-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

consummah, consummar, *n.* See *consumah*.

consummate (kon-sum'āt or kon'sum-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating*. [⟨ L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (⟩ It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*², *summation*.] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully *consummated*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to *consummate* the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — **2.** To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kon-sum'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consummado* = It. *consummato*, ⟨ L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower. *Milton*, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and *consummate* Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with *consummate* skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend. *Macaulay*, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with *consummate* judgment as well as indomitable courage.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kon-sum'āt-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kon-su-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consommation* = Sp. *consumacion* = Pg. *consummação* = It. *consumazione*, ⟨ L. *consummatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to — 'tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison*, Spectator.

Consummation of marriage, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse. — **Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

consummative (kon-sum'a-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, ⟨ L. as if **consummativus*, ⟨ *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

consummator (kon'sum-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consommateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, ⟨ LL. *consummator*, ⟨ L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate*, *v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consummatory (kon-sum'a-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ *consummate* + *-ory*.] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne*. [Rare.]

consumpt†, *a.* [ME., ⟨ L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpt*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great veniaunce, and vnto the deeth almost *consumpt*.
Wyclif, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

consumpt (kon-sumpt'), *n.* [⟨ ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), ⟨ L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

consumption (kon-sump'shon), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consuncion* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consunzione*, ⟨ L. *consumptio*(*n*-), a consuming, wasting, ⟨ *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — **2.** Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to *Consumption* as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of *consumption* is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*.
Woodward.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (*b*) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-evils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boyling Lepry, and *Consumption*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

consumptional† (kon-sump'shon-al), *a.* [⟨ *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive. *Fuller*.

consumptionary† (kon-sump'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [⟨ *consumption* + *-ary*¹.] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden*, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

consumptioner† (kon-sump'shon-ėr), *n.* [⟨ *consumption* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Darenant*. [Rare.] — **2.** A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 35.

consumptive (kon-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, ⟨ L. as if **consumptivus*, ⟨ *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris. — **3.** Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden*.

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

II. *n.* One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—**Consumptive's-weed,** the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodyction glutinosum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

consumptively (kon-sump′tiv-li), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

consumptiveness (kon-sump′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

consute (kon-sūt′), *a.* [< L. *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suere* = E. *sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

consutile†, *a.* [< L. **consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey*.

contabescence (kon-tā-bes′ens), *n.* [= F. *contabescence*; as *contabescent* + *-ce*[3]: see *-ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

contabescent (kon-tā-bes′ent), *a.* [= F. *contabescent*, < L. *contabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away.—2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as *contabescent*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 193.

contabulate†, *v. t.* [< L. *contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey*. Also *cotabulate*.

contabulation†, *n.* [< L. *contabulatio(n-)*, < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

contack†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contacour†, *n.* See *conteckour*.

contact (kon′takt), *n.* [= F. *contact* = Sp. Pg. *contacto* = It. *contatto*, < L. *contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1. A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct *contact*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact,** in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact.** See *chord*.—**Contact action,** the action by which a substance causes changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit,** a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. The copper-mines in Connecticut and New Jersey, the first worked in the United States, were opened on deposits of this kind, which occupied a position between the trappean rock and the sandstone, or between the latter and the underlying crystalline masses.—**Contact goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces,** contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the *n*th order,** in *math.*, coincidence of $n + 1$ consecutive points.—**Contact of two curves,** in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact,** contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

contact (kon′takt), *v. i.* [< *contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [Rare.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have *contacted* with each side of the hole.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 328.

contact-breaker (kon′takt-brā′kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

contaction† (kon-tak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contactio(n-)*, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

contact-level (kon′takt-lev′el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

contact-lever (kon′takt-lev′ėr), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer.** See *goniometer*.

contactual (kon-tak′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote. *Pop. Encyc.*

contadina (kon-tä-dē′nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-näz). [It., fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

contadino (kon-tä-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, shire, = E. *county*[1], q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 452, note.

contagia, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

contagion (kon-tā′jon), *n.* [= F. *contagion* = Sp. *contagion* = Pg. *contagião* = It. *contagione*, < L. *contagio(n-)*, also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission through the atmosphere by floating germs or miasmata. There are, however, cases of transmission which do not fall under either of these divisions, and there are some which fall under both. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Hence—2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll—whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholike Idolatrie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example. *Bp. Gauden.*

3. Contagium.—4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

contagioned (kon-tā′jond), *a.* [< *contagion* + *-ed*[2].] Affected by contagion.

contagionist (kon-tā′jon-ist), *n.* [= F. *contagionniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

contagious (kon-tā′jus), *a.* [= F. *contagieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagioso*, < LL. *contagiosus*, contagious, < L. *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror. *Glover*, Leonidas.

Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth
Escaping from so many hearts at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [Rare.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

contagiously (kon-tā′jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

contagiousness (kon-tā′jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

contagium (kon-tā′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-ä). [= F. *contage* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagio*, < L. *contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*.—2. The morbific matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagia* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst. *The Sanitarian*, XV. 293.

contain (kon-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *containen*, *conteinen*, *contenen*, *conteynen*, *cunteynen*, < OF. *contenir*, *cuntenir*, F. *contenir* = Pr. *contener*, *contenir* = Sp. *contener* = Pg. *conter* = It. *contenere*, < L. *continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from L. *continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*[1], *content*[2], *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee. 1 Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature *contain* no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores *contain*, bring forth.
Milton, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basiliske, which was so great that it would easily *containe* the body of a very corpulent man. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel *contains* two gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]
Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
Containing her affection unto Benedick.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings
Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths,
Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

5†. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counseile, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 77.

6†. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeannce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry,
But I'll *contain myself*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To embrace, include.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home. *Bunyan*, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2†. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 292.

3†. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Meliors the schene
Wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere,
How that komeli knigt *kunteyned* on his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3301.

containable (kon-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *contain* + *-able*.] That may be contained or comprised.

containant† (kon-tā′nant), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. F. *contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

container (kon-tā′nèr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

containment (kon-tān′ment), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ment*.] That which is contained or comprised; extent; contents. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

contak†, contake†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contakion (kon-tā′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-ä). [MGr. *κοντάκιον*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *κοντάκιον*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*κοντάκιον*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. *κοντάκιον*, dim. of *κόνταξ*, a shaft, < Gr. *κοντός*, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. *κοντός*, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (*b*) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

contaminable (kon-tam′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [< L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> F. *contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

=**Syn.** To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,
Have no renewing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.
Science, III. 338.

contamination (kon-tam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contamination* = Sp. *contaminacion* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio(n-)*, < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

contaminative (kon-tam′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *contaminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to contaminate.

contango (kon-tang′gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

Contango is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 458.

Contango day, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

contankerous (kon-tang′ke-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

conteck†, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *contec*, *contek*, *conteck*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *contequier*, *contecquier*, *contechier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + **tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*, *content*[3]. Hence, prob., *contankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] **1.** Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

Contek with bloody knyf and scharp manace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *conteke* and fool-hastifnesse
He hath a right gret besinesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,
But kindle coales of *conteck* and yre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thei . . . token this kyngis seruauntis, and punishiden with *conteke* and killiden hem.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

conteck†, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *conteck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,
And *conteckede* for this holy bodi, and faste to gade ere sette.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

conteckour†, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacowre*); < *conteck*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarreler; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacowre*, manhod is the mene;
A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

contection† (kon-tek′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contectio(n-)*, < *contegere*, pp. *contectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

contek†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contemerate† (kon-tem′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Bailey*.

contemeration†, *n.* [< *contemerate* + *-ion*.] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

contemn (kon-tem′), *v. t.* [< L. *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] **1.** To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*?
Is there so little awe of our disdain?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we *contemn*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 13.

What is there the Soveraigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

contemnedly (kon-tem′ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

contemner (kon-tem′nèr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

contemningly (kon-tem′ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

contemper† (kon-tem′pèr), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.
Ray, Works of Creation.

contemperament† (kon-tem′pèr-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if **contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, contemper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.
Derham, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

contemperate† (kon-tem′pèr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemperated*, ppr. *contemperating*. [< L. *contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, contemper: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

contemperation† (kon-tem-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contempération*, < LL. *contemperatio(n-)*, < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] **1.** The act of moderating or tempering.—**2.** Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemporation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.
Boyle, Works, I. 695.

contemperature† (kon-tem′pèr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperature* of the elements.
South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture
And fair *contemperature* extracted from
All our best faculties.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

contemplable (kon-tem′pla-bl), *a.* [< LL. *contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

contemplamen (kon-tem-plā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

contemplance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

contemplant (kon-tem′plant), *a.* [< L. *contemplan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

contemplate (kon-tem′plāt or kon′tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> It. *contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augurial term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contemple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Troth, I am taken, sir,
Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
Hamilton's Report.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 56.

=**Syn.** 2. To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—3. To design, plan, purpose.

II. *intrans.* To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *contemplacion*, < OF. *contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplacion* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < L. *contemplatio(n-)*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemplate*.] 1. The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 174.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton, Comus, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,
And luxury of *contemplation*.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

4. Religious meditation.

And that done euery man yaue hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

contemplatist†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

contemplative (kọn-tem′plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contemplatif* = D. *kontemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < OF. *contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < L. *contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrouȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
Bacon.

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
Locke, Human Understanding.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought — the mind not searching, but beholding.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. *n.* 1. One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

contemplatively (kọn-tem′plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

Contemplatively looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

contemplativeness (kọn-tem′plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

contemplator (kon′tem-plā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < L. *contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] 1. One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—2. One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducible to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

contemplature†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ure*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

contemple† (kọn-tem′pl), *v. t.* [< F. *contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < L. *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemple*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

contemporal†, *a.* [< LL. *contemporalis*, contemporary, < L. *com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey.*

contemporaneity (kọn-tem′pọ-rā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < L. as if **contemporaneita(t-)s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they [the monuments of Egypt] show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologers declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

contemporaneous (kọn-tem-pọ-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporáneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < L. *contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

=**Syn.** See *coeval*.

contemporaneously (kọn-tem-pọ-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

contemporaneousness (kọn-tem-pọ-rā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

contemporariness (kọn-tem′pọ-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Contemporariness with Columbus.
The American, VIII. 252.

contemporary (kọn-tem′pọ-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < L. *con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically — 2. Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
Cowley, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

II. *n.*; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

contemporize (kọn-tem′pọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporisar*; with added suffix, < LL. *contemporare*, be at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 258.

contempt (kọn-tempt′), *n.* [< ME. *contempt*, < OF. *contempt*, < L. *contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
In the *contempt* and anger of his lip!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. Ps. cxix. 22.

3. In *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

Constructive contempt, in *law*, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt,** a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt,** a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt,** in *law*, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.—**Syn. 1.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

contemptful† (kon-tempt'fûl), *a.* [< *contempt* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

> The stage and actors are not so *contemptful*
> As every innovating puritan
> Would have the world imagine.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

contemptibility (kon-temp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *contemptibilita(t-)s*, < *contemptibilis*, contemptible: see *contemptible*.] The quality of being contemptible.

> *Contemptibility* and vanity. *Speed*, Edw. II., ix. 11.

contemptible (kon-temp'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *contemptible*, now *contentible* = Pg. *contemptivel* = It. *contentibile*, < LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

> Despised by all, I now begin to grow *contemptible* even to myself. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.
>
> A most idle and *contemptible* controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. *Macaulay*, Sir Wm. Temple.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

> His own part in the enterprise was by no means *contemptible*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

> Till length of years
> And sedentary numness craze my limbs
> To a *contemptible* old age obscure.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 572.

4†. Contemptuous: as, to have a *contemptible* opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

> If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.
>
> It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the *contemptible* idea I always entertained of Cellarius. *Gibbon*, Misc., V. 286.

=**Syn. 1.** *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

> All sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most *contemptible* insignificance. *R. Hall*, Death of Princess Charlotte.
>
> You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it *despicable* in utter shamelessness. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 260.
>
> Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
> And stir them up against a mightier task.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat *pitiful* but not unpitiable character of King Richard. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 38.

contemptibleness (kon-temp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

> If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the *contemptibleness* of the contradiction. *Lowell*, Rousseau.

contemptibly (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* 1. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—2†. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

> Anaides . . . stabs any man that speaks more *contemptibly* of the scholar than he. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

contemptuous (kon-temp'tū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **contemptuosus*, < *contemptus*, contempt: see *contempt*.] 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

> A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 607.
>
> Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury.*
>
> The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most *contemptuous* way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

> Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
> *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1462.

3†. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

> And, to declare a *contemptuouse* chaunge from religion to supersticion againe, the prestes had sodainly set up all the aulters and ymages in the cathedrall churche. *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion.
>
> Those abject and *contemptuous* wickednesses. *Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings.*

=**Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

contemptuously (kon-temp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

> The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
>
> The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him *contemptuously*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.
>
> One of a despised class *contemptuously* termed "the great unwashed." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 252.

contemptuousness (kon-temp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

contenance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.* [= OF. *contendre* = Sp. Pg. *contender* = It. *contendere*, contend, < L. *contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*[3], *contention*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

> Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.
>
> For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
> Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.
>
> In ambitious strength I did
> *Contend against* thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
>
> There may you see the youth of slender frame
> *Contend with* weakness, weariness, and shame.
> *Crabbe*, Village.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

> Cicero him selfe doth *contend*, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 103.
>
> Beloved, . . . *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.
>
> All that I *contend for* is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.
>
> Two spirits of a diverse love
> *Contend for* loving masterdom.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cii.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

> They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. Acts xi. 2.
>
> The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both *contended* which should die. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* 1. To dispute; contest. [Rare.]

> When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden*, Æneid.
>
> And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I *contend* that the thing is impossible.

> Edward III. [in urging his claim to the throne of France] . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he *contended* that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 93.

contendent (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= F. *contendant* = Sp. *contendiente* = Pg. It. *contendente*, < L. *contenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

contender (kon-ten'dèr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

> Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest *contenders* about them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

contending (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] 1. Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

> Pale
> With conflict of *contending* hopes and fears.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 668.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

contendress (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [< *contender* + *-ess*.] A female contender. [Rare.]

> A swift *contendress*. *Chapman.*

contenement (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< *con-* + *tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, F. *content* = Sp. Pg. It. *contento*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] I. *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

> Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 Tim. vi. 8.
>
> If ye'll be *content* wi' me,
> I'll do for you what man can dee.
> *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 344).
>
> He is *content* to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and *content* to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.
>
> *Content* indeed to sojourn while he must
> Below the skies, but having there his home.
> *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 913.

Content, non-content, or **not content,** words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

> Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. *n.* One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

> Supposing the number of *contents* and not-*contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Burke*, Act of Uniformity.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contenter*, F. *contenter* = Sp. Pg. *contentar* = It. *contentare*, < ML. *contentare*, satisfy, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*[1], *a.*] 1. To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

> Beside *contentinge* me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> Is the adder better than the eel,
> Because his painted skin *contents* the eye?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.
>
> Truth says, of old the art of making plays
> Was to *content* the people.
> *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Epicœne.
>
> And no less would *content* some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

> Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. *Watts*, Logic.
>
> The scientific school, as such, *contents itself* with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *n.* [< OF. *contente*, content, contentment, < *contenter*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] 1. That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in *content*,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.
>
> In all my life I have not seen
> A man, in whom greater *contents* have been,
> Than thou thyself art.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.
>
> Ask thou this heart for monument,
> And mine shall be a large *content*. *Aird.*
>
> A strange *content* and happiness
> Wrapped him around.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

> Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
> The sense, they humbly take upon *content*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 308.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

> So will I
> In England work your grace's full *content*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4†. Compensation; satisfaction.

> Tell me what this is, I will give you any *content* for your pains. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 42.

Heart's content, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content.*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *hearts content.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 23.

content[2] (kon'tent or kon-tent'), *n.* [< L. *contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*[1], *a.*] 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.
Graunt, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content of cognition* is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content.* *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content.* *Bacon.*

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—**Linear content** or **contents,** length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—**Solid content** or **contents,** the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—**Superficial content** or **contents,** the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—**Table of contents,** a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

content[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content, cuntent, contend, contant, contens, contans, contems, contemps, contamps* (= Pr. *conten*), dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend.* *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend*, *ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-apon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardonys, to be prevyd perjored. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

contentable† (kon-ten'ta-bl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

contentation† (kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contentacion*, < OF. *contentacion*, < ML. *contentatio(n-)*, < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in conscience. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigies for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvl. xvs.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficiant to the *contentacion* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

contented (kon-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 275.

contentedly (kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

contentedness (kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 622.

contentful† (kon-tent'fûl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contentment.

Contentful submission to God's disposal of things.
Barrow, Works, III. vi.

contention (kon-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contencion*, < OF. *contencion*, F. *contention* = Sp. *contencion* = Pg. *contenção* = It. *contenzione*, < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend.*] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention.* Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

4†. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 450.

Bone of contention. See *bone*[1]. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife.*

contentious (kon-ten'shus), *a.* [= F. *contentieux* = Sp. Pg. *contencioso* = It. *contenzioso*, < L. *contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio(n-)*, contention.] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crymes,
But all for prayse, and proofe of manly might,
The martiall brood accustomed to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men. *Brougham*, Burke.

To go into questions of gun manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 270.

3. In *law*, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 87.

Contentious argument, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

contentiously (kon-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

contentiousness (kon-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

contentive† (kon-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *content*[1] + *-ive*; = F. *contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

contentless[1] (kon-tent'les), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentlesse* choyce.
John Beaumont, Congratulation to the Muses.

contentless[2] (kon'tent-les), *a.* [< *content*[2] + *-less.*] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless.* *Mind*, XI. 429.

contently† (kon-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* [< F. *contentement* = Sp. *contentamiento* = Pg. It. *contentamento*, contentment; as *content*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] 1. That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

Contentment without external honour is humility.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Contentment is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Cæsar,
But all *contentment.* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.
Sir H. Wotton.

= **Syn.** *Contentment, Satisfaction.* *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied.* See *satisfy, happiness.*

contents (kon'tents or kon-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*[2].

conteritiont, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares.*

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conteritiion* sparkled out fire.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

conterminable (kon-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminable.*] 1. Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—2. Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 477.

conterminal (kon-tėr'mi-nal), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminal.*] 1. Conterminous.—2. In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

conterminant† (kon-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< LL. *conterminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate.*] Having the same limits; conterminous.

Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.
Lamb, Elia.

conterminate (kon-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (> It. *conterminare*), border on, < L. *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Conterminate with heaven.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

conterminous (kon-tėr′mi-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterminо*, < L. *conterminus*, bordering upon, < *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*, *conterminate*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metempirics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia — taken in its widest use — are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopsida* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminate*.

As applied by Linnæus, the name cactus is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cactaceæ, which embraces several modern genera.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coterminous*.

conterraneant (kon-te-rā′nē-an), *a.* [As *conterrane-ous* + *-an*.] Conterraneous.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.
Quoted in *Howell's* Letters, iv. 7.

conterraneous (kon-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterraneo*, < L. *conterraneus*, < *com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesse, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*[1].

contesseration (kon-tes-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *contesseratio*(*n-*), contracting of friendship, < *contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < L. *com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet: see *tessera*.] A harmonious assemblage or collection; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-test′), *v.* [< F. *contester*, contest, dispute, = Sp. Pg. *contestar* = It. *contestare*, notify, refer a cause, < L. *contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (ML. *contestare litem*, contest a case), < *com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly *contested* with him. *Pope.*

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

=Syn. 3. To debate, challenge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory.
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.
Pope, Odyssey.

contest (kon′test), *n.* [< *contest*, *v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!
Pope, R. of the L., i. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.
Cowper, The Task, iii. 161.

=Syn. 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]), encounter. See *strife*.—2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes′ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *contestable* (= Sp. *contestable* = Pg. *contestavel*), < *contester*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [Rare.]

contestableness (kon-tes′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [Rare.]

contestant (kon-tes′tant), *n.* [< F. *contestant* = Pg. It. *contestante*, < L. *contestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contestation* = Sp. *contestacion* = Pg. *contestação* = It. *contestazione*, < L. *contestatio*(*n-*), an earnest entreaty, an attesting, LL. entering of a suit, < *contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more loverlike *contestation* betweene Christ and the Soule of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestical Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconcil'ed, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyned and confederated (as it were) are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contest*, *v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (*a*) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(*b*) In the United States, involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body: called in Great Britain a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes′ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

contestless (kon′test-les), *a.* [< *contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [Rare.]

Truth *contestless*. *A. Hill.*

context (kon-teks′), *v. t.* [< L. *contexere*, weave together, < *com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context*, *v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *contex* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contriued into such bodies. *Boyle*, Works, II. 529.

context (kon-tekst′), *v. t.* [< L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *contex*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 71.

context (kon-tekst′), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

context (kon′tekst), *n.* [= F. *contexte* = Sp. Pg. *contexto* = It. *contesto*, < L. *contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *contex*, *context*, *v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdome and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdome is infolded?
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cæsar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon-teks′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, context (see *context*, *n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-teks′tū-al-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contextural (kon-teks′tū-ral), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

contexture (kon-teks′tūr), *n.* [= F. *contexture* = Sp. Pg. *contextura* = It. *contestura*, < ML. as if **contextura*, < L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context*, *v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*. *Bryant*, Sella.

3†. Context.

In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *construcʹture* (which see).

contextured (kon-teksʹtūrd), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-ed*².] Woven; formed into texture. [Rare.]

A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

conticent (konʹti-sent), *a.* [< LL. *conticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conticere*, be silent, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit.*] Silent; hushed; quiet. [Rare.]

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*. *Thackeray*, The Virginians, li.

contignation† (kon-tig-nāʹshon), *n.* [= F. *contignation* = Sp. *contignacion*, < L. *contignatio(n-)*, a floor, a story, < *contignare*, pp. *contignatus*, join with beams, < *com-*, together, + *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory*, Works, I. 10.

An arch, the worke of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderfull ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* web do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.*

contiguate† (konʹtig-ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *contiguatus*, contiguous, ppr. of *contiguari*, be contiguous, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and continuate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-ti-gūʹi-ti), *n.* [= F. *contiguïté* = Sp. *contiguidad* = Pg. *contiguidade* = It. *contiguità*, < ML. *contiguita(t-)s*, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] 1. Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguousness; adjacency.

Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 233.

Phœbe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence — 2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!
Cowper, The Task, ii. 2.

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The *law of contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another is more likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, and that this tendency is stronger the oftener and the closer the contiguity of the ideas has been. The law also includes the tendency of ideas to recall ideas that have immediately preceded them — if there is such an elementary tendency, which is disputed. Contiguity is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term τὸ σύνεγγυς.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), i. § 4.

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order. *James Mill*, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.

contiguous (konʹtig-ū-us), *a.* [= F. *contigu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contiguo*, < L. *contiguus*, touching, < *contingere* (*contig-*), touch: see *contingent, contact, contagion.*] 1. Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two severall Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

A picturesque house *contiguous to* the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy. *W. Winter*, English Rambles, p. 45.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (*b*) Almost or quite touching at the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ. — **Contiguous angles.** See *angle*³, 1. — **Syn.** *Adjoining*, etc. See *adjacent.*

contiguously (konʹtig-ū-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 31.

contiguousness (konʹtig-ū-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 276.

continence, continency (konʹti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [< ME. *continence*, < OF. *continence*, F. *continence* = Pr. *contenensa* = Sp. Pg. *continencia* = It. *continenza*, < L. *continentia*, holding back, moderation, temperance, < *continen(t-)s*: see *continent.*] 1. In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Continence*
In joyous pleasure than in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off — a *continence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continence* of another. — 4†. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

continent (konʹti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *continent*, < OF. (and F.) *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente*, < L. *continen(t-)s*, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of *continere*, hold back, check, also hold together: see *contain.* II. *n.* In def. II., 3, early mod. E. *continente* = F. *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente* = D. *kontinent* = G. *continent*, *kontinent* = Dan. *kontinent*, < ML. NL. *continen(t-)s*, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in ML. applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (sc. L. *terra*, land, or *ager*, field), L. *continen(t-)s*, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

3†. Restraining; opposing.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4†. Containing; being the container: with *of*. — 5†. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . thinke it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world. *Grafton*, Briteyn, iv.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood*, Languages.

Continent cause. See *cause*, 1.

II. *n.* 1†. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2†. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never,
There's a redundance past their *continent* ever.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest landmasses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is commonly reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivisions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent.*

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.

5†. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.

The carcas with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backeward on the *Continent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 25.

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the sea! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Encratite.* — **Old continent.** See *old.*

continental (kon-ti-nenʹtal), *a.* and *n.* [< *continent*, *n.*, + *-al*; = F. *continental*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See below. — 3. Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army. *Irving.*

(*b*†) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies. — **Continental climate,** in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a great continental mass like Asia. Places near the sea, but more especially if surrounded by the sea, and in proportion as they are distant from the land, enjoy a more equable or insular climate. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges. — **Continental pronunciation,** or **system of pronunciation,** of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation.* — **Continental system,** in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continentals* how to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence. — **Not worth a continental,** not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentaler† (kon-ti-nenʹtal-ėr), *n.* Same as *continental*, 2.

continentalist (kon-ti-nenʹtal-ist), *n.* [< *continental* + *-ist.*] 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 309.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (konʹti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priestes (1554), x. 1.

contingeꝛ (kon-tinj′), *v. i.* [< L. *contingere*, touch: see *contingent.*] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey.*

contingency, contingence (kon-tin′jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [= F. *contingence* = Sp. Pg. *contingencia* = It. *contingenza*, < ML. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s*: see *contingent.*] **I.** The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events. *Dryden*, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South*, Works, I. i.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

What is *Contingency?* It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency.* *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of *contingency*," *J. Gregory.*—**Angle of contingence,** the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kon-tin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contingent* = Sp. Pg. It. *contingente*, < ML. *contingen(t-)s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενον*), prop. ppr. of L. *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown. *Is. Taylor*, Elements of Thought, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent — not grounds of their own existence. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone*, Com.

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent causes.* *Tillotson*, Sermons, xlviii.

Contingent line, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter,** in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent?* *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whateley*, Logic, II. ii. § 2.

Contingent remainder, truth, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental.*

II. *n.* **1.** An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents.* *South*, Sermons.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future *contingents.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior *contingent.* *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

contingently (kon-tin′jent-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 6.

contingentness (kon-tin′jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continua, *n.* Plural of *continuum.*

continuable (kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *continuable*, continual, = It. *continuabile;* as *continue* + *-able.*] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 266.

continual (kon-tin′ū-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *continuall*, < ME. *continuel*, < OF. *continuel*, F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al.*] **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. Prov. xv. 15.

Full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
Continuall comfort in a face. *M. Roydon*, Astrophel.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. Luke xviii. 5.

Continual claim. See *claim*[1].—**Continual fever,** or **continued fever,** a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals,** the terms of a geometrical progression. =**Syn.** *Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

continually (kon-tin′ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *continuely, -elliche;* < *continual* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air *continually* invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually.* 2 Sam. ix. 7.

He comes *continually* to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

continualness (kon-tin′ū-al-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

continuance (kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< ME. *continuaunce*, < OF. *continuance, continuence* = Sp. (obs.) It. *continuanza*, < L. *continuan(t-)s*, continuing: see *continuant.*] **1.** A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. Rom. ii. 7.

They are cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon*, Death.

They made suite to the Govr to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law:* (*a*) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought. *The Century*, XXX. 331.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation.*

continuant (kon-tin′ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue.*] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

Also *cumulant.*

continuate† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue.*] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter.*

continuate† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continuate* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing
To leave a sure pace on *continuate* earth. *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

continuately† (kon-tin′ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuately.* *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, xv.

continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *continuation* = Sp. *continuacion* = Pg. *continuação* = It. *continuazione*, < L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue.*] **1.** The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—**3.** Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—**4.** In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—**5.** *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day.** Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days.** In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. =**Syn.** *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuousness*, prolongation, protrac-

tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuousness* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuousness* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone.*

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 320.

continuative (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *continuativo*, < LL. *continuativus*, < L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, Logic.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, Hermes, ii.

continuatively (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

continuator (kon-tin′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *continuateur* = Sp. Pg. *continuador* = It. *continuatore*, < L. as if **continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

continue (kon-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [< ME. *continuen*, *contunen*, < OF. *continuer*, F. *continuer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *continuar* = It. *continuare*, < L. *continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—3. To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodnesse for to hire [hear],
With yow I haue *contynued* my seruice
In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrackt-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—6. To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7†. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon;
And how shall we *continue* Claudio?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease*: as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *contynowd* so owtrageowsly, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty." *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentlemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew,
That quickens, moues, and makes this Frame *continue*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

=**Syn.** 3. *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*1.

continued (kon-tin′ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*] 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass.** See *figured bass*, under *bass*3, and *thoroughbass*.—**Continued fever.** See *continual fever*, under *continual*.—**Continued fives.** See *five*.—**Continued fraction**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a+\cfrac{\alpha}{b+\cfrac{\beta}{c+\cfrac{\gamma}{d+\cfrac{\delta}{e+\text{etc.}}}}},$$

where a, b, c, d, e, etc., and α, β, γ, δ, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \text{etc.} = 1$. An *improper continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all -1. The quantities a, b, c, d, e, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A *terminating continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A *periodic* or *recurring continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—**Continued** or **continual proportionals**, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression*.—**Continued voyage**, or **continuous voyage**, a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact ended by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

continuedly (kon-tin′ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

continuer (kon-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* 1. One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 30, 1886.

continuing (kon-tin′ū-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *continue*, *v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

Continuing guaranty. See *guaranty*.

continuingly (kon-tin′ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vii slepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Decius, and so sleped *contynuyngly* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the yonger. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccxiv.

continuity (kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *continuité* = Sp. *continuidad* = Pg. *continuidade* = It. *continuità*, *continuitate*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] 1. Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance. *D. Webster*, Speech, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that continuity is the *perfect concatenation* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 9.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely; I mean *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity*.]—**Continuity of forms**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—**Equation of continuity**, in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\rho u}{dx}+\frac{d\rho v}{dy}+\frac{d\rho w}{dz}=0,$$

where t is the time, ρ the density, x, y, z the rectangular coördinates, and u, v, w the corresponding components of the velocity.—**Law of continuity**, the doctrine that continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 122.

Solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected. = **Syn.** *Continuance*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuous (kon-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* = Pr. *continu* = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain*.] 1. Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 169.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 87.

2. Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost,** etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy who reënlist at the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage.** See *continued voyage*, under *continued*. =**Syn.** *Continuous, Incessant, Continual*, etc. See *incessant*.

continuously (kon-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce *continuously* fertile progeny.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

continuousness (kon-tin'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness. =**Syn.** *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuum (kon-tin'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ä). [L., neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 51.

cont-line (kont'līn or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*[1] + *line*[2].] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight.*

conto (kon'tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = E. *count*[1], *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only $546.

Contopus (kon'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. κοντός, short, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

contorniate (kon-tôr'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as It., *contorniato*; = F. *contorniate*, < It. *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] I. *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

contorsion, contorsionist. Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

contort (kon-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> It. *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort, torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 168.

contorted (kon-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

contortion (kon-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *contorsion* = Sp. *contorsion* = Pg. *contorsão* = It. *contorsione*, < L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Sir J. Prior*, Burke.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion* or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

contortionist (kon-tôr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

contortious (kon-tôr'shus), *a.* [< *contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

contortive (kon-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

contortuplicate (kon-tôr-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortiplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zoöl.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

contour (kon-tör' or kon'tör), *n.* [< F. *contour* (= Sp. Pg. It. *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = Sp. *contornar* = Pg. *contornear* = It. *contornare*, < ML. *contornare*, go round, turn round, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same *contour*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or *contours*. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 311.

(*b*) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *surv.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (*d*) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour.** See *area*. =**Syn.** *Profile*, etc. See *outline*.

contour (kon-tör'), *v. t.* [< *contour*, *n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

contour-feather (kon-tör'feтн-ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

Contour-feathers, pennæ or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rhachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumulaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 85.

contour-hair (kon-tör'hār), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

contouring (kon-tör'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *contour*, *v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 280.

contour-line (kon-tör'līn), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

Contour-lines, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.
Science, III. 365.

Contour-line map, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

contourné (kon-tör-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour*, *n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

contourniate (kon-tör'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

contr. An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

contra (kon'trä), *adv.* and *prep.* [L. *contra*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = E. *-ther* in *o-ther, hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *af-ter*, etc. Cf. L. *intrā, ex-trā*, similarly formed. From L. *contra*, through F., comes E. *counter-, counter*[2], *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra-*.

contra-. [L. *contrā-*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(*a*) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass, contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (*b*) In *her.*, contrary.

contra-arithmetical (kon#trä-ar-ith-met'i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when *a* − *b* : *a* − *c* = *c* : *b* — that is, when *a* = *b* + *c*. The series of phyllotactic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

contraband (kon'tra-band), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *contrabande* = G. *contraband, contreband* = Dan. *kontraband* = F. *contrebande*, < It. *contrabbando* = Sp. Pg. *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *bandum, bannum*, a proclama-

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract*.—**Parol** or **simple contract,** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen*.—**Real contract,** in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [*F. contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (*a*) A sealed contract. (*b*) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*[1].—**Verbal contract,** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract*.—**Voidable contract,** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract,** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.=**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

contractable (kon-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable* diseases.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

contractant (kon-trak'tant), *n.* [= F. *contractant;* as *contract* + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants*, under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the convoying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

contractation† (kon-trak-tā'shon), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In euery ship euery man's name is taken, and if he haue any marke in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contractation* house, appointed for these causes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 862.

contracted (kon-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contract, v.*] 1. Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.
Milton, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.
Macaulay, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy.

He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
For eighteen months concluded by consent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Contracted vein, in *hydraul.*, a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

contractedly (kon-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.
Bp. Newton, Note on Paradise Lost, ii. 302.

contractedness (kon-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.
South, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.
A. A. Sykes, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

contractibility (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *contractible:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

contractible (kon-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Contractible pair, in *alg.*, two not contiguous members of a linear series.

contractibleness (kon-trak'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

contractile (kon-trak'til), *a.* [< F. *contractile* = Sp. Pg. *contractil* = It. *contrattile*, < L. as if **contractilis*, < *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contracting or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—2. Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. (F).

Specifically—3. In *entom.*, capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole*.

contractility (kon-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contractilité;* as *contractile* + *-ity*.] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.*, the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility*, but the muscle, which moves a limb.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 439.

contracting (kon-trak'ting), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

contraction (kon-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *contraction* = Sp. *contraccion* = Pg. *contracção* = It. *contrazione*, < L. *contractio(n-)*, contraction, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat*.) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.
The Nation, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—3. A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *recd.* for *received; q*ᵐ for *quam; &* for *et*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of οω into ω, of εε into ει, etc. See *abbreviation*, 2.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (– –) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution*.

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

6. In *surg.*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—7. In *math.*, any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—8. The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after *Dupuytren*, a French surgeon, 1777–1835], in *pathol.*, the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction,** an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.=**Syn. 3.** *Abbreviation, Contraction*. See *abbreviation*.

contractional (kon-trak'shon-al), *a.* [< *contraction* + *-al*.] 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges. *Science*, V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

contractionist (kon-trak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *contraction* + *-ist*.] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist*.

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and inflationist, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.
The Nation, Aug. 19, 1875.

contraction-rule (kon-trak'shon-rōl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

contractive (kon-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ive*.] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.
Blackmore, Creation.

contractor (kon-trak'tor), *n.* [< LL. *contractor*, one who makes a contract, < L. *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, contract: see *contract, v.*] 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor;* a labor-*contractor*.—3. A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—**Contractor trachealis,** in *ornith.*, the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the trachea, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis*.—**Independent contractor,** as distinguished from *servant* or *employee*, a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley*, Torts (ed. 1878), p. 549.

contractual (kon-trak'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *contractuel*, < L. *contractus* (*contractu-*), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see *contract, n.*, and *-al*.] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

It [the German Salic law] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 373.

contracture (kon-trak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contracture* = It. *contrattura;* as *contract* + *-ure*.] 1. Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and anchylosis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, *contracture* of a fever.

contractured (kon-trak'tūrd), *a.* [< *contracture* + *-ed*[2].] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.
Med. News, XLVII. 617.

contra-dance (kon'trä-dăns), *n.* [Modified from F. *contredanse* (= Sp. *contradanza* = Pg. *contradança* = It. *contraddanza*), < *contre*, opposite, + *danse*, dance: see *contra* and *dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.* [< L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere* (> F. *contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declar'd. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be *contradicted*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker*.

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—**2.** To contravene.

II. *intrans.* To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.
Acts xiii. 45.

contradictable (kon-tra-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-able*.] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradicter (kon-tra-dik'tėr), *n.* [= F. *contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contraditor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contradditore*, < LL. *contradictor*, < L. *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*[1].] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift*, State of Ireland.

contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *contradiction* = Sp. *contradiccion* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contraddizione*, < L. *contradictio(n-)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. L. *contradictio(n-)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate Gr. *ἀντίφασις*.] **1.** An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 270.

Contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 151.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the *principle of contradiction*, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

contradictional† (kon-tra-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *contradiction* + *-al*.] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporall, earthly, and corporeall Spiritualty can availe to the edifying of Christs holy Church.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

contradictious (kon-tra-dik'shus), *a.* [< *contradicti-on* + *-ous*.] **1.** Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible.
Bp. of Killala's Narrative, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

Contradictious inconsistentness.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictious*? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 152.

contradictiously (kon-tra-dik'shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictious manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

contradictiousness (kon-tra-dik'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil. —**2.** Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris*.

contradictive (kon-tra-dik'tiv), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-ive*.] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Feltham*, Resolves.

contradictively (kon-tra-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

contradictor (kon-tra-dik'tor), *n.* Same as *contradicter*.

contradictorily (kon-tra-dik'tō-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—**2.** Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.
Chief Justice Waite.

contradictoriness (kon-tra-dik'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas. *Whitaker*, Gibbon, lx.

contradictorious† (kon'tra-dik-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641. *State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

contradictoriously† (kon'tra-dik-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

contradictory (kon-tra-dik'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contraddittorio*, < LL. *contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one who opposes: see *contradicter*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictorie propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be naturall, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
Addison, Freeholder.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contradictories* (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*. *Bacon*, Empire.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

contradistinct (kon'trä-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< *contra-* + *distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 31.

contradistinction (kon'trä-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, *in contradistinction to* those of presumption. *South*.

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, *in contradistinctim to* what is to be regarded as an animal. *R. Bentley*, Botany, Int., p. 4.

contradistinctive (kon'trä-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinctive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—**2.** Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 5.

II. *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris*.

contradistinguish (kon'trä-dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 78.

contrafaction† (kon-tra-fak'shon), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount*.

contrafagotto (kon'trä-fä-got'tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] **1.** A double bassoon.—**2.** An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

contrafissure (kon'trä-fish-ūr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

contrafocal (kon-trä-fō'kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric (kon-trä-jē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *contra-* + *geometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b,$$
$$a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

contragredience (kon-trä-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< *contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient (kon-trä-grē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be x, y, z, and ξ, η, ζ; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$x = aX + bY + cZ,$$
$$y = dX + eY + fZ,$$
$$z = gX + hY + iZ;$$

then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ, η, ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

$$E = a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta,$$
$$H = b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta,$$
$$Z = c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.
J. J. Sylvester.

contraharmonical (kon″trā-här-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion,** the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$.

contrahent† (kon′trā-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *contrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrahere*, contract: see *contract, v.*] **I.** *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents*. *Strype*, Records, No. 12.

II. *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

contraindicant (kon-trā-in′di-kant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*. *Burke.*

contraindicate (kon-trā-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

contraindication (kon″trā-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

contrainte par corps (kôṅ-traṅt′ pär kōr). [F.: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

contraire† (kon-trār′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *prep.* [< *contraire, a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' kingis in Christentie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

contralateral (kon-trā-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *contra* and *lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

contra-lode (kon′trā-lōd), *n.* Same as *counterlode.*

contralto (kon-tral′tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., < *contra*, counter, + *alto*, alto: see *contra* and *alto.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tē). 1. In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus*. As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the altus, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contr' alto.* Also *alto.*

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

contramure (kon′trā-mūr), *n.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *murus*, wall.] Same as *countermure.*

contranatural (kon-trā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *natura*, nature, + *-al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion]. *Bp. Rust*, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

contranitence†, **contranitency**† (kon-trā-nī′tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< *contra-* + *nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

contra-nuage (kon′trā-nü-äzh′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

contra-octave (kon′trā-ok′tāv), *n.* [< *contra-* + *octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C_1, D_1, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

contraplex (kon′trā-pleks), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *plexus*, pp., woven: see *plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

contrapose (kon-trā-pōs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing.* [< *contra-* + *pose*[3], after L. *contraponere* (> Sp. *contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] 1†. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.
Salkeld, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

2. In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposita (kon-trā-poz′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *contrapositus*, pp. of *contraponere*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

contraposition (kon″trā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *contreposition* = Sp. *contraposicion* = Pg. *contraposição* = It. *contrapposizione*, < LL. *contrapositio(n-)*, < L. *contraponere*, pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

contraprogressist (kon-trā-prog′res-ist), *n.* [< *contra-* + *progress* + *-ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

contraprovectant (kon″trā-prō-vek′tant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

contraprovector (kon″trā-prō-vek′tor), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η, etc., in any contravariant by δ_x, δ_y, etc.

contraption (kon-trap′shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *trap*[1] + *-tion*; assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. *cantrap, cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightingly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

contrapuntal (kon-trā-pun′tal), *a.* [< It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint (see *counterpoint*[2]), + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

contrapuntally (kon-trā-pun′tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

contrapuntist (kon-trā-pun′tist), *n.* [= F. *contrapontiste* = Pg. *contrapontista*, < It. *contrappuntista*, < *contrappunto*, counterpoint: see *counterpoint*[2].] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 200.

contr'arco (kon-trär′kō), *n.* [It., lit. against the bow: *contra*, against; *arco*, bow: see *contra* and *arc*[1].] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

contraregularity (kon″trā-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *contra-* + *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

contrarelated (kon″trā-rē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *contra-* + *related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

contraremonstrant (kon″trā-rē-mon′strant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant.*

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.
Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

contrariant (kon-trā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrarient*; < F. *contrariant*, < ML. *contrarian(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrariare* (> F. *contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary, v.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.
Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

contrariantly (kon-trā′ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

contrariet†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary.*

contrarient†, *n.* See *contrariant.*

contrariety (kon-trā-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [< F. *contrariété* = Sp. *contrariedad* = Pg. *contrariedade* = It. *contrarietà*, < LL. *contrarietà(t-)s*, contrariness, < L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature
In everything created *contrariety*,
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.
South.

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?
Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

Contrariety of motion, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess.*—**Contrariety of position,** the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth.—**Contrariety of propositions,** the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms.—**Contrariety of quality,** the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Contradictoriness, antagonism.

contrarily (kon′trā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *contrarili*; < *contrary* + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

contrariness (kon′trā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.—2. Perverseness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind—except perhaps his *contrariness*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

contrarious (kon-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *contrarious, contrarius* = OF. *contrarios, contralios* = Pr. *contrarios* = It. *contrarioso*, < ML. *contrariosus*, an extension of L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddes ben *contrarious* to me.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

contrariously (kon-trā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

contrariwise (kon′trā-ri-wīz), *adv.* [< *contrary* + *-wise*.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrariwise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 370.

contra-rotation† (kon″trā-rō-tā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *rotation*.] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contrarotation* of the Primum Mobile.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contrarotulator† (kon-trā-rō′tū-lā-tor), *n.* [ML.: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people. *Cowell.*

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < OF. *contraire*, F. *contraire* = Pr. *contrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrario*, < L. *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*³.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet. *Swift.*

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—**3.** Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us. Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed. Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

Contrary or **opposite motion**, in *music*, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends. =**Syn. 4.** *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory*, discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten—something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal musick are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.
Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 130.

5. *Wilful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). **1.** One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another Sterre, the *contrarie* to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary*—its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—**4**†. An adversary.

Whether he or thou
May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
Slen his *contrarye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

In contrary†, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his aduersarie,
As for to werche any thing *in contrarie*
Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryue.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

Mediate and **immediate contraries**, in *logic*, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the contrary, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

To the contrary, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation *to the contrary*?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

We wonder
To hear you speak so openly and boldly,
The king's command being publish'd *to the contrary*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *adv.* [< *contrary*, *a.*] **1.** In a contrary way; with a contrary result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins. Lev. xxvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,
That our devices still are overthrown.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary invected* or *in-ecked* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

contrary (kon′trā-ri, formerly kon-trā′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde
Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the peuple sholde amende,
That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despisen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contraryin'* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 37.

contrary-minded (kon′trā-ri-mīn″ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

contrast (kon-trâst′), *v.* [< F. *contraster* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrastar* = It. *contrastare*, < ML. *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. *contra*, against, + *stare* = E. *stand*. Cf. *rest*², *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents L. *stare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens *with* that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God *with* our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted with* the meanness of another.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.
Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Contrast*, etc. See *compare*¹.

II. *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Whether some false sense in her own self
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

contrast (kon′trâst), *n.* [< F. *contraste* = Pr. *contrast* = Sp. Pg. *contraste* = It. *contrasto*; from the verb.] **1**†. Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from co-operation and from *contrast*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

contra-stimulant (kon″trā-stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

contrastive (kon-trâs′tiv), *a.* [< *contrast* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 241.

contrat (F. pron. kôṅ-trä′), *n.* [F.: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract.—**Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—**Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale.—**Contrat social.** Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—**Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

contrate (kon′trāt), *a.* [< ML. **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite: see *contra*, and cf. *contrary*.] Having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner contrary to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis: as, a *contrate* wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

contra-tenor (kon′trā-ten-or), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] **1.** In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; countertenor.—**2.** One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 136.

contravallation (kon″trā-va-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalacion* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if **contravallatio*(*n*-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

contravariant (kon-trā-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester.*—**Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

contravene (kon-trā-vēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevenir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravenes* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *The Century*, XXVI. 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.
Science, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=**Syn.** To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

contravener (kon-tra-vē′nėr), *n.* One who contravenes; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

contravention (kon-tra-ven′shon), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravencion* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravenzione*, < ML. as if **contraventio(n-)*, < LL. *contravenire*, contravene: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.
Int. to Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.
Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

contraversion (kon-tra-vėr′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio(n-)*, < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophé, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contraviolino (kon′trä-vē-ō-lē′nō), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

contrayerva (kon-tra-yėr′vä), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, *-va*, < Sp. *contrayerba* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* and *D. Brasiliensis*, plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

contre[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter*[4].

contre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

contre-. [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon′tr, F. kôn′tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

contre-cartelé (kon′tr-kär-te-lā′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

contre-coup (kon′tr-kö), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *coup*[4].] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

contrectation† (kon-trek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *contrectatio(n-)*, < *contrectare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A mutual touching or handling.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 254.

contre-dance (kon′tr-dâns), *n.* [F. *contredanse*: see *contra-dance* and *country-dance*.] 1. A French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

contre-ermine (kon′tr-ėr′min), *n.* Same as *ermines*.

contrefacé (kon′tr-fa-sā′), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

contrefete†. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. *Chaucer*.

contrefort (kon′tr-fōrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a brickwork revetment for ramparts on the side of the terreplein, or for counterscarps, gorges, and demi-gorges, and for sides or ends of bomb-proof magazines.

contre-lettre (kon-tr-let′r), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

contrepalé (kon-tr-pa-lā′), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

contrepointé (kon-tr-pwan-tā′), *a.* Same as *counterpointé*.

contretemps (kon′tr-toṅ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

contre-vair (kon-tr-vâr′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

contreve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive*[1].

contribual (kon-trib′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu-*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

contributable (kon-trib′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *contribute* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

contributary† (kon-trib′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (trans.).

contribute (kon-trib′ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

contribution (kon-tri-bū′shon), *n.* [= D. *contributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribucion* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back againe upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—**Action or suit for contribution**, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

contributional (kon-tri-bū′shon-al), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

contributive (kon-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 99.

contributor (kon-trib′ū-tor), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2†. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himselfe as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

contributory (kon-trib′ū-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam*.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2†. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?
Tech. We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

Contributory negligence, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduced to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.
Strype, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 364.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

contrist† (kon-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

contristate† (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist.*] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit.
Spiritual Conquest, i. 64.

contristation† (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contristation* = It. *contristazione*, < LL. *contristatio(n-)*, < L. *contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist.*] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much *contristation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and *contristation*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa, p. 41.

contrite (kon'trīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrito*, < LL. *contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a *contrite* reed or a strained arm. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence—**2.** Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance.*

II. *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

contrite† (kon-trīt'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was *contrited*.
John Woolman, Journal (1757), p. 98.

contritely (kon'trīt-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

contriteness (kon'trīt-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

contrition (kon-trish'on), *n.* [< ME. *contricion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *contriciun*, F. *contrition* = Pr. *contritio*, *contrizio* = Sp. *contricion* = Pg. *contrição* = It. *contrizione*, < LL. *contritio(n-)*, grief, contrition (not found in L. in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite.* Cf. *attrition.*] **1**†. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by *contrition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from *contrition* or a bruise.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart.
Milton, P. L., xi. 27.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance.*

contriturate (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contriturating.* [< *con-* + *triturate.* Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

contrivable (kon-trī'va-bl), *a.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-able.*] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, xv.

contrival† (kon-trī'val), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-al.*] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious *contrivall*. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and *Contrivance* of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate *contrivance* in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a *contrivance* ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his *contrivances*, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a *contrivance* for exciting odium or contempt.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; *Device*, *Shift*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

contrive[1] (kon-trīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving.* [< ME. *contriven*, *contreven*, *controeven*, *controven*, find out, contrive, < OF. *controver*, F. *controuver* (= It. *controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= It. *trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour.* Cf. *retrieve*, formerly *retrive*, *retreve*, also ult. < OF. *trover.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and *contriv'd* church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully *contrived* implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he *contrived* to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, *contrived*, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they *contrived* to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. *intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;
If not, the Fates with traitors do *contrive*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3.

contrive[2]† (kon-trīv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The L. perf. is *contrivi*; but the E. form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*[1].] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive
Three ages, such as mortall men *contrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

contrivement† (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ment.*] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royall buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for *contrivement*, yet not in costly curiousnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

To my *contrivement* leave the welcome care
Of making sure that he, and none but he,
To Potipher's estate do prove the heir.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 189.

The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

contriven†. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*[1].

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,
How-much-fould sense is in few words *contriven*!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

contriver (kon-trī'vėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

control (kon-trōl'), *n.* [< ME. *conterrolle* = D. *kontrole* = G. *controlle* = Dan. *kontrol* = Sw. *kontroll*, < OF. *contrerole*, F. *contrôle*, < ML. *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll or -register used to verify accounts, < L. *contra*, against, opposite, counter, + ML. *rotulus*, L. *rotula*, a roll: see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll.* The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] **1**†. A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. *Johnson.*—**2.** Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without *control*; to keep the passions under *control.*

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South*, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal *controls* on government would be necessary.
Madison, The Federalist, No. 51.

3. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control*;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes *control* over the rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

Board of control, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

control (kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling.* [= D. *kontroleren* = G. *controlliren* = Dan. *kontrollere* = Sw. *kontrollera*, < F. *contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, n.: see *control*, *n.*] **1.** To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.—**2**†. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter, could *control* thee.
Shak, Tempest, i. 2.

This account was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment *control* the unfavorable influences of climate. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The *controlling* influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

Controlling experiment, in *chem.*, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment.

For a *controlling experiment*, the gas may be passed for a short time through the alcoholic ammonia alone.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 149.

To control the point, in *fencing*, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll *control the point*, you!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rule*, *Regulate*, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

control-experiment (kon-trōl'eks-per^{i}i-ment), *n.* An experiment made to establish the conditions under which another experiment is made.

controllable (kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [< *control* + *-able.*] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

controller (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*[1], an old spelling of *count*[1]; < ME. *conterroller*, *countrollour* (only in sense 1), < AF. *countrerouler*, OF. *contreroleur*, F. *contrôleur* (> D. *kontroleur* = G. *controlleur* = Dan. Sw. *kontrollör*), < ML. *contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore tho *countrollour* . . .
Wrytes vp tho somme as euery day,
And helpes to count.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically—**2.** An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Three controllers are employed by the government of the United States. The *first controller* examines and revises all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and the latter also on appeal, and countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving and paying money, except those connected with post-office operations. The *second controller* has the same duties with reference to the accounts and warrants of the War and Navy departments. The *controller of the currency* administers the laws relating to the national banks. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

Clerk controller of the king's household. See *clerk*. — **Controller of the household,** in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councilor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the *controller*.
Paston Letters (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the *controller of the* king's *household*, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 343.

controller-general (kon-trō'lėr-jen'ē-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

controllership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *controller* + *-ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *comptrollership*.

controlling-nozle (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [< *control* + *-ment*.] **1.** The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique behoofe, euery man to be free and out of *controlment*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 426.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

2†. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.

controvet, controvert. Middle English forms of *contrive*[1], *contriver*.

It is sinne to *controve*
Thyng that is for to reprove.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7545.

controversal† (kon-trō-vėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] **1.** Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity. *Boyle*, Love of God, p. 122 (Ord MS.).

controversary† (kon-trō-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* [< *controverse* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

Controversary points. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 370.

controverse† (kon-trō-vėrs'), *v. t.* [= F. *controverser*, < L. *controversari*, dispute, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, < *contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and *controversed* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *controverse*, < L. *controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the proofe of prowesse ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

controverser†, controversor† (kon-trō-vėr'sėr, -sor), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

controversial (kon-trō-vėr'shal), *a.* [< L. *controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

controversialist (kon-trō-vėr'shal-ist), *n.* [< *controversial* + *-ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his? *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

controversially (kon-trō-vėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversion† (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *controversio(n-)*, < L. *controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting. *Hooker*.

controversious†, *a.* [< *controversy* (L. *controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bailey*.

controversort†, *n.* See *controverser*.

controversy (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *controversia*, < L. *controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] **1.** Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.
1 Tim. iii. 16.

In learning, where there is much *controversy* there is many times little inquiry.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controversie*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically — **2.** A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi. 5.

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

4†. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Adoptian controversy. See *adoptionism*. — **Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*. — **Filioque controversy,** in *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former. — **Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*. — **Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*. = **Syn. 1.** *Controversy*, *Dispute*, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A *dispute* is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A *controversy* may be oral, but, as compared with a *dispute*, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley *controversy*.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

In all *disputes*, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose. *Sir T. Browne*.

controvert (kon-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *controvertir* = Pg. *controverter* = It. *controvertere*, < L. as if **controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), < *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 54.

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.
Sumner, John Pickering.

controverter (kon-trō-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the taverne, that catch that which stands next them; the candlesticke, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

controvertible (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *controvertible* = It. *controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vėr'tist), *n.* [< *controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *controversiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*. *Tillotson*.

contrusion (kon-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, < *com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.
Boyle, Works, III. 617.

cont-splice (kont'splīs), *n.* [Cf. *cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

contubernal†, contubernial† (kon-tū'bėr-nal, kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [ME. *contubernial*; < L. *contubernalis*, < *contubernium*, companionship in a tent, < *com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = F. *contumax* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contumaz* = It. *contumace*, < L. *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in ME.); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] **1.** Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority. = **Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* silent.
Bp. Hall, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* [= F. *contumace* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *contumacia*, < L. *contumacia*, < *contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1027.

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.
Emerson, Misc., p. 35.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned. = **Syn. 1.** Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *contumelioso*, < L. *contumeliosus*, < *contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] **1.** Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language. *Swift.*

Assail him with *contumelious* or discourteous language. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See list under *abusive*.

contumeliously (kon-tū-mē′li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē′li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon′tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [< ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax:* see *contumacious*.] **1.** Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and *contumely*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a *contumely* worse
Than he would do an injury.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and *contumelies*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

=**Syn. 1.** Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumulate† (kon-tū′mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contumulatus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumulate both man and wife.
Old poem, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

contumulation† (kon-tū-mū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *contumulate:* see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund† (kon-tund′), *v. t.* [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely *contunded*, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

contunet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That litel while wole *contune*
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5332.

contuse (kon-tūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [< L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere:* see *contund*. Cf. *intuse, obtuse, pertuse, retuse*.] **1†.** To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . *contused* together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound;* if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them.
Wiseman, Surgery.

contusion (kon-tū′zhon), *n.* [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusion* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio(n-)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] **1.** The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—**2.** The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces.
Boyle, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colde, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

contusive (kon-tū′siv), *a.* [< *contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 150.

Conularia (kon-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil thecosomatous or shelled pteropods, of the family *Thecidæ*, or typical of a family *Conulariidæ*, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. sowerbyi* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a nest of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of *cone-in-cone*.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Conulariidæ*.

Conulariidæ (kon″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

conundrum (kō-nun′drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum, hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] **1†.** A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,
And my *conundrums!* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

conure (kon′ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Conurus (kō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parrakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parrakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—**2†.** In *entom.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

conus (kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidæ* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example.—**Coni vasculosi**, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis.—**Conus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Conus medullaris** (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.

Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

conusable†, conusance†, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

Conusidæ† (kō-nū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Conidæ*. *Fleming*, 1828.

convail†, *v. i.* [< ME. *convalen*, < L. as if **convalere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the erth increṡith populus,
So *convalit* variance and vicis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 93.

convalesce (kon-va-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* = Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*[1].] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he *convalesced*, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

convalescence, convalescency (kon-va-les′-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< F. *convalescence* = Pr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalescença* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convalescenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence*. *Harper's Mag.*

convalescent (kon-va-les′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—**2.** Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—**Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-va-les′ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-va-lam′a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-va-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale, valley*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.

Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

convallarin (kon-val′a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convallaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{34}H_{31}O_{11}$) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convanesce (kon-va-nes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish, evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*, 1857.

convanescible (kon-va-nes′i-bl), *a.* [< *convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing.—**Convanescible edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

convection (kon-vek′shon), *n.* [< LL. *convectio(n-)*, < L. *convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand *convection current*, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.

convective (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent† (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [< L. *convellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman.*

convenable[1]† (kon'vē-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *covenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *convinhavel* = It. *convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also convene, < L. *convenire*, convene, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph betokeneth the place that Mathen fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provyd in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

convenable[2] (kon-vē'na-bl), *a.* [< *convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably† (kon'vē-na-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < L. *convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

=Syn. 2. To congregate, muster, gather.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [< *convene* + *-ee*[1].] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convener (kon-vē'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

convenience (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *convinensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienzia*, < L. *convenientia*, < *convenien(t-)s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] **1**†. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angelles did obedience,
Of Dauides lyne which sprong out of Iesse,
In whom alle verteu is by iust *conuenience*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use.
Cowper, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience!* They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6†. Agreement; consistency.—**At (one's) convenience**, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it *at your convenience*.

conveniency (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *conueniency* to Nature of all other.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Conveniency*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 7.

convenient (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] **1.** Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *conuenyent* to a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient* to so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient for* me. Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.
D. Webster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee.
Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

conveniently (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* **1.** Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.
Mark xiv. 11.

convent† (kon-vent'), *v.* [< L. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*
The English chiefetaines all.
Mir. for Mags., p. 620.

There were required the whole number of seuentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citie, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conuenting* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,
Before the common-council, young Malfato,—
Convented for some lands he held, suppos'd
Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* [< OF. *convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] **1**†. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

conventical (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [< *convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Conventical prior**, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *conventicul* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventículo* = Pg. *conventículo* = It. *conventicolo*, < L. *conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, *n.*] **1.** An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidere the *conuenticulis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodes. *Wyclif*, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled togither in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conuenticle*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.
R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4†. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

Conventicle Act, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [< *conventicle*, *n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

Conventicling schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South*, Works, V. i.

conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klėr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. *Swift*, Memoir of Capt. Creichton.

convention (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= D. *konventie* = G. *convention* = Dan. *konvention*, < F. *convention* = Sp. *convencion* = Pg. *convenção* = It. *convenzione*, < L. *conventio*(*n*-), a meeting, agreement, covenant, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] **1.** The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn
We hold a great *convention*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (*a*) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (*c*) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (*d*†) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of soberness and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32*s.* worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much.
Pepys, Diary, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights.
Blackwood's Mag.

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 65.

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate along the hypothenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (*a*) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (*b*) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates,** the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs,** the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty,** a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention,** in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention.** See above, 3.

conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= D. *konventioneel* = G. *conventionell* = Dan. *konventionel*, < F. *conventionnel* = Pr. *conventional* = Sp. Pg. *convencional* = It. *convenzionale*, < LL. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, < L. *conventio*(*n*-), an agreement: see *convention*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians.
Quoted in *H. von Holst's* John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—**3.** Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional* sign.—**4.** Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.

Specifically—**5.** In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—**6.** In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

Conventional estates, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations,** obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

conventionalism (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ism*.] **1.** Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 182.

Conventionalism, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—**2.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [< *conventional* + *-ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

Conventionalities are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163.

conventionalization (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'-shon), *n.* [< *conventionalize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalisation* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks.
Art Age, IV. 45.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [< *conventional* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—**2.** In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.

conventionary (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *convention* + *-ary*[1].] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventionary* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventionary* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 204, App.

convention-coin (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* **1.** A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8⅓ rix-dollars.—**2.** A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol'ėr), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

conventionist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [< *convention* + *-ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conventuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conventual* = It. *conventuale*, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

The Abbot and monkes *conuentuall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3410.

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray.*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 297.

Conventual mass. See *mass*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

converge (kon-vėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines *converge*.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike *converge* toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never *converge* and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 89.

II. *trans.* To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are *converged* on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environing space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in *converging* polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.

convergence, convergency (kon-vėr′jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences*, *convergencies* (-jen-sez, -siz). [< F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent*: see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (*b*) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz}.$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence.** See *magnetic*.

convergent (kon-vėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent* lines; *convergent* theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are *convergent* lines which run back into a common ideal origin.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

Convergent fraction. Same as *convergent*, *n.*—**Convergent-nerved.** Same as *converginerved*.—**Convergent series.** Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. *n.* A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the *convergents* to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

converginerved (kon-vėr′ji-nėrvd), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.

Converginerved Leaf.

converging (kon-vėr′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *converge*, *v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of x. But

$$x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of x whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

conversable (kon-vėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< F. *conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladys here are very *conversable*, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Your intervals of time to spend
With so *conversable* a friend.
Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.
Dickens, Pickwick, lvii.

2†. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be *conversible* by good men. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

conversableness (kon-vėr′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability.

conversably (kon-vėr′sa-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2†.** In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] *conversably*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 27.

conversance, conversancy (kon′vėr-sans, -san-si), *n.* [< *conversant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by *conversance* with the circles in which they moved.
N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.

Conversancy with the books that teach,
The arts that help.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

conversant (kon′vėr-sant), *a.* [< F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thei seide she was not worthi to be *conuersaunt a-monge* peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were *conversant among* them.
Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been *conversant with* the first persons of the age in which I lived. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long *conversant with* books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; *conversant* at once *with* the animalculæ of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children.
Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

Moral action is *conversant* almost wholly *with* evidence which in itself is only probable.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 93.

=**Syn. 2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

conversantly (kon′vėr-sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation (kon-vėr-sā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conversacion*, *-cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *conversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion*, *-tion*, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversacion* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio(n-)*, conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goode name and fame, of good *conuersacon*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goode rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver *conversation*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women
That fell within my *conversation*.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance. *Locke*, Education.

3†. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much *conversation* in books. *Bacon.*

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

Wise, cultivated, genial *conversation* is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us —a cup for gods, which has no repentance.
Emerson, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal *conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

conversational (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational* powers; a *conversational* style.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the *conversational* dialect of their author's age. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

conversationalist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready *conversationalist*, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

conversationally (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

conversationed† (kon-vėr-sā′shond), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-ed*².] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better *conversation'd*,
. . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, i. 1.

conversationism (kon-vėr-sā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

conversationist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit Cat, the famous *conversationist*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere *conversationist*.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.

conversative (kon-vėr′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *converse*¹, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities and ornaments of youth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Buckingham.

conversazione (kon-ver-sät-si-ō′ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies. *Drummond*, Travels (1754), p. 41.

converse¹ (kon-vėrs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [< ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . *conversed with* man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and *converse with* Sinners.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1381.

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee *conversing*, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Milton, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to *converse*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever *converse* more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men *conversing on* any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3†. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.* =**Syn. 2.** To speak, discourse, chat.

converse[1] (kon'vėrs), *n.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects, or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little *converse* on earth held a conversation in heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead.
Thomson, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy *converse* drew us with delight.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continuall *converse* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

converse[2] (kon'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *converse* = Pg. It. *converso*, < L. *conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the *converse* doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

II. *n.* **1.** A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*]

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the *converse* of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the *converse* of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse*; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions — that given, and the product of the logical elaboration. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiv.

conversely (kon'vėrs-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*[2], *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . *Conversely*, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

converser (kon-vėr'sėr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good *converser:* her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

conversible[1] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *conversible* = Pg. *conversivel*, < LL. *conversibilis* (also *convertibilis:* see *convertible*), changeable, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus:* see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*[2].] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This *conversible* . . . sorites.
Hammond, Works, IV. 603.

conversible[2] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Same as *conversable*.

conversing (kon-vėr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *converse*[1], *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

If, however, from too much *conversing* with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

conversion (kon-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *conversion* = Pr. *conversio* = Sp. *conversion* = Pg. *conversão* = It. *conversione*, < L. *conversio*(*n*-), < *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the *conversion* of a thing from its original purpose to another; the *conversion* of land into money.

The *conversion* of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former. *Simple*, *proper*, or *direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simpliciter *feci*, convertitur *eva* per acci,
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci*, *eva*, *astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).) A *diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper* or *reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Apuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The secund, the sonday after the fest of the *conuersioun* of seynte Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

If we look through all the examples we have of *conversion* in Scripture, the *conversion* of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of *conversion* by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of!
Edwards, Works, II. 548.

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv. 3.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.— **6.** In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.— **7.** In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.— **8.** *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.] — **9.** In *dyeing*. See extract.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

Center of conversion, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.— **Conversion of equations,** in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.— **Conversion of proportions,** in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.— **Conversion of relief,** a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts. =**Syn. 3.** *Conversion*, *Regeneration*. *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
Milton, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

conversive[1] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

conversive[2] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *converse*[1] + *-ive*.] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 75.

convert (kon-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *converten* = F. Pr. Sp. *convertir* = Pg. *converter* = It. *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, < *com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, *converting* the breast to that point of the Horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to *convert* grain into spirits; to *convert* one kind of property into another; to *convert* bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 3.

We congratulate you that you have known how to *convert* calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 362.

It was something different from mere condensation which *converted* Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy.
Milton, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may *convert* the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Jas. v. 20.

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are nowe, and have bene of longe tyme, *conuerted* as well to dedes of charyte and to the commen-welth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8†.** To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Converted iron, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment. **Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym swone to *converte*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in generall: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. Isa. vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

convert (kon'vėrt), *n.* [< *convert*, *v.*] **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 293.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Isa. i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir. **Clinical convert.** See *clinical*.—**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte, Pervert, Apostate, Renegade.* A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith, the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partizanship of any kind; *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being converted to it. *Pervert* as a noun is now rare, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for another conspicuous, and presumably bad, renunciation of the Christian religion or of any denomination of it for political or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who presumably without conversion of mind or heart and from sheer interest goes over from one faith or party to another; hence a mere runaway or deserter. He deserves as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

This is a creature,
Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal
Of all professors else; make *proselytes*
Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

convertend (kon-vėr-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertende*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

converter (kon-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 1.

The illustrious *converter* appealed to the Pope. *National Baptist*, XIX. 3.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another. Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *convertor*.

Bessemer Converter.

convertibility (kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (*a*) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I hold the immediate *convertibility* of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to their retaining their value. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

(*b*) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (*c*) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible (kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertivel* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *conversibilis*: see *conversible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinitie which it hath with mylke, it is *conuertible* into blonde and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § 3.

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promovent, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

Convertible bonds. See *bond*[1].

convertibleness (kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

convertibly (kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

convertite (kon'vėr-tit), *n.* [< It. *convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But, since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*:
Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

converter, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convehere*, bring together: see *convection*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror.

Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

A curved line or surface is regarded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zöol.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [< L. *convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . .
Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* [< *convex* + *-ed*[2].] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

convexedly (kon-vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

convexedness (kon-vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexity (kon-vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konveksiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexita(t-)s*, < *convexus*, convex: see *convex*, *a.*] **1.** The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

2. The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

convexness (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexo-concave (kon-vek'sō-kon'kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.

Convexo-concave Lens.

convexo-convex (kon-vek'sō-kon'veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

Convexo-convex Lens.

convexo-plane (kon-vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.* [< ME. *conveyen*, *conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also

convoier, F. *convoyer* (> north. ME. *convoien*, E. *convoy*, q. v.) = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *conviare* (obs.), < ML. *conviare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. *way*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be *conveighed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In *law*, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to *convey* lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent,
But not *convey'd*, to kingly government.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to *convey* images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heede who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *connayde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fico for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien.
Sir M. Hale (1673).

II.† *intrans.* To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
Marston.

convey†, *n.* [< *convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoy*, *n.*] **1.** A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 403).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods.
Evelyn, Memoirs.

conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* [< *convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* [< *convey* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The eare is properly but an instrument of *conueyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symns.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyaunce*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a prety little picture drawen in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

Derivative conveyance, in *law*, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance** or **deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in *old Eng. law*, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Mesne conveyance, mesne encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *mesne conveyances*.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in *law*, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

conveyancer (kon-vā'an-sėr), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-er*[1].] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

conveyancing (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—**2.** The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

conveyer (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to those adaptations of band-buckets or spirals which convey grain, chaff, flour, bran, etc., in threshers, elevators, or grinding-mills, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or shops, or buildings in course of erection. Also applied to those arrangements of carriages traveling on ropes by which hay lifted by the horse-fork is conveyed to distant parts of a barn or mow, or materials are carried to a building.
E. H. Knight.

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Rich. O, good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

conveyor (kon-vā'or), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

conviciate† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

convicinity† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convecino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

convicious† (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, sciamatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche.
Queen Elizabeth, Injunctions, an. 1559.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince: see *convince*.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

convict (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. *Chaucer.*

II. *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < LL. *convictio(n-)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince: see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] **1†.** The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—**2.** The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—**3.** The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. —**5.** The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

> For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
> Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 308.

Summary conviction, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. —**Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals." =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Belief*, *Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

convictism (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [< *convict*, *n.*, + *-ism*.] The convict system (which see, under *convict*, *n.*).

> The evils of *convictism*. *W. Howitt.*

convictive (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [< *convict* + *-ive*.] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The most close and *convictive* method that may be.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

convictively (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

> The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
> *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

convictiveness (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

convictor (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= It. *convittore*, < L. *convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] A member of the University of Oxford who, though not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, has been a regent, and has constantly kept his name on the books of some college or hall from the time of his admission to that of taking his master's or doctor's degree.

convince (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= F. *convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = It. *convincere*, < L. *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, < *com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] **1.** To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

> For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.
>
> Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

> And, which *convinceth* excellence in him,
> A principal admirer of yourself.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
>
> Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.
> Quoted by *Hallam*.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

> God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon*, Atheism.
>
> Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit
> Too sure to be *convinced*.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

> His two chamberlains
> Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
> That memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a fume. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

> A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by euident arguments *conuinced* of manifold errors.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.
>
> If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as trangressors. Jas. ii. 9.
>
> Drag hence
> This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
> Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Convince*, *Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

> When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 465.

> We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.
> *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.
>
> You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 119.

convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [< *convince* + *-ment*.] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

> They taught compulsion without *convincement*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.
>
> It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.
>
> His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. *The American*, VIII. 341.

convincer (kon-vin'sėr), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

> For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.
> *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

convincible (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *convencible* = Pg. *convencivel*; as *convince* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being convinced. —**2†.** Capable of being disproved or refuted.

> *Convincible* falsities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

> Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

convincingly (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

convincingness (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

convitiate†, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

convitious†, *a.* See *convicious*.

convival† (kon-vī'val), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *convival* = It. *convivale*, < L. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, < *conviva*, a feaster, guest: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *convivial*.

> The same was a *convival* dish.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

> The number of the *conuiuals* at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

convive† (kon-vīv'), *v. i.* [= Pg. *conviver*, be sociable, = It. *convivare*, eat together, < L. *convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, < *conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, < *convivere*, live together, < *com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

> First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
> There in the full *convive* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

convive (kon'vēv or -vīv), *n.* [< F. *convive* = Pg. It. *conviva*, < L. *conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convival*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

> Yet where is the Host?—and his *convives*—where?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.
>
> It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.
> *Emerson*, Clubs.

convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= F. *convivial* = It. *conviviale*, < L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, < *convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster (< *convica*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convival*), < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

> Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*
>
> I was the first who set up festivals; . . .
> Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

convivialist (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *convivial* + *-ist*.] A person of convivial habits.

> Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

conviviality (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convivialité*; as *convivial* + *-ity*.] **1.** A convivial spirit or disposition. —**2.** The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

> These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

convivially (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

convocant (kon'vō-kant), *n.* [< L. *convocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

> This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher *convocant* than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 60.

convocate† (kon'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.
>
> St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

convocation (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *convocation* = Pr. *convocatio* = Sp. *convocacion* = Pg. *convocação* = It. *convocazione*, < L. *convocatio(n-)*, < *convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] **1.** The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

> Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

> In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.
> Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

> In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 204.
>
> The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognised constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 388.

4. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace is immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.*—**House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. =**Syn. 2.** Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

convocational (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [< *convocation* + *-al*.] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

convocationist (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *Convocation*, 3, + *-ist*.] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= F. *convoquer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convocar* = It. *convocare*, < L. *convocare*, call together, < *com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> An active partisan, I thus *convoked*
> From every object pleasant circumstance
> To suit my ends. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.
>
> From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

> The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business. *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.

=**Syn. 1.** *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*[1].

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū′tă), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidæ*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 190.

convolute (kon′vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluto*, < L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.]

Convolute Cotyledons of *Calycanthus*.

I. *a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceæ*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive*.—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypræidæ*, nautiliform shells, etc.

II. *n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester*.

convoluted (kon′vō-lū-ted), *a.* [As *convolute* + *-ed*².] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., Chama.

Convoluted antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidæ*.—**Convoluted bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinal. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutidæ (kon-vō-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **convolutio*(*n-*), < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 839.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**5.** In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any asyzygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain.** See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

convolutive (kon′vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *convolute*.

convolve (kọn-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= It. *convolgere*, *convolvere*, < L. *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf. *Derham*.

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls *convolved*.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

convolvent (kọn-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *convolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convolvulaceæ (kọn-vol-vū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical regions, including the morning-glory (*Ipomœa*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

convolvulaceous (kọn-vol-vū-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Convolvulaceæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulic (kọn-vol′vū-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulic acid.** Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

convolvulin (kọn-vol′vū-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-in*².] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulinic (kọn-vol-vū-lin′ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnæus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulic acid*.

Convolvulus (kọn-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convólvulo* = It. *convolvolo* = Dan. *konvolvolus*, < L. *convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] **1.** [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as *bindweed*. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long *convolvuluses*
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

convoy (kọn-voi′), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] **1.** To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarqued in a Dutch Fregat, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stoute vessells. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 194.

convoy (kon′voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] **1†.** Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay*.

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.
Everett, Orations, I. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalrymen I had with me.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy*. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—**6.** A friction-brake for carriages. *E. H. Knight*.

convulse (kọn-vuls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= F. *convulser* = Sp. Pg. *convulsar*, < L. *convulsus*, *convolsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] **1.** To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—**2.** To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kọn-vul′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson*.

convulsion (kọn-vul′shọn), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp. *convulsión* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. Sw. *konvulsion*, < L. *convulsio*(*n-*), *convolsio*(*n-*), cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*: see *convulse*.] **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke*.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers*.

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—**4†.** Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1649.

Crowing convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup.=**Syn. 2.** Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

convulsional (kọn-vul′shọn-al), *a.* [< *convulsion* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—**2.** Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsionary (kọn-vul′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsionnaire* = It. *convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < L. *convulsio*(*n-*), convulsion: see *convulsion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—**2.** Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. *n.*; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

convulsionist (kon-vul'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist.*] 1. A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 5.

convulsive (kon-vul'siv), *a.* [= F. *convulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *convulsivo*, < L. as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse* and *-ive.*] 1. Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive* rage," *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

In Silence weep;
And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain.*

convulsively (kon-vul'siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 303.

cony, coney (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies, coneys* (kō'niz or kun'iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie, conny, conney, connie, cunny, cunnie*, < ME. *cony, conny, conyng, conninge, conig, cunig*, etc. (> W. *cwning*) (the normal type being **conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in **coning, conyng*, mod. *cunning*[2] as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngham:* see below), = MD. *cunīn*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. Dan. *kanin* = MLG. *kanīn* = MG. *kanyn* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen;* MHG. *küniclīn*, later *kuniglīn, künlīn, küngele, künele, königle, königlein*, etc., after L.), < OF. *conin, connin, congnin, coning, counin*, by-form of *conil, connil, cognil, counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. *κόνικλος, κίνικλος*, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun'i; kō'ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney, Coneybeare, Coningsby, Conington, Conyngham, Cunningham, Conythorp*, etc.] 1. A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

Connygez in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colourede fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;
Ah sweete lambe and *coney!*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidæ*, order *Hyracoidea*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphen*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. daman*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko, ganam*, and *wabber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. Prov. xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—4. The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—6. In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—7†. A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares.*

cony-burrow, coney-burrow (kō'ni-bur^{f}ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow, -burrough.*] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

conycatch†, coneycatch†, *v.* [< *conycatcher, coneycatcher.*] I. *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher*. [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

conycatcher†, coneycatcher†, *n.* [< *cony, coney*, 7, + *catcher.*] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*.
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

conycatching†, coneycatching†, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *conycatch, coneycatch, v.*] I. *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching?* *Defence of Coneycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

cony-fish, coney-fish (kō'ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of river-banks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day.*

cony-garth†, coney-garth†, *n.* [Late ME. *conyngerthe* (written *connynge erthe*, as if 'cony-earth,' in Prompt. Parv., p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*[1].] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

conygert, conyngert, *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); Sc. *cuningar, cuningaire;* early mod. E. *conyger, connynger, counyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, conniegrea, connigrey*, and even *cunnigreene;* < ME. *conyger, connyngere*, < OF. *conniniere, coninyere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere*, = It. *conigliera, conegliera*, < ML. *cuniculariа*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cuniculārius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. L. *cuniculārius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *conin, connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger, connynger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palyydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.
Herman, Vulgaria (ed. Way).

conyng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conynger†, *n.* See *conyger*.

cony-wool, coney-wool (kō'ni-wûl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

Conyza (kō-nī'zä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conyza*, < Gr. *κόνυζα*, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions. The plants known as *fleabane*, which were formerly referred to it, are now placed in the genus *Inula*.

coo (kō), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo, croodle;* cf. Icel. *kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, coo, purr: see *curr*) = Dan. *kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren, gerren*, G. *girren*, coo; Sw. *knurla, kuttra*, coo; F. *roucouler*, coo; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *hūhū*, a dove. Cf. *cook*[2], *cuckoo.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cooed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

Hence—2. To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*[1], *v. i.*

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore?
Byron, To Thomas Moore.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter by cooing.

In answer *cooed* the cushat dove
Her notes of peace and rest and love.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2. To call. [Prov. Eng.]

coo (kō), *n.* [< *coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 19.

coöccupant (kō-ok'ū-pant), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *occupant.*] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 128.

coochee (kö'chē'), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, chuck*[1], *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 92.

cooch-grass†, *n.* See *couch-grass.*

cooer (kö'ėr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columbæ.*

cooey, *n.* and *v.* See *cooie.*

coof (kúf), *n.* [Also written *cuif;* origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a *coof* for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

cooie, cooey (kö'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

In Australia, as we have seen, loud *cooeys* are made on coming within a mile of an encampment—an act which, while primarily indicating pleasure at the coming reunion, further indicates those friendly intentions which a silent approach would render doubtful.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

cooie, cooey (kö'i), *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

cooingly (kö'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

coo-in-new (kö'in-nū'), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning.

cooja (kö'jä), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

cook[1] (kůk), *v.* [< ME. *coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, cook) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn, chochōn, chohhōn*, MHG. *chochen, kochen*, G. *kochen* = Dan. *koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cozer, coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cozinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, cook, < L. *coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = Gr. *πέπ-τειν*, cook (see *peptic*), = Skt. √ *pach*, cook: see *cook*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

Hence—2. In general, to subject to the action of heat.—3. To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up:* as, to *cook up* a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check.
J. S. Mill.

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *Cook'd up*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To cook one's goose**, to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

cook[1] (kůk), *n.* [< ME. *cook, coke, cok, coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kok* = D. *kok* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. G. *koch* = Dan. *kok* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < L. *coquus*, also *cocus*, early L. *coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surueyour,
Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,
How tho lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the *cook* took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul. 1 Sam. ix. 24.

cook[2] (kŏk), *v. i.* [Hind. *kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo, coo, cock*[1], etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

cook[3] (kůk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk.* Cf. *keek.*] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
Whiles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

cook[4] (kůk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*[4].

cook-book (kůk'bůk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

Those minute directions which were so often wanting in *cook-books*. *Parloa*, Cook-Book, Pref.

cook-conner (kůk'kun'ėr), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *conner*[3]. Cf. *cook-wrasse*.] Same as *cook-wrasse*.

cookee (kůk'ē), *n.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ee*[1], as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumberers' camp. [Local, U. S.]

cookeite (kůk'it), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Cooke*, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

cookery (kůk'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [< ME. *cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oyl in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenberg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in *C. M. Scammon's* Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are estemed to bee [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10000. Cookes which carry their *Cookerie* and boile it as they goe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

cookey, *n.* See *cooky*.

cook-house (kůk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

cookie, *n.* See *cooky*.

cookish (kůk'ish), *a.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

cook-maid (kůk'mād), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

cook-room (kůk'röm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

cook-wrasse (kůk'ras), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

cooky (kůk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of. *koek*, a cake: see *cake*[1].] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey!*
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

cool[1] (köl), *a.* [< ME. *cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cōl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *köl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *köl*), cool, < *calan* (pret. **cōl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*[1], *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.
Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. *Napier*, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. *Punch*.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, i. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand."... I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lvii.

A cool hand. See *hand*.—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber*.—**Syn. 4.** *Composed*, *Collected*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—**6.** Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellent.

cool[1] (köl), *n.* [< *cool*[1], *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same euynnynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. iii. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we entered in the *cool*.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

cool[1] (köl), *v.* [< ME. *colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *köle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1], *a.*, and cf. *keel*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4†. To mitigate.—**To cool one's coppers.** See *copper*, 3.—**To cool the heels**, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy mighty labour cease.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

cool[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*[2].

cool-cup (köl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

cooler (kö'lėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold water, or cold air. It may be a large double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

cooley, *n.* A corruption of *coulée*.

cool-headed (köl'hed'ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool-headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.
Burke, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

coolie, cooly[2] (kö'li), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūlī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qulī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] **I.** *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Coolie orange, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

cooling (kö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cool*[1], *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 360.

Cooling card†. See *card*[1].

cooling-cup (kö'ling-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and a solution of nitrate of ammonia in the inner. The chemical action of the solution absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

cooling-floor (kö'ling-flōr), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. *E. H. Knight*.

coolly (köl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolely* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation.
Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

coolness (köl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . *coolness.* *Clarendon.*

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

cool-tankard (köl'tang'kärd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard.*

coolweed (köl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila:* so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

coolwort (köl'wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia,* the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort.*

cooly[1] (kö'li), *a.* [< *cool*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the *cooly* shade.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 58.

cooly[2], *n.* See *coolie.*

coom[1] (köm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*[1], q. v.] 1. Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—2. Soot.—3. The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels; dust.—4. The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

coom[2] (köm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb.*

coomb[1] (köm), *n.* Same as *comb*[2].

coomb[2], *n.* Same as *comb*[3].

coomb[3], *n.* Same as *coom*[2].

coomie (kö'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

cooms (kömz), *n. pl.* See *come,* 3.

coon (kön), *n.* [Abbr. of *racoon,* q. v.] 1. The racoon, *Procyon lotor:* a popular abbreviation.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.,* a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and *Coons.* *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old.* [Colloq., U. S.] —**A coon's age,** a long time: as, I haven't seen you for *a coon's age.* [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—**A gone coon,** one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

coon (kön), *r. i.* [< *coon, n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to *coon* across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century,* XXXIII. 16, note.

coon-bear (kön'bār), *n.* The English name of *Æluropus melanoleucus.* See *Æluropus.*

coonda-oil (kön'dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil.*

coon-heel (kön'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

coon-oyster (kön'ois'tėr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

coonskin (kön'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

coontah (kön'tä), *n.* Same as *coontie.*

Harold discovered a fine patch of *coontah* or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.
F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvi.

coontee (kön'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khūntī,* a peg, pin, Marathi *khunti,* a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

coontie, coonty (kön'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah;* prob. Amer. Ind.] The *Zamia integrifolia,* or arrowroot-plant of Florida, the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the arrowroot produced from it.

coop (köp), *n.* [< ME. **coop* or **cope,* a box or cask, not found (cf. ME. *cupe,* a basket, < AS. *cȳpa,* a basket, = LG. *küpe, kipe,* > G. *kiepe,* a basket (see *kipe*); ME. *coop* for *coppe* = *cuppe,* a cup), = OS. *kōpa* = D. *kuip,* a tub, = OHG. *chuofa,* MHG. *kuofe,* G. *kufe,* a coop, tub, vat, < ML. *cōpa,* by-form of L. *cūpa* (> F. *cuve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. *κύπη,* a hole, hut, = Skt. *kūpa,* a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup,* q. v. Cf. W. *cwbiar,* a hen-coop.]

1. A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—**2.** A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—**3.** Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—**4.** A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—**5.** A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck.—**6.** A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

coop (köp), *v. t.* [< *coop, n.*] **1.** To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up:* as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine braul,
Long *cooped* vp within their Castle wall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped,* made me long to be out again.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 236.

2†. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.* *Holland.*

=**Syn. 1.** To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

cooper (kö'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper, cowper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper,* D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer,* G. *küfer,* cooper, = Dan. *kyper* = Sw. *kypare,* wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius,* cooper); as *coop* (ML. *cupa,* etc.) + *-er*[1].] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—**2.** [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*[3], a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—**Dry cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—**Wet** or **tight cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—**White cooper,** a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

cooper (kö'pėr), *v.* [< *cooper, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

II. *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

cooperage (kö'pėr-āj), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-age.*] **1.** The work or business of a cooper.—**2.** The price paid for coopers' work.—**3.** A place where coopers' work is done.

coöperant (kō-op'ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cooperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **I.** *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *coöperant* to an end.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

II. *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole *co-operants.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. iv. § 58.

coöperate (kō-op'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated,* ppr. *coöperating.* [< LL. *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari* (> F. *coopérer* = Sp. Pg. *cooperar* = It. *cooperare*), work together, < L. *co-,* together, + *operari,* work: see *co-*[1] and *operate.*] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er *cooperates* to the common mirth.
Cruikshank, The Name above every Name.

coöperation (kō-op-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coopération* = Sp. *cooperacion* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione,* < LL. *cooperatio(n-),* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **1.** The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose: joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own *co-operation.*
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law, p. 230.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory *co-operation* and the system of voluntary *co-operation.*
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *polit. econ.,* a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative.*

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 158.

coöperationist (kō-op-ę-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *coöperation* + *-ist.*] **1.** A member of a coöperative society.

English *coöperationists* are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."
The American, VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "*Coöperationists*" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists."
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 211.

coöperative (kō-op'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo,* < LL. as if **cooperativus,* < *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—**Coöperative society,** a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessaries of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—**Coöperative store,** a joint-stock store at which the owners and regular buyers obtain their goods at wholesale or nearly wholesale rates, and the profits of which are divided among the shareholders according to the amount held by each. Such stores are not common in the United States, but have become very numerous in Great Britain.

coöperator (kō-op'ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore,* < LL. *cooperator,* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

The building stands at the head of Toad Lane, the narrow hilly street in which the *cooperators* first opened a store. *R. J. Hinton,* Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 255.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the *cooperators,* who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.
The Century, XXVIII. 134.

coöperculum (kō-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lä). [ML., < L. *cooperculum,* a cover, < *cooperire,* cover: see *cover*[1], and cf. *corercle,* ult. < L. *cooperculum.*] *Eccles.,* the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

coopering (kö'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cooper, v.*] **1.** The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.—**2.** See extract. [Local, Eng.]

"*Coopering,*" as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

cooper's-wood (kö'pėrz-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa,* a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

coopery (kö'pėr-i), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—**2.** Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certaine *cooperie* vessels made of wood. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

coöpt (kō-opt'), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter,* < L. *cooptare,* contr. *coptare,* receive or elect into some body, < *co-,* together, + *optare,* choose: see *option,* and cf. *adopt.* See *coöptate.*] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight *co-opted* two more, and the ten two more.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coöpted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson*, Classical Scholarship, p. 198.

coöptate (kō-op′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [< L. *cooptatus*, pp. of *cooptare*, coöpt: see *coöpt*.] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

coöptation (kō-op-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cooptation* = Sp. *cooptacion* = Pg. *cooptação*, < L. *cooptatio*(*n*-), < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coopt*, *coöptate*.] 1. Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically — 2. Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *coöptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *co-optation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.

coorbasht, coorbatcht, *n.* and *v.* See *koorbash*.

coördain (kō-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *coördained* with him.
Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.

coördinal (kō-ôr′di-nạl), *a.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, + *-al*: see *ordinal*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

coördinance (kō-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordinance*.] Joint ordinance.

coördinate (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [< ML. *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> It. *coordinare* = Sp. *coordinar* = Pg. *coordenar* = F. *coordonner*, for **coordiner*), arrange together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ordinare*, arrange: see *co-*[1], and *ordain*, *ordinate*.] 1. To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate. — 2. To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.
Whewell.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coördinates* them into a system. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

coördinate (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *coordinado* = Pg. *coordenado* = It. *coordinato*, < ML. *coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *coordinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates. — **Coördinate geometry**, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* 1. Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.
Calhoun, Works, I. 242.

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördinates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

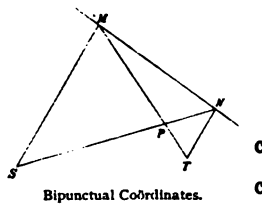
Areal coördinates, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle. — **Axes of coördinates.** See *axial*. — **Barycentric coördinates.** See *triangular coördinates*, below. — **Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coordinates. — **Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If a is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $A + 1/a$, where A is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coordinate is $P + Q\log(1/s + 1/8)$, where s is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, S is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants. — **Bilinear coördinates.** (*a*) Same as *rectorial coördinates*. See below. (*b*) Cartesian coördinates, or tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates. — **Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane. — **Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, S and T being the two fixed points, SM and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and SN. — **Boothian coördinates** (named after their inventor, the English mathematician James *Booth*), rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below. — **Cartesian coördinates.** See *Cartesian*. — **Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves. — **Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface. — **Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids. — **Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are. — **Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous. — **Ignoration of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered. — **Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles. — **Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space. — **Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other. — **Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates. — **Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally. — **Point** or **punctual coördinates**, such coordinates as determine the positions of points. — **Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis. — **Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates. — **Quadriplanar coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions. — **Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles. — **Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation. — **Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere. — **Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space. — **Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = T,$$

x, y, z, w being the coördinates. — **Triangular** or **barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = T,$$

where x, y, z are the coördinates. — **Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions. — **Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coordinates*.



Bipunctual Coördinates.

coördinately (kō-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

coördinateness (kō-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

coördination (kō-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *coordination* = Sp. *coordinacion* = Pg. *coordenação* = It. *coordinazione*, < ML. as if **coordinatio*(*n*-), < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (*a*) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (*b*) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.
Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(*c*) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

coördinative (kō-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

coördinatory (kō-ôr′di-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 409.

coorgee (kör′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

coorong (kö′rong), *n.* [Australian.] The *Frenela robusta*, a coniferous tree of Australia. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

coörthogonal (kō-ôr-thog′ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

coosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

coössification (kō-os′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *coössify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

coössify (kọ-os′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [< *co-*[1] + *ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebræ are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

coosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

coost (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*[1], still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,
And *coost* them in his way.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark! *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

coot (köt), *n.* [< ME. *coote*, *cote*, a coot; cf. D. *koet*, a coot; prob. Celtic: cf. W. *cwtiar*, a coot, < *cwta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut*, *cutty*.] 1. A lobiped grallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidæ*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There

European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—**3.** A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Œdemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velvetina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (kö'tėr), *n.* **1.** The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—**2.** A turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (köt'fůt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*: so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (köt'fůt'ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *cooted-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (köt'grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidæ*.

cooth (köth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (kö'ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

> Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw!
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

cop[1] (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp-*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet*, *coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*[1]. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*[1] with those of *cup* and *cope*[1] = *cape*[1] = *cap*[1]: see these words.] **1.** The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

> Tho gan I up the hill to gon,
> And fond upon the *cop* a won [dwelling].
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1166.
>
> For *cop* they [the Britons] use to call
> The tops of many hills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—**3.** A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—**5.** An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A fence. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—**8.** The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—**9.** A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—**10.** A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cop[2]† (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, < AS. *âttercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*[1], a head: see *attercop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cap*.

cop[4] (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[4] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*[4], *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[5] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*[1].] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copaiba (kō-pā'bä), *n.* [Also written *copaiva*, *copayra*; Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Braz. *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capivi*.

Copaifera (kō-pā'fe-rā), *n.* [NL., < *copai(ba)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii*, of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

Flowering Branch of *Copaifera officinalis*.

copaiva (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

copaivic (kō-pā'vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from copaiba.—**Copaivic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of copaiba balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaiyé-wood (kō-pā'yā-wůd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*[1].] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

copal (kō'pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *animé*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachilobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *animé*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Bursera* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacaze copal**. See extract.

> The raw, or true, *copal* is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

Copal balsam. See *balsam*.—**Fossil copal**. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.

copalche, copalchi (kō-pal'che, -chi), *n.* **1.** The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarilla, and probably possesses similar properties.—**2.** A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

copalin, copaline (kō'pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

copalm (kō'päm), *n.* A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pär'se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

coparcener (kō-pär'se-nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheiress. See *coparcenary*.

> Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, parceners only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

coparceny (kō-pär'se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen-er* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

coparti† (kō-pärt'), *v.* [< *co-*[1] + *part*.] **I.** *trans.* To share.

> For of all miseries I hold that chief,
> Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

> How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectedness? *Heywood*, Royal King.

copartiment† (kō-pär'ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

copartment† (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

copartner (kō-pärt'nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

> So should I have *co-partners* in my pain:
> And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 780.
>
> Thus, as a brother,
> A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,
> I do embrace you.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

copartnership (kō-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

> This close *copartnership* in government.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

copartnery (kō-pärt'nėr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.

copastorate (kō-pas'tor-āt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate. [Rare.]

> With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well. *National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

copatain† (kop'a-tān), *a.* [< OF. *capitain*, captain, < ML. *capitaneus*, lit. pertaining to the head (see *captain*), the E. form being influenced by *cop*[1], head.] High-crowned; pointed. [Rare.] Also spelled *copotain*.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

> O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat*! *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā'tri-ot), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

copayva (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

cope[1] (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape*; < ME. *cope*, < AS. **cāp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *canteleape*, *canturcope*, var. of *cantercappa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe*, *cappe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa*, *capa*, a cape, cope: see *cape*[1] and *cap*[1], of which *cope*[1] is a doublet.] **1**†. A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

> I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a *cope*,
> He cares with a kene face vncomly to kys.
> *York Plays*, p. 228.

The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe, *soche* as the beggerie philosophiers and none els vsen to *weare*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.

Copes.

A. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. *B*. Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coapes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day. — **4.** Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark *cope* of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.
Addison, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the *cope* of a cedar,
Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*[2], 10. See cut under *flask*.

cope[1] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessour *coped* as a frere.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

cope[2] (kōp), *v.* [< ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain, < D. *koopen*, buy, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain: see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*[2], *v.*, and *chap*[4], *v.* Cf. *cope*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bargain for; buy. — **2.** To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saving that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living yerely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cope[3] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *coupen* (E. *coup*[1]; cf. *cope*[5], the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*[1], *cope*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope with* me in single fight.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity *with* which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope with* the large war vessels now used by the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evill he has to *cope with*, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

cope[4] (kōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty. *Farey*.

2. See *coper*[3].

cope[5] (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

copeck, kopeck (kō'pek), *n.* [Also written *copeek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopieika*, also spelled *kopeĭka*, a copeck, < *kopati* (= OBulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.

Obverse. Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth 0.582 United States cent.

Copelatæ, Copelata (kō-pē-lā'tē, -tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to *-ata*[2]), < Gr. κωπηλάτης, a rower (κωπηλάτης πολύπους, the nautilus: see *polyp*), < κώπη, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + ἐλάτης, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidæ* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Ascopa*.

copelate (kō'pē-lāt), *a.* [< *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Copelatæ*.

copeman† (kōp'man), *n.* [< D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*[4].] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 5.

copenhagen (kō-pn-hā'gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] **1.** A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs. — **2.** A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

copepod (kō'pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 664.

II. *n.* One of the *Copepoda*.
Also *copepodan*.

Copepoda (kō-pep'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. κώπη, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Epizoa* (siphonostomous and lernæoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopepoda*, or copepods proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplicature of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with biramous swimming-feet (*Claus*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

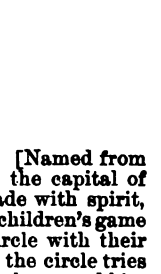
Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

I, eye; *II*, antennule; *III*, antenna; *IV*, mandible; *V*, first maxilla; *VI*, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; *R*, rostrum; *lb*, labrum.

copepodan (kō-pep'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

copepodous (kō-pep'ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + *-ous*.] Same as *copepod*.

copepod-stage (kō'pe-pod-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a zoëa) resembles an adult copepod.



Zoëa- or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called Zoëa-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennæ and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

coper[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *copper*.

coper[2]† (kō'pėr), *n.* [< *cope*[2] + *-er*[1].] A seller; a dealer.

coper[3]†, *n.* [< *cope*[4] + *-er*[1].] A miner: so called from his working at a certain price or cope per ton or load of ore mined. *Farey*. [North. Eng.]

Copernican (kō-pėr'ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473–1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus. - **Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. *n.* An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

Copernicia (kō-pėr-nish'i-ä), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.

coperon†, **coperount**†, *n.* [ME., also *coperun, coproun, coporne, coporane,* < OF. *couperon,* the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop,* top: see *cop*[1].] The top or peak.

Coporne or *coporour* [var. *coperone, coperun*] of a thynge, capitellum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

copesmate† (kōps'māt), *n.* [Irreg. < *cope*[3], *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*[1].] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copesmate*, he had found.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her, and her *copesmate* my drudge here.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

copestone (kōp'stōn), *n.* [< *cope*[1], *n.*, 4, + *stone*.] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.
Emerson, Misc., p. 84.

cophosis (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώφωσις*, deafness, < *κωφᾶν*, deafen, < *κωφός*, deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

cophouse (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse;* < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house*.] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale.*

Copht (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*[2].

Cophyla (kof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφός*, dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla*, q. v.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidæ.*

cophylid (kof'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidæ.*

Cophylidæ (ko-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla*, with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

copia libelli deliberanda (kō'pi-ạ lī-bel'ī dē-lib-ẹ-ran'dạ). [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia*, copy; *libelli*, gen. of *libellus*, a writ, complaint; *deliberanda*, fem. ger. of *deliberare*, deliver: see *copy, libel, deliver*.] In *old Eng. law*, the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

copiapite (kō'pi-ạ-pīt), *n.* [< *Copiapo*, in Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy*.

copia verborum (kō'pi-ạ vėr-bō'rum). [L.: *copia*, abundance; *verborum*, gen. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *copy, n.*, and *verb*.] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

copiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy*.

copier (kop'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer;* < *copy, v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copyers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 100.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cope*[1], *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping over* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 Ki. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building*, the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

copious (kō'pi-us), *a.* [< ME. *copious, copyous,* < OF. **copios, copieux*, mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso*, < L. *copiosus*, plentiful, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy, n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious*, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copious* of langage in his disporte for the iolynesse that was in hym and the myrthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
Milton, P. L., v. 641.

=**Syn.** *Ample, Copious, Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

copiously (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian citie whatsoever saving Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison.*

copiousness (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.
Milton, To Lord H. De Bras, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=**Syn.** 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

copist† (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopiist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist*, < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier*, copy: see *copy, v.* Cf. *copyist*.] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

coplanar (kō-plā'när), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ar*[2].] Lying in one plane.

coplanation (kō-plā-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ation*.] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given curved surface.

copland (kop'land), *n.* [< *cop*[1] + *land*.] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

coplant† (kō-plant'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *plant*[1].] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

copolar (kō-pō'lär), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[2].] Having the same pole.—**Copolar triangles**, two or more triangles, ABC, A'B'C', A''B''C'', such that corresponding vertices, as A, A', A'', lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA', BB', CC', meet in one point. It is a theorem that coplanar triangles are also coaxial.

Coponautæ (kō-pọ-nâ'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta*, a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda*.

Copopoda (kọ-pop'ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda*.] Same as *Copepoda*.

copopsia (kọ-pop'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κοπος*, toil, weariness, + *ὄψις*, sight; otherwise for **cophopsia*, < Gr. *κωφός*, dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

coportion† (kō-pōr'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *portion*.] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

copos (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < *κόπος*, a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

copotain†, *a.* Same as *copatain*. *Fairholt; Planché.*

co-poursuivant (kō-pör-swē-voṅ'), *n.* [F., < *co-*, together, + *poursuivant:* see *co-*[1] and *pursuivant*.] In *French law*, a co-plaintiff.

coppe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*[1].

coppe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*[2].

coppe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

coppé (ko-pā'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper, couper*, cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (< ME. *coppe*) + *-é;* equiv. to E. *copped*.] In *her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

copped (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt;* < ME. *copped*, pointed, crested, < AS. *copped*, found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp-*), cop, top, + *-ed:* see *cop*[1] and *-ed*[2].] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copt* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hils.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 327.

Copt Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé*.

Also *coppled*.

Cap copped. See *cap*[1].

coppehouse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse*. *Weale.*

coppel (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

coppe-melt†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal*.

copper (kop'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper*, < ME. *coper*, < AS. *coper, copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar*, MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper*, LL. *cuprum*, copper, contr. of L. *cyprium*, copper, usually *Cyprium æs*, i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian, < *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian*. The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *arame* = Sp. *arambre, alambre* = Pg. *arame* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain*, prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *æramen*, copper, bronze, < L. *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs*. The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.3. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.838 native copper, 8.958 electrotype copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little below that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not unfrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces about one sixth of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the so-called "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, the chalcopyrite of the mineralogist, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The total copper-production of the world for the year 1886 may be estimated at 215,000 tons, of which the United States produced about one third; it had increased rapidly within the preceding twenty-five years. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chili, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal*, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; a slight admixture of iron greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass, bronze*, and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper*.

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well — establishing soup *coppers* and distributing cooked food. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.

Hence — **3.** *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilled bones and mulled port] without something to cool his *coppers*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*.
Franklin, Autobiog., I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelvemonth without a *copper* to live on.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper*, *v.*, 2. — **6.** *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*. — **7.** A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon. — **Azure copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1. — **Black copper.** (*a*) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (*b*) The native black oxid melaconite. — **Blanched copper.** See *blanched*. — **Blue copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1. — **Bungtown copper,** a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, p. 147.

Chessy copper, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessy, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*. — **Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*. — **Copper pyrites.** Same as *chalcopyrite*. — **Copper vitriol,** hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcanthite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*. — **Emerald copper,** the popular name of dioptase. — **Enamelers' copper,** the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates. — **Gray copper.** See *tetrahedrite*. — **Hot coppers,** a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper*, *n.*, 3. [Slang.] — **Hydrated copper oxid,** $Cu(OH)_2$, a pale-blue oxid precipitated when the solution of a protosalt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydrate is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydrated oxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*. — **Indigo-copper.** Same as *covellin*. — **Mass copper.** See *barrel-work*. — **Purple** or **variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*. — **Red copper,** native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*. — **Stannate of copper.** Same as *Gentele's green* (which see, under *green*). — **Velvet copper ore.** See *cyanotrichite*. — **Vitreous copper.** See *chalcocite*. — **White copper.** Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper* nose. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Copper bit or **bolt.** See *bit*[1]. — **Copper butterflies.** See *butterfly*.

copper (kop'ėr), *v. t.* [< *copper*, *n.*] **1.** To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship. — **2.** In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

copperah (kop'e-rä), *n.* Same as *copra*.

copperas (kop'e-ras), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *coppresse*, < ME. *coperose*, < OF. *couperose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *coporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cupri rosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of LL. *cuprum*, copper; L. *rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrōk* = MHG. G. *kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparrôker*, Sw. *kopparrök*, copperas, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. Gr. *χάλκανθος*, copperas, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc. — **Blue copperas.** Same as *blue-stone*, 1. — **Copperas-black.** See *black*. — **White copperas.** See *coquimbite* and *goslarite*. — **Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.

copperbell (kop'ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *copperhead*, 1.

copperbelly (kop'ėr-bel'i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard.*

copper-bit (kop'ėr-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

copper-bottomed (kop'ėr-bot'umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

copper-captain (kop'ėr-kap'tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 314.

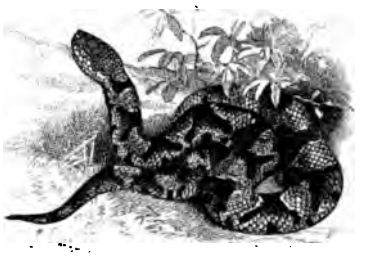
copper-colored (kop'ėr-kul'ord), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

copper-faced (kop'ėr-fāst), *a.* Faced with copper. — **Copper-faced type,** a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

copper-fastened (kop'ėr-fâs'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

copper-glance (kop'ėr-glâns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

copperhead (kop'ėr-hed), *n.* [< *copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] **1.** A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15-25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark



Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence — **2.** During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative.
H. W. Halleck, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattoes as the *Copperheads*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 402.

copperheadism (kop'ėr-hed-izm), *n.* [< *copperhead*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 40.

coppering (kop'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *copper*, *v.*] **1.** The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship. — **2.** The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom. — **3.** In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

copperish (kop'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *copper* + *-ish*[1].] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

copperization (kop'ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

copperize (kop'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [< *copper* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper. — **Copperized ammonia,** ammonia holding in solution copper hydrate. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium*.

copper-laced (kop'ėr-lāst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrels of you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

copper-nickel (kop'ėr-nik'el), *n.* Same as *niccolite*.

coppernose (kop'ėr-nōz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

copper-nosed (kop'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose. — **Copper-nosed bream,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

copperplate (kop'ėr-plāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*. **2.** A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

copper-powder (kop'ėr-pou'dėr), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

copper-rose (kop'ėr-rōz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

coppersmith (kop'ėr-smith), *n.* **1.** A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil.
2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

copper-wall (kop'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

copperwing (kop'ėr-wing), *n.* A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

copperwork (kop'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

copper-works (kop'ėr-wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

copper-worm (kop'ėr-wėrm), *n.* **1.** The shipworm, *Teredo navalis*. — **2†.** "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.] — **3†.** "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

coppery (kop'ėr-i), *a.* [< *copper* + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 171.

coppi, *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

coppice, copse (kop'is, kops), *n.* [The form *copse* is a contr. of *coppice*; cf. E. dial. *coppy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppice* (formerly also *coppies*); < OF. *copeiz* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, coppice (> ML. *copecia*, *copicia*, underwood, coppice), < *coper*, *copper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; especially, in England, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used there for this purpose are the oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, and willow. When copsewood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 137.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppice*, burthening the air with its fragrance. *Poe*, Tales, I. 53.

When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a *coppice* gemm'd with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

coppice (kop'is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

coppil†, *v. t.* See *cupel*.

coppin (kop'in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal n. of **cop*[1], *v.*] Same as *cop*[1], 8.

copping-plate (kop'ing-plāt), *n.* The copping-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

copping-rail (kop'ing-rāl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

Coppinia (ko-pin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin.*] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidæ*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

Coppiniidæ (kop-i-ni′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Coppinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

copple[1]† (kop′l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*[1].] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

copple[2] (kop′l), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

copple-crown (kop′l-kroun), *n.* [‹ *copple*[1] + *crown.*] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *copple-crown*
The lapwing has. *Randolph*, Amyntas, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown.* [New Eng.]

coppled (kop′ld), *a.* [‹ *copple*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *copped.*] Same as *copped.*

copple-dust (kop′l-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust.*

copplestone (kop′l-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone.* See *cobble*[1].

coppo (kop′pō), *n.*; pl. *coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅔ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppy (kop′i), *n.*; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice.*

copra (kop′rạ), *n.* [Native name.] The dried kernel of the cocoanut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah.*

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

copræmia, copremia (ko-prē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *copræmia*, ‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin. *Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 604.

copremesis (ko-prem′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, ‹ *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *vomit, emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē′mik), *a.* [‹ *copræmia* + *-ic.*] Affected with copræmia.

copresbyter (kō-pres′bi-tėr), *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-prez′ens), *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *presence.*] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson.*

I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 14.

Copridæ (kop′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Copris* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

Coprinæ (ko-prī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Copris* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (ko-prī′nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop′ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-

Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop′rō-līt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith.*] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosauri*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop′rō-lith), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybalum.—2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [‹ *coprolite* + *-ic.*] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (ko-prof′ạ-gạn), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi.*

Coprophagi (ko-prof′ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coprophagus*: see *coprophagous.*] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shard-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (ko-prof′ạ-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist.*] An animal that eats dung.

But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 605.

coprophagous (ko-prof′ạ-gus), *a.* [‹ NL. *coprophagus*, ‹ Gr. *κοπροφάγος*, dung-eating, ‹ *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi.*

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

Coprophilida (kop-rō-fil′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), ‹ *Coprophilus* + *-ida.*] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (*Erichson*, 1839); *Coprophilina* (*Heer*, 1841); *Coprophilides* (*Lacordaire*, 1854).

coprophilous (ko-prof′i-lus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

Coprophilus (ko-prof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), ‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coprose[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas.*

coprose[2] (kop′rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose.*

coprostasis (ko-pros′tạ-sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static.*] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

copse (kops), *n.* See *coppice.*

copse (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing.* [‹ *copse*, *n.* See *coppice.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, iii.

2. To plant or preserve, as underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*, Address to Parliament.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 439.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice.*

copsewood (kops′wụd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice.*

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Copsichus (kop′si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; ‹ Gr. *κόψιχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κόττιφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

2. The ring-ouzels of Europe: a synonym of *Merula*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

copstick (kop′stik), *n.* [G. *kopfstück*, ‹ *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*[1]), head, + *stück* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16⅔ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

copsy (kop′si), *a.* [‹ *copse* + *-y*[1].] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

The Flood
And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

copt[1], *a.* Another spelling of *copped.*

Copt[2] (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt*, *Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt*, *Kibti.* Origin uncertain; variously referred to Gr. *Αἰγυπτ-ος*, Egypt; or to Gr. *Κοπτός*, *Κοπτώ*, mod. *Kobt* or *Koft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. *Ἰακωβίτης*, Jacobite.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite.*

The *Copts* begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 279.

Coptic (kop′tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *Copticus*, ‹ ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

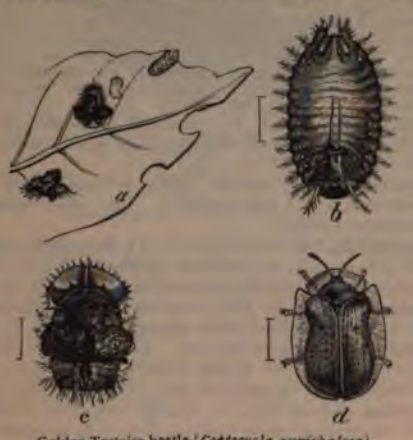
II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

coptin (kop′tin), *n.* [‹ *Coptis* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia.*

Coptis (kop′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

Coptocycla (kop-tō-sik′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), ‹ Gr. *κοπτός*, chopped small, pounded

(< κόπτειν, cut, chop), + κίκλος, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*. *C. clavata* is a common New



Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; *b*, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

cop-tube (kop'tūb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube or spindle on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

Copturus (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. κόπτειν, cut, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits; the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

copula (kop'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *copulas*, *copulæ* (-lą̈z, -lē). [< L. *copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join: see *apt*. Hence (from the L.) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] 1. In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—3. In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces — the *copulæ*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equiparance between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea, copula lingualis**, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidean gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

copular (kop'ū-lą̈r), *a.* [< *copula* + *-ar*2.] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, ppr. *copulating*. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> It. *copulare* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = F. *copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond: see *copula*, *couple*.] I.† *trans.* To join together. *Bailey.*

II. *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

copulate† (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon.*—**Copulate extreme.** See *extreme*.

copulation (kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *copulation* = It. *copulazione*, < L. *copulatio(n-)*, < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite: see *copulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.

Copulation of parts, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

copulative (kop'ū-lą̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *copulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *copulativo*, < LL. *copulativus*, < L. *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together: see *copulate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 163.

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two or more coördinate clauses, or coördinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went *and* she came; riches *and* honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition.** See *proposition*.

II. *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction.—2†. Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.
Rycaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

copulatively (kop'ū-lą̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

copulatory (kop'ū-lą̄-tō-ri), *a.* [< *copulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to copulation: specifically, in *zoöl.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—2. Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

Copurus (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. κώπη, handle, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *filicauda*).

copy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *coppy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. *copie* (> D. *kopij* = G. *copie* = Dan. Sw. *kopi*), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. *copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from **co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] 1†. Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell[es], of hors, of metal, and of hony.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copie*. *Strype*, Records.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaelle is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—3. A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed neare 60 yeares ago.
Evelyn, Diary, April 24, 1694.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

6†. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.
Lord Mansfield, quoted in Drone.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*. *Sterne*, Letters, No. 55.

7†. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

Macb. Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
Lady M. But in them nature's *copy*'s not eterne.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blind copy.** See *blind*1.—**Certified copy.** Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**†, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy of his countenance*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iii. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Foote*, The Author, ii.

Dead copy, in *printing*, copy that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy.** See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy.** See *cast*1.—**To change one's copy**†, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone *chaunge your coppie*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 80.

To hold copy, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*2, 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

copy (kop'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, ppr. *copying*. [< ME. *copien* (= D. *kopiëren* = G. *copiren* = Dan. *kopiere* = Sw. *kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, F. *copier* = Sp. Pg. *copiar* = It. *copiare*, < ML. *copiare*, copy (cf. LL. *copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, L. abundance: see *copy*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift.*

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence
To fame; — to *copy* faults is want of sense.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past
On any leaf but Heaven's.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnet.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied* out of the very tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. Prov. xxv. 1.

Copying camera. See *camera*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

copy-book (kop'i-bůk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

copyer, *n.* See *copier*.

copyhold (kop'i-hōld), *n.* [< *copy* + *hold*.] 1. In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

Abig. Oh, will you kill me?
Rog. I do not think I can;
You're like a *copyhold*, with nine lives in't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrde we saye that no coppy-holder that doeth surrender hys *coppyholde* oughte to paye any herryott vpon the surrender of hys *coppyholde* excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands. See *enfranchisement*.

copyholder[1] (kop'i-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< *copyhold* + *-er*[1].] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

copy-holder[2] (kop'i-hōl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —**2.** A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

copying-ink (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* **1.** A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press. —**2.** A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

copying-machine (kop'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

copying-paper (kop'i-ing-pā'pėr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

copying-pencil (kop'i-ing-pen'sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

copying-press (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

copying-ribbon (kop'i-ing-rib'on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

copyism (kop'i-izm), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

copyist (kop'i-ist), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ist*, after F. *copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus].
J. Warton, Essay on Pope, i. 9.

copy-money (kop'i-mun'i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell*.

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

copyopia (kop-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< *copy* + *right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention.—**Copyright acts**, English and American statutes vesting the exclusive right of printing books, etc., in their authors or their assigns. The first copyright act was the English statute of 1709 (8 Anne, c. 21, or c. 19 in some editions).—**International copyright**, an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

copweb (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

coque (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2].] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

coquelicot (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicom*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock*[1].] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

coquett†, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket*[3] and *coquette*.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquettiren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. coquettish: see *cocket*[3], *coquette*.] **I.** *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,
Coquetting with young beeches.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence —**2.** To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had *coquetted* with it as a kitten plays with a ball.
Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.

coquetoon (kok-e-tön'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetries* (-riz). [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*.
Addison, Spectator.

Coquetry, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner — the mulled wine to your supper.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

=**Syn.** See *flirtation*.

Coquetta bark. See *bark*[2].

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. coquettish, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket*[3], which is the same word in earlier form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, vii.

2. *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

II.† *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

coquettish (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [< *coquette* + *-ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

coquettishly (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquillage (F. pron. kō-kē-lyäzh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle*[2].] In *decorative art*, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

coquilla-nut (kō-kē'lyą-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoanut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle*[2].] The physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim'bīt), *n.* [< *Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

coquimbo (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

coquina (kō-kē'nä), *n.* [< Sp. *coquina*, shell-fish in general, also cockle, dim. < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*[2].] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

coquito (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor[1] (kôr), *n.* [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *core*[1] and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—**Cor Caroli.** [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart*; *Caroli*, gen. of ML. *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (*b*) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (*a*) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (*b*) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers.—**Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL.), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*; *Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.—**Cor Leonis** [L. (NL.), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*.—**Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart*; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio*(*n*-), a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**Cor villosum** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

cor[2]†, *n.* See *core*[3], *corps*[2].

cor[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven.
B. Jonson, The Honour of Wales.

cor[4] (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 36 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv. 14.

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

Cor. An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.

coracacromial (kor'ak-a-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

Coracia (kō-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

coracias (kō-rā'si-ąs), *n.* [Gr. *κορακίας*, a kind of raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] **1**†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *modern ornith.*: (*a*†) Same as *Coracia*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidæ*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more

1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madrepore Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræids, porites, and meandrines, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores — the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

> I'll be thy nurse, and get a *coral* for thee,
> And a fine ring of bells.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, iii. 5.
>
> Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
> The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral. — **4.** A fleshy-leafed crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers. — **Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidæ*. — **Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidæ*, *Heliopora cærulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean. — **Cup-coral.** (*a*) A coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. (*b*) Same as *corallite*, 2. — **Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral.** See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*. — **Millepore coral.** See *Hydrocorallinæ*, *Milleporidæ*. — **Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungiidæ*. — **Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidæ*. — **Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments. — **Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*. — **Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a *coral* ornament; a *coral* reef. — **2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a *coral* polyp. — **3.** Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a *coral* grove. — **4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.

> Forth from her *Coral* Lips such Folly broke.
> *Congreve*, Lesbia.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

Coral bean. See *bean*[1]. — **Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect." — **Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*. — **Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*. — **Coral ore**, a curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola. — **Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See I., 1. — **Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

coral-berry (kor′al-ber″i), *n.* The *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, a shrub resembling the snowberry, but having the berries dark-red and clustered in the axils of the leaves.

coraled, coralled (kor′ald), *a.* [< *coral* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

coral-fish (kor′al-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*. — **2.** A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

corallaceous (kor-a-lā′shius), *a.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

Corallaria (kor-a-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

coralled, *a.* See *coraled*.

coralliferous (kor-a-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

coralliform (kō-ral′i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

Coralligena (kor-a-lij′e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocœle is divided into 6, 8, or more intermesenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give

Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozoöids in section. (Magnified.)

A, *A*, cœnosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f*, *f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *h*, *h*. *P*, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. *B*, an anthozoöid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *k*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *f*, mesenteries. *B′*, anthozoöid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The Actinozoa comprehend two groups — the *Coralligena* and the Ctenophora. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 138.

coralligenous (kor-a-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] **1.** Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes. — **2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

coralligerous (kor-a-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *gerere*, bear, carry.] Same as *coralliferous*.

Coralliidæ (kor-a-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgoniaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

Coralliinæ (kor″a-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Coralliidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Corallimorphidæ (kor″a-li-môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniæ*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

Corallimorphus (kor″a-li-môr′fus), *n.* [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Coralliomorphus*; < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

corallin, *n.* See *coralline*, 3.

Corallina (kor-a-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algæ, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches. There are over 30 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.

Corallina officinalis.

1. Portion of a frond, about one half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a conceptacle and cut longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.

Corallinaceæ (kor″a-li-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

Corallinæ†, *n. pl.* The corallines, indiscriminately.

coralline (kor′a-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *corallinus*, coral-red, < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically — **2.** Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

A paste of a red *coralline* color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.
Birch, Ancient Pottery, iv. 5.

Coralline deposits. See *deposit*. — **Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*. — **Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. *n.* **1.** A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*. — **2.** A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoans or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans. — **3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

Corallineæ (kor-a-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of algæ, including nearly all the calcareous *Florideæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Also *Corallinaceæ*.

corallinite (kor′a-lin-īt), *n.* [< *coralline* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*.

corallinoid (kor′a-lin-oid), *a.* [< *coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

A broken, granulose or *corallinoid* crust.
E. Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, i. 127.

Coralliophila (kor″a-li-of′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1858), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + φίλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidæ*.

Coralliophilidæ (kor*ᵉ*a-li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Coralliophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

corallite (kor′a-līt), *n.* [‹ *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*².] 1. Same as *corallinite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the cœnosarc, which is termed cœnenchyma; or the thecæ may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 139.

corallitic (kor-a-lit′ik), *a.* [‹ *corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *coralitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 309.

Corallium (kō-ral′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corālium*, *curalium*), ‹ Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Coralliidæ*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *coral* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoan or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

coralloidal (kor-a-loi′dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Corallorhiza (kor*ᵉ*a-lō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., ‹ LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. innata* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō-ral′um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

coral-mud (kor′al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor′al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor′al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oölitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor′al-röt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

coral-snake (kor′al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (*a*) The species of the genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin-

Coral-snake (*Elaps corallina*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallina*. These serpents are poisonous. (*b*) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampris*, and *Pliocercus*. (*c*) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix scytale* of South America.

coral-stitch (kor′al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

coral-tree (kor′al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. Indica*; of the West Indies, *E. Corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor′al-wůd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor′al-wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.—2. Same as *coralroot*.

coral-zone (kor′al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kǭ-rā′mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (> ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, ‹ L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram judice (kō′ram jö′di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps ‹ *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (*or-*), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

coram nobis (kō′ram nō′bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

coram non judice (kō′ram non jö′di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

coram paribus (kō′ram par′i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

coram populo (kō′ram pop′ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

coran[1]†, *n.* See *currant*².

Coran[2], *n.* See *Koran*.

coranach, *n.* See *coronach*.

corance[1]†, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-*corance*. *Chapman* (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

corance[2]†, *n.* See *currant*².

corant[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *courant*¹, *current*¹.

corant[2]†, *n.* See *courant*².

corant[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*².

coranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*².

coranto[2], *n.* See *courant*³.

Corax (kō′raks), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *corax*, ‹ Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Steropus*.

coray, *n.* See *koray*.

corazin†, **corazine**† (kor′a-zin), *n.* [‹ ML. *corazina*, ‹ It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the broigne or the gambeson. See these words.

corb[1] (kôrb), *n.* [= D. *korf* = OHG. *corb*, *chorb*, *corp*, *chorp*, MHG. *chorb*, *choreb*, *korp*, G. *korb* = Dan. *kurv* = Sw. *korg*, perhaps ‹ L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1†. A basket; an alms-basket. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron used in raising coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corf.

corb[2] (kôrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*[1], q. v.] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

corb[3]† (kôrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

corban (kôr′ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, ‹ *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfilment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved. *W. Smith*, Bible Dict.

2†. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

corbana (kôr-bā′nä), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps ‹ Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott*.

corbe[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

corbe[2]†, *n.* See *corb*².

corbeil (kôr′bel), *n.* [‹ F. *corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), ‹ LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], and cf. *corbel*[1].] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

1

2

Corbels.

1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-lez-Arles, France, 12th century.

corbeille (kôr′bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

corbel[1] (kôr′bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbil*, *corbill* (cf. *corbeil*), ‹ OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a corbel, prop. a little basket, = Pg. *corbelha*, f., = It. *corbello*, ‹ ML. **corbellus*, m., *corbella*, f. (also *corbulus*, m.), dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], *corb*², *corbeil*. Cf. *corbet*.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

The *corbells* were carved grotesque and grim. *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 199.

2. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—3. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be *open* when it is broken on the inner

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *cavernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

corbel[1] (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [< *corbel*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on corbels.—2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

corbel[2]† (kôr'bel), *n.* [< ME. **corbel*, *corbyal*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a raven, dim. of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] A raven or crow; a corbie.

corbeling, corbelling (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corbel*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

Corbel-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

corbel-piece (kôr'bel pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

corbel-steps (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed. Also called *corbie-steps* and *crow-steps*.

corbel-table (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 12th century.

corbet†, *n.* [< ME. *corbet*, < OF. *corbete*, *corbette*, *courbette*, a sort of ornamental edging, appar. equiv. to *corbel*[1] in arch., but in form as if fem. dim. of *corbe*, *courbe*, < L. *curvus*, bent, arched: see *corb*[1], *curve*, *a.*] Same as *corbel*[1].

Corbetz and imageries. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1304.

corbicula[1] (kôr-bik'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corbicula*, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, same as *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ* (or *Cycladidæ* or *Corbiculidæ*). *C. consobrina* is an example.

Corbicula consobrina.

corbicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corbiculum*.

corbiculate (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *corbiculum*, *corbicula*[1], + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

Corbiculidæ (kôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbicula*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidæ*.

corbiculum (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corbicula* (-lä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket. Cf. *corbicula*[1].] In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also *corbicula*.

Bee's Leg, enlarged. *a*, femur; *b*, tibia; *c*, corbiculum.

corbie, corby (kôr'bi), *n.*; pl. *corbies* (-biz). [A reduced form of *corbin*, q. v.] A raven or crow. [Scotch.]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa *corbies* making a mane.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

Corbie messenger, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

corbie-steps (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [Altered from *corbel-steps*; also called *crow-steps*, as if steps for *corbies* or *crows* to sit on.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Scotch.]

corbil (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*[1].

corbin†, *n.* [In mod. use only as Sc. *corbie*, q. v.; ME. *corbin*, *corbun*, < OF. *corbin*, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. *corbin*, adj., < L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*) of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven or crow: see *Corvus*, and cf. *corbel*[2].] A raven; a crow.

Corbinæ (kôr-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

Corbis (kôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.

Corbis elegans.

corbivau (kôr-bi-vō'), *n.* [< F. *corbiveau*, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < *corbeau*, a raven (see *corbel*[2], *corbie*, *Corvus*), + *vautour*, a vulture: see *Corvultur*.] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

corbula (kôr'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. Pl. *corbulæ* (-lē). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumulariidæ*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycophoridæ*. *Huxley.*

Certain of the branches or pinnæ [in *Plumulariidæ*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zoöids are developed; they are termed *corbulæ*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidæ*, or type of a family *Corbulidæ*, related to the common cob or clam.

Corbulacea, Corbulaceæ (kôr-bū-lā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corbulidæ*.

Corbulidæ (kôr-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gosset in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulacea*, *Corbulaceæ*.

corbuloid (kôr'bū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corbula*, 2, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidæ*.

corcass (kôr'kas), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *corcach*, a marsh, moor, Ir. *corrach*, *currach*, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. *cors*, a bog, fen.] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

Corchorus (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρχορος*, also *κόρκορος*, a wild plant of bitter taste.] 1. A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews'-mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the genuine Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*.

2. [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

corcle†, **corculе**† (kôr'kl, -kūl), *n.* [< L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*.] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

corculum† (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corcula* (-lä). [L.: see *corcle*.] Same as *corcle*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); < ME. *cord*, *corde*, a string, rope, < OF. *corde*, F. *corde*, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. *corda* = Sp. *cuerda*, < ML. *corda*, L. *chorda*, a string, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to *χολάδες*, guts, L. *haru-spex*, inspector of entrails, Icel. *görn*, *garnir*, guts, E. *yarn*.] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

Thus, with my *cord*
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(*a*) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (*b*) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chorda: as, the spinal *cord*; the umbilical *cord*; the vocal *cords*. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23½ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the *cords* of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the *cords* of his sins (Prov. v. 22); *cords* of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the *cords* of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold *cord* of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and *cord* riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spermatic cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. See *spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *v. t.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to *cord* a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

cord[2]† (kôrd), *v. i.* [ME. *corden*, short for *acorden*, E. *accord*, q. v.] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,
It *cordeth* naught. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1043.

cordactes, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

cordage (kôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *cordage* (= Sp. *cordaje* = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, cord, + *-age*: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the *cordage* at the foot of an oak. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 531.

A cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape vines. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The *cordage* creaks and rattles in the wind. *Lowell*, Columbus.

cordaicanthus (kôr-dī-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda*(*ites*) + Gr. *ἀκανθος*, acanthus.] The name proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of *Cordaites*.

cordaicarpus (kôr-dī-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda*(*ites*) + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The name given by Grand' Eury to certain seeds found among the remains of *Cordaites*, and now known to be the fruit of that genus. See *Cordaites*.

Cordaites (kôr-dā-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. *Corda*, a German botanist (1809–49).] A genus of fossil plants, widely distributed, very characteristic of the Carboniferous epoch, and especially of the coal-measures of that age. They were arborescent plants, sometimes attaining a great size (120 to 130 feet in altitude and 18 to 20 inches in diameter), irregularly branching, and having ribbon-like leaves. They are now generally admitted to be dicotyledonous gymnosperms, and to belong to the order of the *Cycadeæ*, of which they constitute a distinct family intermediate in character between them and the *Coniferæ*. Some of the coals of central France are said by Grand' Eury to be entirely made up of the remains of species of *Cordaites*.

cordal (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, m. (cf. *cordaille*, f.), cord, < *corde*, cord. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry*.

cordate (kôr'dāt), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent), < L. *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a *cordate* leaf.

Cordate Leaf.

cordate-lanceolate (kôr'-dāt-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

cordately (kôr'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

cordate-oblong (kôr'dāt-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

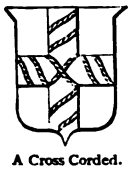
cordate-sagittate (kôr'dāt-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

cordax (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'-tēz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a *cordax*-dancer. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 386.

cor-de-chasse (kôr'dė-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

corded (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*[1], *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.



A Cross Corded.

This night, he meaneth with a *corded* ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. – **Corded fabric, muslin**, etc. See the nouns.

cordel (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesteño of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

Cordelier (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordeler* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelé*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a cord (see *cord*[1], *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

cordelière (kôr-de-liãr'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

cordeling†, **cordelling**† (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. **cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*[2].] Twisting.

cordelle (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

cordelle (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] I. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be *cordelled*, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 87.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

cordelling†, *a.* See *cordeling*.

cordent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

cordener†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

corder (kôr'dėr), *n.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

cordewane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

cord-grass (kôrd'gras), *n.* A common name of grasses of the genus *Spartina*.

Cordia (kôr'di-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. *Cordus*, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 200 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as sebesten, *C. Myxa*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

cordial (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain *cordial* exhilaration. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so *cordial*, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This *cordial* julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
Milton, Comus, l. 672.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

=**Syn.** 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, n.; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden*.

And staff in hand, set forth to share
The sober *cordial* of sweet air.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a *cordial* of incredible virtue. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a *cordial*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet *cordials* and other rich things were prepar'd. *Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

cordiality (kôr-ḍi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita*(*t*-)*s*, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1†. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful *cordiality* would have me sit down at the table. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley*.

cordialize (kôr'ḍial-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

cordially (kôr'ḍial-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only musick she
Could *cordially* relish. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more *cordially* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

cordialness (kôr'ḍial-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

Cordiceps, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

cordierite (kôr'diėr-īt), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a French geologist (1777–1861).] Same as *iolite*.

cordies (kôr'di-ēz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

cordiform (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor*(*d*-), = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

Cordileret, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose*.

cordillas (kôr-dil'ạz), *n.* A kind of kersey. *E. H. Knight*.

cordillera (kôr-dil-yā'rạ), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordilheira*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous ridge or range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*; those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

Cordilleran (kôr-dil-yā'rạn), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.

cordiner† (kôr'di-nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

cording[1] (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and *cording* of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken tweel [twill] of four or five leaves. *Ure*, Dict., II. 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

cording[2]†, *adv.* [By apheresis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*[2].] According.

In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge
Is graffyng hem, but *cordyng* to thaire kynde
If lande be colde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cord-leaf (kôrd'lēf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the natural order *Ilecistaceæ*.

cord-machine (kôrd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

cordon (kôr'don), *n.* [< F. *cordon* (= Sp. *cordon* = Pg. *cordão* = It. *cordone*), aug. of *corde* = Sp. Pg. It. *corda*, cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (*b*) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — 2. In *arch.*, a molding of inconsiderable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band*[2], 2 (*e*). —3. *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass.

Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. *c*, *c*, *c*, cordons.

In this way, a *cordon* is drawn along that continent, which the slave trader cannot penetrate.
Everett, Orations, I. 334.

Hence—4. Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The *cordon* close and closer toward the death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like.—6. In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

The grand yellow *cordon* of . . . St. Michael of Pumpernickel. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. xxvii.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit.

Cordons are trees trained to a single shoot, the laterals of which are kept spurred. They are usually trained horizontally, at about 1½ feet from the ground, and may consist of one stem or of two, the stems in the latter case being trained in opposite directions.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 269.

Cordon bleu. (*a*) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (*b*) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (*c*) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalism. (*d*) In specific use, a first-class cook.—**Cordon rouge**, the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge.—**Grand cordon**, the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*.—**Knights of the Cordon Jaune.** See *order*.—**Littoral cordon**, in *hydrog.*, the shore-line.—**Sanitary cordon**, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

cordonette (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnet*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

cordonnet (kôr-do-nā'), *n.* [F., silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordon*, a string, cord: see *cordon*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

cordonnier (kôr-do-niā'), *n.* [F., a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

cordovan (kôr'dō-van), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordevan*; < Sp. *cordovan*, now *cordoban* = Pg. *cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] 1. Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

[He] has not two old *cordovan* skins to leave
In leather caps to mourn him in if he die.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

2. Leather made from horse-hide. [Eng.]—**Cordovan embroidery**, a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

cord-sling (kôrd'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

cord-stitch (kôrd'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

corduasoy (kôr-dwa-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a F. **corde de soie* or **corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

corduroy (kôr'dū-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoy*; appar. repr. F. **corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord*[1], *de*[2], and *roy*); but the term is not found in F. Cf. *duroy*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field-sports, and the like.

2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I hed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'), Upon a kin' o' *corderoy*, fust log, then alligator.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* 1. Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy* road.—2. Made of corduroy.—**Corduroy road**, a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [U. S.]

corduroy (kôr'dū-roi), *v. t.* [< *corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were *corduroyed* and new ones made. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

cordwain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [< ME. *cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *corden* = D. *korduaan* = G. *corduan* = Dan. Sw. *korduan*, cordwain, < OF. *cordowan*, *corduban*, etc., = Pr. *cordoan* = It. *cordovano* (ML. *cordoanum*), < Sp. *cordoban*, formerly *cordovan* = Pg. *cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, L. *Corduba*, ML. *Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goatskin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horsehide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordoweyne*:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < ME. *cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordynere*, < OF. *cordouanier*, *cordoanier*, etc., F. *cordonnier* (= Pr. *cordoneir* = It. *cordovaniere*, a cordwainer, = Pg. *cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., cordwain: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of *cordynerez*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinyte, in the Cyte of Exceter, hath diuerse tymez, in vmble wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsayle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

cordwainery (kôrd'wā-nėr-i), *n.* [< *cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

cord-wood (kôrd'wůd), *n.* 1. Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivarol said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 339.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [Scotch.]

cord-work (kôrd'wėrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

Cordyceps (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + L. *-ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The spores enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the enlarged extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Twenty-eight species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.

Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.
a, *a*, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; *b*, *b*, pedicels; *c*, *c*, younger fruiting bodies.

cordyle (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

Cordyline (kôr-di-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club.] A genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants, of 10 species, native in the East Indies, Australia, and the Pacific islands. The stem is simple, bearing a head of long, narrow, drooping leaves, and ample panicles of small flowers. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, from New Zealand. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

Cordylophora (kôr-di-lof'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Hydropolypinæ*, of the family *Clavidæ*, including fresh-water dicœcious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

Cordylura (kôr-di-lū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridæ*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

Cordyluridæ (kôr-di-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The species are all parasitic, so far as known, like the *Anthomyidæ*, to which they are closely related. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

core[1] (kōr), *n.* [< ME. *core*, a core, < AF. *core*, OF. *cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. F. *cœur*, heart, = Pr. *cor* = Sp. *cor* (obs.) = Pg. *cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = It. *cuore*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *heart*.] 1. The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seede, & askes of sarment [vine-cuttings] Whereof the flaume hath lefte a *core* exile,
The body so, not alle the bones, brent.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman*.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (*c*) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (*d*) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

coreplastic (kor-ē-plas′tik), *a.* [< *coreplasty* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

coreplasty (kor′ē-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kōr′print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

corer (kōr′ėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-*corer*.

coreses (kor′e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of Gr. *κόρις* (pl. *κόρεις*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

co-residual (kō-rē-zid′ū-al), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

co-respondent (kō-re-spon′dent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kō′ret), *n.* [< NL. *Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidæ* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

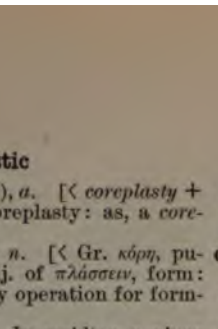
coretomia (kor-e-tō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

coretomy (ko-ret′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *coretomia*, q. v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

Coreus (kō′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug: see *Coris* and *Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidæ*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

core-valve (kōr′valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

core-wheel (kōr′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

corf (kôrf), *n.* [A var. of *corb*[1], a basket: see *corb*[1].] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also *cauf.* [Eng.] —**2.** A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3¼ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2¼ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

Also *corve*.

corf-house (kôrf′hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfiote, Corfute (kôr′fi-ōt, kôr′fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

coria, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

Coriacea (kō-ri-ā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceous.*] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidæ* with the addition of the *Braulidæ*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, < LL. *coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium.*] **1.** Consisting of leather.—**2.** Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery.

Specifically applied—(*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (*b*) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (*c*) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (*d*) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

coriamyrtin (kō-ri-ą-mėr′tin), *n.* [< *Coria*(*ria*) + *myrt*(*ifolia*) + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kō-ri-an′dėr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, < ME. *coliaundre, caliawndyre*, < AS. *coliandre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullentar, kullandar, collinder*, etc. (< ML. *coliandrum, coleandrum, coliandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; < L. *coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliandrum*, etc.: see above), < Gr. *κορίαννον*, also *κόριον*, coriander; said to be < *κόρις*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] **1.** The popular name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

> *Coriander* last to these succeeds,
> That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Virgil, The Salad.

2. The fruit of this plant.

> To represse fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain, it shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Coriander-seed†, money. *Nares.* [Slang.]

> The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.
> *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais.

Coriandrum (kō-ri-an′drum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *coriandrum*: see *coriander.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the officinal coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander*.

Coriaria (kō-ri-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of polypetalous exogens, the sole representative of the natural order *Coriariceæ*, shrubby natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners'* or *curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, coriamyrtin. The toot-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. sarmentosa*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

Corimelæna (kor″i-me-lē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Adam White*, 1839.

Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

Corimelæninæ (kor-i-mel-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corimelæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scutelleridæ*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

corindon†, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

corinne (kō-rin′), *n.* [< F. *corinne*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lance-like bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucus*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½ inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinth†, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*[2].

> The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

Corinthiac (kō-rin′thi-ak), *a.* [< L. *Corinthiacus*, < Gr. *Κορινθιακός*, < *Κόρινθος*: see *Corinthian.*] Corinthian.

Corinthian (kō-rin′thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. *Κορίνθιος*, pertaining to *Κόρινθος*, L. *Corinthus*, Corinth.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence —**2.** Licentious; profligate.

> And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess and all her young *Corinthian* laity.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4. —**Corinthian brass,** an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze:* used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*[1], 8.—**Corinthian bronze,** an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet,** a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order,** in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These caules also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called Attic is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polyclitus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery,** Corinthian ware. See *Corinthian style.*—**Corinthian style,** in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.

Roman Corinthian Order.

Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence **—2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Who is this gallant, honest Mike?—is he a *Corinthian*—a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence **—4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtsman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of *Corinthians*, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

Epistles to the Corinthians, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

Corinthianize (kō-rin′thi-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [< *Corinthian* + *-ize.*] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

coriourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

Coriphilus (ko-rif′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, + φίλος, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinæ* or lories, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society islands; *C. smaragdinis* of the Marquesas islands is another.

Coris (kor′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

Corisa (kor′i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidæ;* a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.

Corisa interrupta.
(Line shows natural size.)

Corisidæ (ko-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coaptated; the fore tarsi or palæ are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

corium (kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ä). [< L. *corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. E. *coriaceous, cuirass, quarry*[3], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarfskin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ectoderon. See cut under *skin*.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemelytron of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

corival (kō-rī′val), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corrival*.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival.

A competitor and *co-rival* with the king.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Latham.*

corivalt, *v. t.* See *corrival*.

corivalryt, corivalshipt. See *corrivalry, corrivalship*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cork* (in comp. *cork-bark, cork-tre*) = D. *kork, kurk* = G. *kork* = Dan. Sw. *kork*, < Sp. *corcho*, cork, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years.—**2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

3. In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*[2].) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

4. Something made of cork. Specifically—(*a*) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stairs,
The *corks* frae her heels did flee.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(*b*) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber *cork*. (*c*) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork.—**Fossil cork.** See *fossil*.—**Mountain cork,** a variety of asbestos.—**Velvet cork,** the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale-reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

II. *a.* Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork.—**Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*.—**Cork jacket,** a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water.—**Cork lace.** See *lace*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *v. t.* [< *cork*[1], *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork.—**2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up:* as, this poser *corked* him *up; cork* (yourself) *up*. [Humorous slang.]—**3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

cork[2]t, *n.* [Sc. *corkie;* < ME. *corke.*] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that tille his brest rechede,
Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1091.

cork[3] (kôrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*[3]. [U. S.]

cork[4] (kôrk), *n.* [Also written *korker;* < Norw. *korkje;* supposed to be a corruption of *orchil:* see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

corkage (kôr′kāj), *n.* [< *cork*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, the serving of wine or other bottled beverages in hotels and inns. Specifically—**2.** A charge made by hotel-keepers and others (*a*) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (*b*) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

cork-bark (kôrk′bärk), *n.* [ME. *corkbarke;* < *cork*[1] + *bark*[2].] Same as *cork*[1], 2.

cork-black (kôrk′blak), *n.* See *black*.

cork-board (kôrk′bōrd), *n.* A kind of strawboard or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

corkbrain (kôrk′brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares.*

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

cork-brained (kôrk′brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor.*

cork-cutter (kôrk′kutʳer), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks.—**2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

corked (kôrkt), *p. a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stopped with a cork.—**2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A *corked* shoe or slipper. *Huloet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

3. Having acquired the taste of cork; corky: as, *corked* wine.

A bottle of claret was brought. . . . Philip, tasting his glass, called out, "Faugh! It's *corked!*" "So it is, and very badly *corked*," growls my lord.
Thackeray, Philip, xviii.

corker (kôr′kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks.—**2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes.—**3.** [Literally, that which *corks* or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** A successful examination; a "rush." [College slang, U. S.]

cork-fossil (kôrk′fosʳil), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

corkiness (kôr′ki-nes), *n.* [< *corky* + *-ness.*] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

corking-pin (kôr′king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

cork-leather (kôrk′leᵀᴴʳėr), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

cork-machine (kôrk′ma-shēnʳ), *n.* A machine for making corks.

cork-oak (kôrk′ōk′), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

cork-press, cork-presser (kôrk′pres, -presʳėr), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

cork-pull (kôrk′půl), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

corkscrew (kôrk′skrö), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

II. *a.* Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew* curl.

She came down the *corkscrew* stairs, and found Phœbe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

corkscrew (kôrk′skrö), *v. t.* [< *corkscrew, n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.

cork-tree (kôrk′trē), *n.* [< ME. *cork-tre.*] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak.*—**Brazilian cork-tree,** a bignoniaceous shrub, *Tabebuia uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork.—**East Indian cork-tree,** *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same order, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

corkwood (kôrk′wůd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as the *Anona palustris, Ochroma Lagopus, Paritium tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata.*—**Corkwood cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

corky (kôr′ki), *a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular *corky* growths in the substance of the bark itself.
Bessey, Botany, p. 448.

2. Tasting of cork; corked: usually said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

corlewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [< NL. *cormus*, < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < κείρειν (√ *κερ, *κορ), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]

Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

1. In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zoöl.*, a cormus.

corme (kôrm), *n.* [< F. *corme* (= Sp. *corma*), service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. *cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the *κοῦρμι* of Dioscorides": Gr. *κοῦρμι* (Dioscorides), also *κόρμα* (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*.

cormeille (kôr-mēl′), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

cor. mem. An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

cormi, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

cormogen (kôr′mō-jen), *n.* [< *Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

Cormogenæ (kôr-moj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενης* (L. *-gena*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

cormogeny (kôr-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενης*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

cormophyly (kôr-mof′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *φῦλον*, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

Cormophyta (kôr-mof′i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

cormophyte (kôr′mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *cormophytum*, < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

cormophytic (kôr-mō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

Cormopoda (kôr-mop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. *Burmeister*, 1843.—2. A synonym of *Arctisca*.

cormorant (kôr′mō-rạnt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cormeraunt*, < OF. *cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, F. *cormoran* = Pr. *corpmari* = Cat. *corbmari* = Sp. *cuervo marino* = Pg. *corvomarinho* = It. *corvo marino*, < ML. *corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marine*. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morveran* (= W. *morfran*), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < *mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] I. *n.* 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, building a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bicristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.

Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring *cormorant*
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corvorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + *vorant*, devouring) and *cornmorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + **morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the *Cormorants*
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the graine,
He empties all his garners to the poore.
No-body and Some-body (1600), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous *cormorants* or *corn-morants* of his time.
W. Smith, The Blacksmith (1606).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the *cormorant* republic of ancient times. *Sumner*, White Slavery.

Cormostomata (kôr-mō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostraca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

cormus (kôr′mus), *n.*; pl. *cormi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zoöids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

corn[1] (kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *corn*, *coren*, *corne*, < AS. *corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. *korn* = D. *koren*, *koorn* = MLG. *koren*, LG. *koren*, *koorn* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *korn* = OHG. *chorn*, *choron*, *corn*, MHG. G. *korn* = Goth. *kaurn*, grain, a grain, = L. *granum* (> ult. E. *grain*) = OBulg. *zrŭno* = Slov. Serv. Bohem. *zrno* = Pol. *ziarno* = Sorbian *zorno*, *zerno* = Little Russ. and Russ. *zerno* = OPruss. *zyrne* = Lith. *zirnis* = Lett. *zirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They bremle alle the *cornes* in that lond.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 45.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the *corn*
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending *corn*, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a *corn* of true salt, not a grain of right mustard, amongst them all. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Coffee-corn or **guinea-corn,** a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn,** a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn,** to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, beaten, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and *acknowledges the corn*, admits that a demand was made.
New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old feller; you just *acknowledge the corn*—hand over your hat!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 211.

corn[1] (kôrn), *v.* [< *corn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of *corned* gunpowder.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scoteh.]

When thou wast *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
Burns, The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, *corned* to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel *corned*. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally *corned*" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

corn[2] (kôrn), *n.* [< F. *corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2†. Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Cornaceæ (kôr-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, mostly of northern temperate regions, grouped in 12 genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

cornaceous (kôr-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cornaceæ*.

Cornacuspongiæ (kôr-nak-ū-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesogloea, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratospongiæ*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiæ* which do not belong to the *Chondrospongiæ*.

cornage (kôr′nāj), *n.* [< AF. *cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), < OF. *corne*, a horn: see *corn*[2], *horn*.] 1. An ancient North English tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterward paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

2. In *feudal law*, a tax or tribute on horned cattle. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community.

cornaline†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

cornall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

cornamute†, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton.*

corn-badger (kôrn′baj′ėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*[3].

corn-ball (kôrn′bâl), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

corn-beetle (kôrn′bē′tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

corn-bells (kôrn′belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus vernicosus*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields.

cornbind (kôrn′bīnd), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

cornbottle (kôrn′bot′l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

cornbrash (kôrn′brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oölite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

corn-bread (kôrn′bred′), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

corn-cadger†, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

> Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
> But look like *corn-caugers* gawn ae road.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

corn-cake (kôrn′kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

corn-chandler (kôrn′chand′lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

corn-cleaner (kôrn′klē′nėr), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

corn-cob (kôrn′kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

corn-cockle (kôrn′kok′l), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-cracker (kôrn′krak′ėr), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—2. A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—3. A name of the corncrake, *Crex pratensis*.—4. A ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

corn-crake (kôrn′krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidæ*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*[2].

> A *corn-crake*, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

corn-crib (kôrn′krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

corn-cutter[1] (kôrn′kut′ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

corn-cutter[2] (kôrn′kut′ėr), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

> Soldiers! *corncutters*,
> But not so valiant; they ofttimes draw blood,
> Which you durst never do. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

corn-dodger (kôrn′doj′ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and baked very hard. [Southern U. S.]

> He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two *corn-dodgers* and half a boiled rabbit. *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

> The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be *corn-dodger* and fried bacon.
> *Olmsted*, Texas.

corn-drill (kôrn′dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

cornea (kôr′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] 1. The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See cut under *eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission*.

corneal (kôr′nē-ạl), *a.* [< *cornea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal* cells; *corneal* convexity; a *corneal* ulceration.

> The *corneal* surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 237.

Bowman's corneal tubes, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

cornea-lens (kôr′nē-ạ-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

> Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 266.

corn-eater (kôrn′ē′tėr), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

corned (kôrnd), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *cornute*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

corneitis (kôr-nē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

cornel (kôr′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cornell*, *cornill*; = D. *kornoelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornulboum*), G. *kornelle* = Dan. *kornel*(*-træ*) = Sw. *kornel*(*-bär*), < OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, *cornoaille*, F. *cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. Pg. *corniso*) = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, cornel-tree, *corniola*, cornel-berry, with terminations of dim. form, < L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-treów*, cornel-tree), < *cornu* = E. *horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. Canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf cornel*, and *C. Circinata* the *round-leafed cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree*.

cornelian[1], *n.* See *carnelian*.

cornelian[2] (kôr-nē′liạn), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the L. proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*[1].—**Cornelian tree.** See *cornel*.

cornel-tree (kôr′nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

cornemuse†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cormuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, F. *cornemuse*, dial. *cormuse*, *cormeuse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *cornemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, q. v.), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

> Loude mynstralcies
> In *cornemuse* and in shalmyes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

corneocalcareous (kôr′nē-ō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.] 1. Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*.—2. Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidæ*.

corneosilicious (kôr′nē-ō-si-lish′us), *a.* [< *corneous* + *silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

corneous (kôr′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = Pg. It. *corneo*, < L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*.

corner (kôr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *corner*, *cornyer*, < OF. *cornier*, *corniere*, *cornere*, *courniere*, corner, angle, F. *cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornerium*, *corneria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *corneirus*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, E. *horn*. Cf. W. *cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = E. *horn*; Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjörne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn*. The L. term was *angulus*: see *angle*[3]. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] 1. The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether internal or external: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square; the *corner* of two streets.

> They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.

> Upon the *corner* of the moon
> There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—3. A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner*. Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

> Might I but through my prison once a day
> Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
> Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
> To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
> *Dryden.*

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

> Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.

> They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (*b*) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (*c*) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—7. A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

> We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners*. Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (*a*) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (*b*) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham *Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner**, among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park *Corner*.

corner (kôr′nėr), *v.* [< *corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market**, to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

> The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

corner-cap†, (kôr′nėr-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

> A little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
> *Breton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

> The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

corner-chisel (kôr′nėr-chiz′el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

corner-cutter (kôr′nėr-kut′ėr), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

corner-drill (kôr′nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-brace* (*b*).

cornered (kôr'nėrd), *a.* [< ME. *cornered*; < *corner*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a three-*cornered* hat.

Corsica is *cornered* with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.
Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 75.

cornerer (kôr'nėr-ėr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [U. S.]

cornering-machine (kôr'nėr-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kôr'nėr-pēs), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In *bookbinding*, same as *corner*, 6 (*a*).

corner-plate (kôr'nėr-plāt), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

corner-stone (kôr'nėr-stōn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' *corner-stone*?
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone*.
Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the *corner-stone* of society.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kôr'nėr-tōth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kôr'nėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *corner* + *-wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet[1] (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), < ME. *cornet*, a horn (bugle), < OF. *cornet*, F. *cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = Pr. *cornet* = Sp. *cornete*, m., a little horn, = It. *cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, < ML. *cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, OF. *cornette*, F. *cornette*, a kind of hood, = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a horn (bugle), < ML. *corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of L. *cornu* (> OF. *corne*, etc.), a horn: see *corn*[2], *corner*, etc., and cf. *horn*. (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in ME.), < F. *cornette* = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as OF. *cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., < L. *cornu*, horn: see above.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets*. 2 Sam. vi. 5.

(*b*) Same as *cornet-à-pistons*. (*c*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (*d*†) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-feet tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (*a*) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her *cornet* blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greate.
Surrey, Complaint.

(*b*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner*. Also called *bugle-cap*.—5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornette*.—7. *Milit.*: (*a*) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet* white with crosses black. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

(*b*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

A body of five *cornets* of horse.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Bass cornet, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet[2] (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *coronet*[1], 6.

cornet[2]†, *v. t.* [< *cornet*[2], *n.*, = *coronet*[1], 6.] To let the blood of (a horse).

cornet-à-pistons (kôr'net-a-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [F., a cornet with pistons: see *cornet*[1] and *piston*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouthpiece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B♭ or E♭, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.

Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

cornetcy[1] (kôr'net-si), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*), + *-cy*.] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*).

A *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission.
Chesterfield.

corneter (kôr'net-ėr), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-er*[1].] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

cornet-stop (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet*[1], 1 (*c*).

cornette (kôr-net'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*, *cornet*[1].] In *metal.*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

cornettist (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-ist*.] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

corneule (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [= F. *cornéule*, < NL. *corneula*, dim. of *cornea*, q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

corn-exchange (kôrn'eks-chānj′), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [Eng.]

corn-factor (kôrn'fak′tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [Eng.]

corn-field (kôrn'fēld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

corn-flag (kôrn'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

corn-floor (kôrn'flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. Isa. xxi. 10.

corn-flower (kôrn'flou′ėr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corn-fly (kôrn'flī), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Muscidæ*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tæniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1⅛ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat- and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.

Corn-fly (*Chlorops tæniopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

corn-fritter (kôrn'frit′ėr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

corn-grater (kôrn'grā′tėr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kôrn'grō′ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

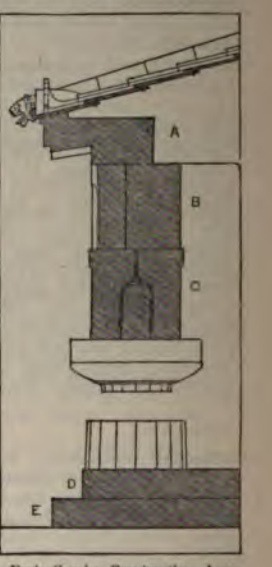
corn-hook (kôrn'hůk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

corn-husker (kôrn'hus′kėr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

corn-husking (kôrn'hus′king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [U. S.]

cornic (kôr'nik), *a.* [< *Cornus* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.—**Cornic acid.** Same as *cornin*.

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish*; = D. *kornis* = G. *carniesz* (> Dan. Sw. *karnis*, > Russ. *karnizŭ*), < OF. *cornice*, F. *corniche*, < It. *cornice* (= Sp. *cornisa*; cf. Pg. *cornija*), < ML. *cornix* (*cornic-*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *coronix*, a square frame (the ML. *cornix*, *coronix* being simulations of L. *cornix*, a crow), < Gr. κορωνίς, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, < κορωνός, curved; akin to L. *corona*, > ult. E. *crown*: see *corona*, *crown*.] 1. In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column*.) When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.



Doric Cornice Construction, Assos. (From Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, I., 1882.)
A, cornice; *B*, frieze; *C*, architrave; *D*, stylobate; *E*, stereobate.

The *cornice* is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—**Architrave cornice.** See *architrave*.—**Block cornices.** See *block*[1].—**Cornice-ring**, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**Horizontal cornice**, in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kôr'nist), *a.* [< *cornice* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.
Keats, Lamia, i.

cornice-hook (kôr'nis-hůk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.

cornice-plane (kôr'nis-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane properly shaped for working moldings; an ogee-plane.

cornichon (F. pron. kôr-nē-shôṅ'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

cornicle (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = E. *horn*, q. v.] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

cornicula[1] (kôr-nik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. L. *corniculum*, neut.) dim. of L. *cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

cornicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

cornicular† (kôr-nik'ū-lạr), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < L. *cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

> Oon Maximus, that was an officere
> Of the Prefectes, and his *corniculere*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

corniculate (kôr-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *corniculatus*, < L. *corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (*a*) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Cruciferæ*. (*b*) In *zool.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

> Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 62.

corniculere†, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

corniculum (kôr-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lạ). [L., a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata;* specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart.*—**Cornicula laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

corniferous (kôr-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] I. *a.* Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of rocks belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation further west and southwest. It is in places very rich in coralline remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized.

cornific (kôr-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. —2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific* tissue; a *cornific* process.

cornification (kôr*f*ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

> An insufficient *cornification* of the nail-cells.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

corniform (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

cornify (kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

> When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.
>
> The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 394.

cornigerous (kôr-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *cornigère* = Sp. *cornígero* = Pg. It. *cornigero*, < L. *corniger*, < *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

> Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

cornimuse†, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

cornin (kôr'nin), *n.* [< *Cornus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

corning (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corn*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation.—2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight.*

corning-house (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

corniplume (kôr'ni-plōm), *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plumicorn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

Cornish[1] (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corn-*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*[1]. *Cornwall* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. '*Corn-Wales*,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper.—**Cornish bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See *chough*. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*.—**Cornish clay.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.—**Cornish crow, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boiler, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

cornish[2] (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

> Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 166.

cornished (kôr'nisht), *a.* [< *cornish*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

Cornishman (kôr'nish-mạn), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [< *Cornish*[1] + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

> I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

cornist (kôr'nist), *n.* [< F. *corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn-juice (kôrn'jös), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

corn-knife (kôrn'nīf), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

corn-land (kôrn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

corn-law (kôrn'lâ), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

cornless (kôrn'les), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless* dwelling-places. [Rare.]

corn-lift (kôrn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

corn-loft (kôrn'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

corn-marigold (kôrn'mar*f*i-gōld), *n.* See *marigold*.

corn-master† (kôrn'mȧs*f*tėr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

> I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon*, Riches.

corn-meter (kôrn'mē*f*tėr), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

corn-mill (kôrn'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*.—2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

corn-mint (kôrn'mint), *n.* See *mint*[3].

corn-moth (kôrn'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wolf*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.

Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cornmudgin† (kôrn'muj*f*in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man* or *fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, *-micher*), < *corn*[1] + **mudging*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*[1] and *mich*, *mouch*. Hence, by corruption, *curmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v. Cf. *cormorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

> Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

corn-muller (kôrn'mul*f*ėr), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *muller*.] A pestle for grinding corn.

> The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

cornmuse†, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

corno di bassetto (kôr'nō dē bȧs-set'tō). [It.: *corno*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*[3].] Same as *basset-horn*.

cornon (kôr'non), *n.* [< *corn(et)* + aug. *-on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet.—2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

cornopean (kôr-nō'pē-ạn), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

> You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

corn-oyster (kôrn'ois*f*tėr), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

> In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

corn-parsley (kôrn'pärs*f*li), *n.* See *parsley*.

corn-pipe (kôrn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

> The shrill *corn-pipes*. *Tickell.*

corn-planter (kôrn'plȧn*f*tėr), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

corn-plaster (kôrn'plȧs*f*tėr), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

corn-pone (kôrn'pōn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

> He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

corn-popper (kôrn'pop*f*ėr), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

corn-poppy (kôrn'pop*f*i), *n.* See *poppy*.

corn-rent (kôrn'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

corn-rig (kôrn'rig), *n.* [< *corn* + *rig*[1], ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

> It was upon a Lammas night,
> When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.
> *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose (kôrn-rōz), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-salad (kôrn'sal'ad), *n.* The common name of *Valeria* or *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and rarely in America.

corn-sawfly (kôrn'sâ'fli), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, *Cephus pygmæus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

corn-sheller (kôrn'shel'ėr), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

corn-shucking (kôrn'shuk'ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

corn-snake (kôrn'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

corn-starch (kôrn'stärch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

cornstone (kôrn'stōn), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *stone*.] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

corn-thrips (kôrn'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlœothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

cornu (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-ą). [L., = E. *horn*; see *corn*[3], *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*[1], etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (*b*) In *Diatomaceæ*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. Cornua are also called *tubuli*. (*c*) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (*d*) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chrismatory or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis**, Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonis**. (*a*) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (*b*) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx**, two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apohyals and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Cones.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or **sacral cornua**, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

cornual (kôr'nū-al), *a.* [< *cornu* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

cornubianite (kôr-nū'bi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-bluish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a form of contact-metamorphism of gneiss or granite, developed at the junction of those rocks with the slates, and resembling to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ą), *n.* [A LL. accom., as a single word, of L. *cornu copiæ*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = E. *horn*; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, plenty; see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

> Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu-copiæ*.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornularia (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidæ*. *C. crassa* is an example.

cornularian (kôr-nū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cornularia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidæ*.

Cornulariidæ (kôr'nū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidæ*.

cornulite (kôr'nū-līt), *n.* [< *Cornulites*.] A petrifaction of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cornulites (kôr-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [< NL. (Schlotheim, 1820), < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

cornupete (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

Cornus (kôr'nus), *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree, < *cornu* = E. *horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent

Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

Cornuspira (kôr-nū-spī'rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidæ*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

> If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

cornute (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [= Sp. *cornudo* = Pg. *cornudo*, *cornuto* = It. *cornuto*, < L. *cornutus*, < *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

Cornute larva, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax** or **head**, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

cornutet (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* [< *cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

> But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

cornuted (kôr-nū'ted), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

cornutot (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

> The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

cornutor† (kôr-nū'tor), *n.* [< *cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

cornutus (kôr-nū'tus), *n.* [L., having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*[2], *a.*

corn-van (kôrn'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

corn-violet (kôrn'vī'ō-let), *n.* See *violet*.

cornwallite (kôrn'wal-īt), *n.* [< *Cornwall* (see *Cornish*[1]) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

corn-weevil (kôrn'wē'vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

corn-worm (kôrn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

corny[1] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

> By constant Journies careful to prepare
> Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny* Ear.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

> Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

> They lodge in habitations not their own,
> By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
> *Dryden.*

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

> Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.]

corny[2] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

> Upstood the *corny* reed
> Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 321.

coro (kō'rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

coroclisis (kō-rō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *coreclisis*.

corocore (kor'ō-kōr), *n.* [Native name.] A boat of varying form used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

corody (kor'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; < ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredium*, *conredum*, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, > ult. E. *curry*[1], q. v.] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

> Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

corol (kor'ol), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

corolla (kō-rol'ą), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the envelop of a flower, within the calyx and immediately surrounding the stamens and pistil, usually of delicate texture and of some other color than green, and forming the most conspicuous part of the

Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a*, caryophyllaceous; *b*, papilionaceous; *c*, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d*, personate; *e*, ligulate; *f*, labiate.

flower. It shows an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A polypetalous corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *eleutheropetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A gamopetalous (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—**Fugacious corolla**, a corolla that is soon shed.—**Spurred corolla**, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

corollaceous (kor-o̤-lā′shius), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

corollary (kor′o̤-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *corollaries* (-riz). [< ME. *corolarie* = F. *corollaire* = Sp. *corolario* = Pg. It. *corollario*, < LL. *corollarium*, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of **corollarius*, pertaining to a garland, < *corolla*: see *corolla*.] 1. In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.
Hirst, in Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2†. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a *corollary*
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]=**Syn. 1.** *Conclusion*, etc. See *inference*.

corollate, corollated (kor′o̤-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

corollet (kor′o̤-let), *n.* [< *corolla* (> F. *corolle*) + dim. *-et*.] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

corolliferous (kor-o̤-lif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.
A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

Corollifloræ (kō̤-rol-i-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corolla*, q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., are included in this division. Also known as *Gamopetalæ*.

corolliflorous, corollifloral (kor-o̤-lif′lō̤-rus, kō̤-rol-i-flō′ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ* + *-ous*, *-al*.] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

corolliform (kō̤-rol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a corolla.

corolline (kō̤-rol′in), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

corollist (kō̤-rol′ist), *n.* [< *corolla* + *-ist*.] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

Coromandel wood. See *wood*.

corona (kō̤-rō′nä), *n.*; pl. *coronas*, *coronæ* (-näz, -nē). [< L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: see *crown*.] 1. A crown. Specifically—2. Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*; the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *column*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.—5. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The crown of the head. (*b*) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (*c*) Some part or organ likened to a crown. (*d*) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(*e*) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues*. (*f*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*g*) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—6. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (*b*) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (*c*) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—7. A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 19.

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—9. Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 205.

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—**Corona Australis**, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.—**Corona Borealis**, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—**Corona ciliaris**, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—**Corona clericalis**, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—**Corona glandis**, the raised rim of the glans penis.—**Corona lucis** (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—**Corona nuptialis**†, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.

Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.) Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)

Corona Lucis.

—**Corona radiata**, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—**Corona veneris**, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

coronach, coranach (kor′ō̤-, kor′a-nak), *n.* [Also written *corrinach*, *coranich*; < Gael. *coranach*, *corranach* (= Ir. *coranach*), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. *comh* (= L. *cum*, *com-*), with, + Gael. *ranaich* (= Ir. *ranach*), a crying, roaring, < *ran*, roar, cry out, = Ir. *ran*, a roaring.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round
The dismal *coronach* resound.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 15.

coronæ, *n.* Plural of *corona*.

coronal (kor′ō̤-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale*, < LL. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona* and *crown*. II. *n.* < ME. *coronal*, *coronall*, *corounal*, *curonall*, *cornall*, later *coronel*, *cronel* (sometimes also *coronet*, *cronet*: see *coronet*, *cronet*, *cornet*[2]), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale* (NL. *coronalis*, n.), chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his *Coronal* Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parlament agree upon.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the *coronal* suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); *coronal* feathers of a bird. (*b*) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a *coronal* section of the foot.

3. Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's *coronal* atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 139.

Coronal suture. See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* 1. A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Wommen that ben unmaryed, thei han Tokenes on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben knowen for unmaryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,
And golden leaves of autumn, be
Thy *coronal* of Victory
And thy triumphal song.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

2. (*a*) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (*b*) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—3. In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See cut under *skull*.—4. In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four *coronals* were present in some specimens, making with the azygos five cells, and in others five and six *coronals* were observed.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

coronally (kor′ō̤-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a ×.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

coronamen (kor-ō̤-nā′men), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coronamen*, a wreathing, crowning, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

coronard (kor′ō̤-närd), *n.* [F., < L. *corona*, crown, + F. *-ard*: see *crown* and *-ard*.] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*.

coronary (kor′ō̤-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coronaire* = Pr. *coronari* = Sp. Pg. It. *coronario*, < L. *coronarius*, < *corona*, a crown: see *corona*,

crown.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The *coronary* thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Coronary arteries, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta.—**Coronary bone,** in *vet. surg.*, the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof.*—**Coronary circulation,** the circulation in the substance of the heart.—**Coronary ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (*b*) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (*c*) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius.—**Coronary odontomes.** See *odontomes.*—**Coronary sinus,** the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture,** the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull.*—**Coronary valve,** a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus.—**Coronary veins,** the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove.—**Coronary vessels,** the coronary arteries and veins.

II. *n.*; pl. *coronaries* (-riz). 1. The small pastern of a horse's foot.—2†. A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare *coronaries.* *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coronate, coronated (kor'ō-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, *corona.*] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, provided with a corona. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (*d*) In *entom.*, having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex.—**Coronate eggs,** in *entom.*, eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*).—**Coronate nervure** or **nervulet,** in *entom.*, a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididæ.*—**Coronate prolegs,** in *entom.*, prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

coronation (kor-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *coronacion* = Pr. *coronatio* = Sp. *coronacion* = Pg. *coronação* = It. *coronazione*, < L. as if **coronatio(n-)*, a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, and cf. *crownation.*] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the *coronation.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria.*] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* See *carnation*[1], 3.

coronation-oath (kor-ō-nā'shon-ōth), *n.* The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

coronation-roll (kor-ō-nā'shon-rōl), *n.* In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

corone[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crown.*

corone[2] (ko-rō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (L. *cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] 1. In *zöol.*, a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone:* made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow.*—2. In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

coronel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

coronel[2]†, *n.* The earlier form of *colonel.*

Coronella (kor-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown.*] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridæ*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidæ.* *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

Coronellidæ (kor-ō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idæ.*] A cosmopolitan family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridæ* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus, Diadophis, Heterodon,* etc.

coronelline (kor-ō-nel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidæ.*

coroner (kor'ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *coroner*, < AF. *coroncor* (mod. F. *coroner*, from E.), < ML. (AL.) *coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*; in later E. also called *crowner:* see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to ML. *coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest, inquisition.*—**Coroner of the royal household,** in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be.—**Coroner's court,** a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.—**Coroner's inquest,** the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

coronet[1] (kor'ō-net), *n.* [Also in some senses contracted *cornet, cronet;* < OF. *coronette, coronete, coronnete, couronnete* (= It. *coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona, coronal,* etc.] 1. A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With *coronet* of fresh and fragrant flowers.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron.*

English Coronets.

1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from hilts unto the point,
With crowns imperial, crowns and *coronets,*
Promis'd to Harry and his followers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front.—4†. Same as *coronal*, 2.—5. In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen.—6. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet.* See cut under *hoof.*

coronet[1] (kor'ō-net), *v. t.* [< *coronet*[1], *n.*] To adorn as with a coronet.

The simple lily braid
That *coronets* her temples.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

coronet[2] (kor'ō-net), *n.* An erroneous form of *cornet*[1], 7.

Taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.
Battaile near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

coroneted (kor'ō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coronicle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cornice.* *Nares.*

coroniform (kō-rō'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *coroniforme*, < L. *corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

coronilla[1] (kō-rō-nēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown.*] A Spanish gold dollar.

Coronilla[2] (kor-ō-nil'ä), *n.* [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona, crown.*] A genus of annual or perennial plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

coronis (ko-rō'nis), *n.* [< Gr. *κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown.*] 1. In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence—2†. The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *κἄν* for *καὶ ἄν.*

coronize (kor'ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing.* [< L. *corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize.*] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise.* [Rare.]

To *coronise* high-soar'd gentility.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

coronofacial (ko-rō-nō-fā'shal), *a.* [< NL. *corona* + L. *facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (*a*), and *face*, *n.*] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face.—**Coronofacial angle,** the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry.*

coronoid (kor'ō-noid), *a.* [= F. *coronoïde*, < Gr. *κορώνη*, a crow (see *corone*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones.—**Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus.*—**Coronoid process.** (*a*) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull.* (*b*) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm.*

Coronula (kō-rō'nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815), < L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona, crown.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidæ*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.

Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

coronule (kor'ō-nūl), *n.* [< L. *coronula:* see *Coronula.*] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coronulidæ (kor-ō-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

Corophiidæ (kor-ō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

Corophium (ko-rō′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of the family *Corophiidæ*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.

Corophium spinicorne.

coroplast (kor′ō-plast), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κοροπλάστης*, in classical Gr. *κοροπλάθος*, a modeler of small figures, ‹ *κόρη*, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + *πλάσσειν*, verbal adj. *πλαστός*, model, form.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myrinæan *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 286.

corounet, cornowne†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*.

coroya (ko-rō′yä), *n.* [S. Amer.?] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

corozo (ko-rō′zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—**2.** Same as *ivory-nut*.

corphun (kôr′fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

corpora, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

corporace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporal[1] (kôr′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ‹ L. *corporalis*, bodily, ‹ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal* pain; *corporal* punishment.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer.*

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—**Corporal oath**†, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelists by me bodily touched vppon this hooly awter."

We firmely command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receiue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* vpon Gods holy Euangelists.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 274.

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See *mercy*.
=**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, ‹ ME. *corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in ME.), ‹ OF. *corporal*, pl. *corporaux*, F. *corporal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ‹ ML. *corporale* (> mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as ML., *corporale*), prop. neut. (sc. L. *pallium*, pall, cover) of L. *corporalis*, adj., ‹ *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 266.

corporal[2] (kôr′pō-ral), *n.* [A corruption by confusion with *corporal*[1] or (as in D. *korporaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *korporal*) with *corps*[2]; cf. F. *caporal* = Rouchi *coporal*, *corporal* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *caporal*, ‹ It. *caporale*, a corporal (cf. ML. *caporalis*, a chief, a commander), ‹ *capo*, the head (cf. *captain* and *chief*, of the same ult. origin), ‹ L. *caput*, the head: see *cape*[2], *caput*, and *head*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Corporal's guard (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841–5.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal-case (kôr′pō-ral-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas-*, *corporace-*, *corporax-case*; ‹ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *case*[2].] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (*b*) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

corporal-cloth (kôr′pō-ral-klôth), *n.* Same as *corporal*[1].

corporal-cup (kôr′pō-ral-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas-*, *corporax-cup*; ‹ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

corporale (kôr-pō-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ä). [ML.] Same as *corporal*[1].

corporality† (kôr-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporalité* = Sp. *corporalidad* = Pg. *corporalidade* = It. *corporalità*, ‹ LL. *corporalita(t-)s*, ‹ L. *corporalis*: see *corporal*[1].] **1.** The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

corporally (kôr′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

corporalty† (kôr′pō-ral-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

corporas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporate† (kôr′pō-rāt), *v.* [‹ L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, ‹ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] **I.** *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 19.

corporate (kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [‹ L. *corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 128.

Body corporate. See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*[1].

corporately (kôr′pō-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxxiii.

corporateness (kôr′pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corporation* = Sp. *corporacion* = Pg. *corporação* = It. *corporazione* = D. *korporatie* = G. *corporation* = Dan. Sw. *korporation*, ‹ LL. *corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), ‹ L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] **1.** An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 438.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*[2].—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1661 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent.* In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent.*—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneyed corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent.*—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

corporation-stop (kôr-pō-rā′shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

corporative (kôr′pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = F. *corporatif*.] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the *corporative* guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

corporator (kôr′pō-rā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *corporator*, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate: see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

corporature†, *n.* [= Pg. *corporatura*, volume of a body, = It. *corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < ML. *corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] **1.** The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, leneaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

Corporature.—He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

corporax†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporeal (kôr-pō′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporal*[1].] **1.** Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

Though the *corporeal* hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, Ethan Brand.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, *corporeal* rights.

Temperance is *corporeal* piety.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons.

Corporeal form. See *form*.—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds. —**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property. =**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporal*, etc. See *bodily*.

corporealism (kôr-pō′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of *corporealism* itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

corporealist (kôr-pō′rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 259.

corporeality (kôr-pō-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

corporealization (kôr-pōʳrē-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

corporealize (kôr-pō′rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [< *corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate.

corporeally (kôr-pō′rē-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —**2.** With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than *corporeally* gregarious.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

corporeals†, *n. pl.* See *corporal*[1].

corporeity (kôr-pō-rē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporéité* = Sp. *corporeidad* = Pg. *corporeidade* = It. *corporeità*, < ML. *corporeita(t-)s*, < L. *corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

The *corporeity* of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of rarum et densum, thin or thick. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete *corporeity*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 93.

Form of corporeity. See *form*.

corporeous† (kôr-pō′rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *corpóreo* = Pg. It. *corporeo*, < L. *corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corpus*, and cf. *corporeal*.] Corporeal.

So many *corporeous* shapes. *Hammond*, Conscience.

corporification† (kôr-porʳi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after F. *corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

corporify† (kôr-por′i-fī), *v. t.* [= F. *corporifier* = Pg. *corporificar*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 495.

corporisspiritual (kôrʳpō-ri-spir′i-ṭū-al), *a.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a *corporisspiritual* copper enclosed in a spiritucorporeal gutta-percha. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 377.

corporosity (kôr-pō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

corposant (kôr′pō-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpusance*, *composant*, *compasant*; < Pg. *corpo santo* = OSp. *corpo santo*, Sp. *cuerpo santo* = It. *corpo santo*, holy body (cf. ME. *corsaint*, *-seint*, *-sant*, *-saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < OF. *cors saint*), < L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corposant* (corpus sancti). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 405.

Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *composant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

corps[1]† (kôrs), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

Forthwith her ghost out of her *corps* did flit.
Spenser (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?
I will oppose this noble *corps* of mine
To any danger that may end the doubt.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

corps[2] (kôr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after E. analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *core*[3]); < F. *corps* (pron. kôr), < OF. *corps*, the body, > ME. *corps*, mod. *corpse*: see *corps*[1], *corpse*.] **1.** A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—**2.** A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps*. See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—**3.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A part of the army expressly organized according to the Articles of War, and having a head and members, as a regiment or an independent company, or any other military body having such organization: as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Topographical Engineers; hospital *corps*, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the tactical unit of a large army next above a division. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 corps d'armée, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunis, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps*.

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A *corps* has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters."
J. M. Hart, German Universities, iv.

Corps badges. See *badge*[1].—**Corps certain** [F.], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps Législatif** [F.], in *French hist.*, the representative assembly during the first empire and the years immediately preceding. The term was again used during the second empire, replacing the Chamber of Deputies.—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, a corps made up of cadets, one being appointed from each congressional district, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, in addition to ten appointments at large made by the President from the District of Columbia, from among the sons of officers of the army and navy, or such others as he may select.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose officers and subordinates are controlled by a chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general. It has charge of all fortifications, military reconnoissances and surveys, the construction of lighthouses, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in time of war supplies miners, sappers, and pontoniers.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps.** See *diplomatic*.—**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations and on board men-of-war. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharp-shooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field; with constructing and operating lines of military telegraph; with establishing and maintaining signal stations at lighthouses and at life-saving stations; and with meteorological observations and predictions relating to the weather for the benefit of agriculture and commerce. It consists of a chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier-general, and a certain number of second lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, and privates. The law provides for the annual appointment of second lieutenants from the enlisted men of the Signal Corps. Besides the above, acting signal officers are temporarily detailed from the line of the army for administrative service. The meteorological division of the Signal Corps at Washington is popularly called the Weather Bureau.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps*; < ME. *corps*, also *cors* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *corps*, also *cors*, F. *corps* (see *corps*[2]) = OSp. *corpo*, Sp. *cuerpo* = Pg. It. *corpo*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporal*[1], *corporeal*, etc.), = AS. *hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midriff*.] **1**†. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold
A comely *corpse*, with beautie faire endewed,
Know this for certaine, that the same doth hold
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound *corpse*.
Milton, P. L., x. 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed
On her huge *corps*, so many waking eyes
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their *corps*. *Richcome.*

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede *corps*, and offerin at his messe.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] *Corps* the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 188.

The dead *corps* of poor calves and sheep.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

3†. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*. *Bacon*, Liber Regis, p. 133.

=**Syn.** 2. Remains, corse (poetic).

corpse-candle (kôrps′kanʳdl), *n.* **1.** A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—**2.** The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [Local, Eng.]

corpse-gate (kôrps′gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

corpse-light (kôrps′līt), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant*.] **1.** Same as *corposant*.—**2.** The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now—!
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

corpse-plant (kôrps′plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

corpse-sheet (kôrps′shēt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

corradiate (ko-rā′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

corradiation (ko-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

corral (ko-ral′), *n.* [< Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. *kraal:* see *kraal*), < Sp. Pg. *corro*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round *corral* for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large *corral*, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

corral (ko-ral′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corralling*. [< *corral*, *n.*] 1. To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and *corralled* cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 228.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they *corralled* the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—4. To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze.
W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.

corrasive†, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *corasive;* appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < L. *corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Corrosive.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

1*st M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
2*d M.* O, rather lay a *corrasive;* the law will eat to the bone. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

corrasive†, *v. t.* [< *corrasive*, *n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

correal (kor′ē-al), *a.* [< ML. **correalis*, < LL. *correus*, *conreus*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. *com-*, together, + *reus*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real*, *res*.] Having joint obligation or guilt.—**Correal obligations**, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

correct (kọ-rekt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *correcten*, *corecten*, *corretten*, < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere* (> It. *correggere* = Sp. *corregir* = Pg. *corrẹ̈ger* = F. *corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular*, *rector*, *right*.] 1. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen yeers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to *correct* the vagueness of our ideals.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would *correct* my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.
Emerson, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(*a*) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (*b*) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.
Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
"And give better terms to me;
Else Ile thee *correct* for thy neglect,
And make thee more mannerly."
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*. See *amend*.

correct (kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere:* see *correct*, *v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more *correct* poet than Pope. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Correct inference. See *inference*.=**Syn.** *Exact*, *Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

correct† (kọ-rekt′), *n.* [< *correct*, *v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

correctable, correctible (kọ-rek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *correct*, *v.*, + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

correctant (kọ-rek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a *correctant* of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.
Med. News, XLIX. 437.

correctible, *a.* See *correctable*.

correctify† (kọ-rek′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *correct*, *a.*, + *-fy*. Cf. *rectify*.] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

correctingly (kọ-rek′ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, *correctingly*.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

correcting-plate (kọ-rek′ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

correction (kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correccion*, *-ioun*, < OF. *correction*, F. *correction* = Sp. *correccion* = Pg. *correcção* = It. *correzione*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), *conrectio*(*n-*), amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere*, *conrigere*, pp. *correctus*, *conrectus*, amend, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetical computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to *correctioun*
His book is goon, as other did afore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the *corrections* on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4†. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—7. In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The *correction* of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii. 11.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly? kiss the rod?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary *correction* is to beat them with cudgels.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioner*.—**Correction of a fluent,** in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press,** the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction,** a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction,** as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.
Cost. Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I speak *under correction;* for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (kọ-rek′shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *correctionnel* = Sp. Pg. *correccional*, < ML. *correctionalis*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), improvement: see *correction*.] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of *correctional* institutions.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

correctioner† (kọ-rek′shọn-ẹr), *n.* [< *correction* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished *correctioner!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

corrective (kọ-rek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < L. as if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This *corrective* spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali.
Arbuthnot.

Patiently waiting, with a quiet *corrective* word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

> An officer
> Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
> Not for three years to *correspond with* home, . . .
> Not for three years to speak with any men.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

> Self-knowing; and from thence
> Magnanimous to *correspond with* Heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 511.

=**Syn.** (Of *correspond to*.) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *correspondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. **correspondentia*, < **correspondenn(t-)s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] 1. A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent, a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

> A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

> The very essence of truth or falsehood is the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence*.—4. That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—5. Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

> To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—6. The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

> The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

> Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.
> *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.
>
> To towne to visit ye Holland Ambassr, with whom I had now contracted much friendly *correspondence*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.
>
> To show the mutual friendship and good *correspondence* that reigns between them.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

Committees of correspondence, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conormal correspondence.** See *conormal*.—**Cremonian correspondence.** See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondency (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *correspondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. **corresponden(t-)s*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

> As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.
>
> Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.
>
> Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some *correspondent* affection. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

> I will be *correspondent* to command,
> And do my spriting gently.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

> We are not *correspondent* for any but our owne places.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

II. *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

> A negligent *correspondent*.
> *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xi. 26.
>
> We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 472.
>
> I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh inns.
> *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 234.

Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

correspondential (kor″e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [< *correspondence* (ML. **correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

> The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 173.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponding (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] 1. Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

> The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the *corresponding* religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 157.
>
> All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have *corresponding* reeds and actuating magnets.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

> And they converse on divers themes, to find
> If they possess a *corresponding* mind.
> *Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cayley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary.** See *secretary*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

> Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 243.

corresponsion (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *corresponsion* (obs.), < ML. as if **corresponsio(n-)*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *corresponsion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

> The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal *corresponsion*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

corresponsive (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [< *correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

> Massy staples,
> And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.
>
> A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the *corresponsive* progress within.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 25.

corresponsively (kor-e-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, *n.* See *corrie*.

corridor (kor'i-dôr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currour*.] 1. In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

> Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was,
> That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—3. See the extract.

> A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.
> *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 376.

corrie, corri (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*[3]. [Scotch.]

> The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.
>
> *Corries* are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.
>
> A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*, . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared.
> *A. C. Ramsay*, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulse. See the nouns.

corriget, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dä). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corrigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *corrigible* = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigivel* = It. *corribile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] 1. Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

> Provided allway, that yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyll and *corrigabill* by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.
>
> A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—3†. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

> He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

> The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.
>
> Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

corrigibleness (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] I. *n.* 1. A rival; a competitor.

> The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and *corryvalls* one agaynst the other.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel *corrivals* with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness.
> *Roger Williams*, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

> The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
> The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
> And many more *corrivals*, and dear men
> Of estimation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

> A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.
> *Bp. Fleetwood*, Miracles.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *v.* [< *corrival*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

> But with the sunne *corrivalling* in light,
> Shines more by day than other stars by night.
> *Fitz-Geoffrey*, Blessed Birthday.

corrivality† (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

> *Corrivality* and opposition to Christ.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. xxi.

corrivalry (ko-rī'val-ri), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall.*

corrivalship† (ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

> Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in *corrivalship* of love lions. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

corrivate† (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *corrivatus*, pp. of *corrivare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rivare*, draw off (water), <

rivus, a brook: see *rival*. Cf. *derive*, *derivate*.] To form a stream of (water) by drawing from several sources.

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

corrivation† (kor-i-vā′shon), *n*. [< *corrivate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

corroborant (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rant), *a*. and *n*. [< L. *corroboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] **I.** *a*. Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

II. *n*. A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 58.

corroborate (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, *conroborare* (> It. *corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] **1.** To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts*.

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness.
D. Webster, Goodridge Case, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony.
Crabb, English Synonymes (ed. 1826).

corroborate† (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rāt), *a*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

corroborater (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rā-tėr), *n*. One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

corroboratic† (kọ-rob-ọ̄-rat′ik), *a*. and *n*. [As *corroborate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a*. Strengthening; corroborant.

II. *n*. That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 186.

corroboration (kọ-rob-ọ̄-rā′shọn), *n*. [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboracion* = Pg. *corroboração* = It. *corroborazione*, < L. as if **corroboratio(n-)*, < *corroborare*, pp. *corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v*.] **1.** The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.
Johnson, Shakespeare's Plays.

3. That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*[1].

corroborative (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rā-tiv), *a*. and *n*. [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *corroborativo*, < L. as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v*., and *-ive*.] **I.** *a*. **1.** Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—**2.** Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. *Bp. Warburton*, Letter to Bp. Hurd.

II. *n*. That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 280.

(*b*†) Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 145.

corroboratory (kọ-rob′ọ̄-rā-tọ̄-ri), *a*. [< *corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ọ̄-rē′, ko-rob′ọ̄-ri), *n*. [Also *corrobery*; native name.] A war-dance or dancing-party of the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobery*, or great dancing party.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 240.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ọ̄-rē′, ko-rob′ọ̄-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corroboreed*, *corroboried*, ppr. *corroboreeing*, *corroborying*. [< *corroboree*, *corrobory*, *n*.] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 102.

corrode (kọ-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = It. *corrodere*, < L. *corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] **I.** *trans*. Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle*, Colours.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 100.

=**Syn.** To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. *intrans*. **1.** To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

corrodent (kọ-rō′dent), *a*. and *n*. [< L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] **I.** *a*. Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. *n*. Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 17.

Corrodentia (kor-ọ̄-den′shi-ạ̈), *n. pl*. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidæ* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the termites are made the type of this group, which is referred to the pseudo-neuropterous division of *Orthoptera*.

corrodiate† (ko-rō′di-āt), *v*. An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

corrodibility (kọ-rō-di-bil′i-ti), *n*. [< *corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

corrodible (kọ-rō′di-bl), *a*. [< *corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

corrody, *n*. See *corody*.

corroi (kor′oi), *n*. [< F. *corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *conroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*[1].] A kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

corrosibility (kọ-rō-si-bil′i-ti), *n*. [< *corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

corrosible (kọ-rō′si-bl), *a*. [< L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

corrosibleness (kọ-rō′si-bl-nes), *n*. The character or property of being corrodible.

corrosion (kọ-rō′zhọn), *n*. [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrossio* = Sp. *corrosion* = Pg. *corrosão* = It. *corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrodere*, pp. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy*.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the *corrosion* of time.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

corrosive (kọ-rō′siv, formerly kor′ọ̄-siv), *a*. and *n*. [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corroziu*, *corrossiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corsive*.] **I.** *a*. Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive of* all religion.
J. H. Newman, Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 461.

Corrosive sublimate, the bichlorid of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. *n*. Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong *corrosives* must cure him.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.
Dunglison, Dict. of Med. Science.

corrosive† (kọ-rō′siv, kor′ọ̄-siv), *v*. [< *corrosive*, *n*.] **I.** *trans*. To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

II. *intrans*. To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaister, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

corrosively (kọ-rō′siv-li), *adv*. **1.** In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—**2.** Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosiveness (kọ-rō′siv-nes), *n*. **1.** The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—**2.** Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosivity (kor-ọ̄-siv′i-ti), *n*. [= F. *corrosiveté*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

corroval (kor'ō-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

corrovaline (kor'ō-val-in), *n.* [< *corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

corrugant (kor'ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *corrugan(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson.*

corrugate (kor'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> It. *corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corrugate (kor'ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

corrugated (kor'ō-gā-ted), *p. a.* [< *corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated;* tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

Corrugated iron. See *iron*.

corrugation (kor-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *corrugation*, < L. as if **corrugatio(n-)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

corrugator (kor'ō-gā-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor'ō-gā-tō'rēz). [= F. *corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = It. *corrugatore*, < NL. *corrugator*, < L. *corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator* supercilii, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. — **Corrugator cutis ani**, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

corrugent (kor'ō-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant*.] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. — **Corrugent muscle.** Same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*

corrumpt† (ko-rump'), *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *corrumpen*, *corumpen*, *corompen*, < OF. *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, F. *corrompre* = Sp. Pg. *corromper* = It. *corrompere*, < L. *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

The clothred blood, for eny leche-craft,
Corrumpeth. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as eir; for eir *corrumpith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and siche othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

corrumpable† (ko-rum'pa-bl), *a.* [ME. (Halliwell), < OF. *corrumpable*, *corrompable*, F. *corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = It. *corrompevole*), < *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrump*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate.*

corrumption†, *n.* [ME. *corrumpcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrump*.] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene
Of alle *corrumpcioums* that we here se.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6352.

corrupt (kō-rupt'), *v.* [< ME. *corrupten*, *coruptен*, < L. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrump*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lesse *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
Their late protected master.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** Spoil, taint.—**4.** Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.

The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

corrupt (kō-rupt'), *a.* [< ME. *corrupt*, *corupt* = Sp. Pg. *corrupto* = It. *corrotto*, < L. *corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. Ps. xxxviii. 5.

Corrupt and pestilent bread. *Knolles.*

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works.
Ps. xiv. 1.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

corrupter (kō-rup'tėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

corruptful (kō-rupt'fûl), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

corruptibility (kō-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *corruptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibleness.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

corruptible (kō-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *corruptible* = Pr. Sp. *corruptible* = Pg. *corruptivel* = It. *corruttevole*, *corruttibile*, < LL. *corruptibilis*, *conruptibilis*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

corruptibleness (kō-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly (kō-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

Corrupticolæ (kor-up-tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [LL., < L. *corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatræ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

corruption (kō-rup'shon), *n.* [< ME. *corrupcion*, *corrupcioun*, *corupcion* = D. *corruptie* = Dan. *korruption*, < OF. *corruption*, *corrupcion*, F. *corruption* = Pr. *corrupcio* = Sp. *corrupcion* = Pg. *corrupção* = It. *corruzione*, < L. *corruptio(n-)*, *conruptio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis *corupcioun!*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.

Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville.*

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they vse small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

His [Shakspere's] works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 40.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.
J. Adams.

Corruption essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of heritable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.
Blackstone, Com., IV. § 389 (Harper, 1852).

No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.
Const. U. S., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Putrefaction, putrescence.—**4.** Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

corruptionist (kọ-rup′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *corruption* + *-ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionists* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

corruptive (kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* [= F. *corruptif* = Pr. *corruptiu* = Sp. Pg. *corruptivo* = It. *corrottivo, corruttivo*, < LL. *corruptivus*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt, v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corruptless† (kọ-rupt′les), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

corruptly (kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

corruptness (kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

corruptress (kọ-rupt′res), *n.* [< *corrupter* + *-ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

cors[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].
cors[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse*[1].
cors[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].
corsac, *n.* See *corsak*.

corsage (kôr-säzh′), *n.* [< F. *corsage*, bust, trunk, body, < OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corset*, *corpse.*] 1† (kôr′sāj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 285.

corsaint†, *n.* [ME., also *corseint, -sant, -saunt*, < OF. *cors saint*, < L. (ML.) *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corposant.*] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer.*

In especiall of the blessed *corseynt* and holy Virgyne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

corsair (kôr′sãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie*, after Sp. Pg.; < F. *corsaire*, < Pr. *corsari* = Sp. Pg. *corsario* = It. *corsaro* (> Turk. *gursān*), a corsair, < Pr. *corsa* = Sp. Pg. *corso* = It. *corsa*, a course, cruise, = F. *course*, > E. *course*, q. v. Cf. *courser*[1].] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron, The Corsair, iii. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer.

There are many *Corsaries* or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 217.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean.
Prescott.

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.

Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

corsak, corsac (kôr′sak), *n.* [Native name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes corsac*, found in Tatary and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It

Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox*. Also called *adive*.

corse[1] (kôrs), *n.* [< ME. *cors*, a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *cors* = Pr. *cors*; parallel to the full form, *corpse*, < ME. *corps*, < OF. *corps*: see *corpse.*] 1†. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataile agein hem, ffor ye sholde haue to grete losse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse*,
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Albohacen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 70.

3†. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *cors* [of a vine] I delve in grounde,
The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *cors* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

4†. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott.*

corse[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].
corse[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].

corse[4]†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce, coce, coase*, < *corser, courser*, a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*[2].] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson.*

cor. sec. An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary.*

corseint†, *n.* See *corsaint.*

corselet, corslet (kôrs′let), *n.* [= It. *corsaletto* = Sp. *corselete* = Pg. *corsolete*, < F. *corselet*, a corselet, dim. of OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corpse*, and cf. *corset.*] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Fo.
Hold, take my *Corslet*, and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes aduance.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corslets* beat. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corslet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece. —4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (*b*) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (*c*) In *conch.*, a ridge in the hinge of bivalves with an external ligament, with which the ligament is connected. [Rare.]

Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, *t*, and morion, *m*. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

corselet, corslet (kôrs′let), *v. t.* [< *corselet, corslet, n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corslet* thee.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

corsement†, *n.* See *cursement.*

corse-present† (kôrs′prez′ẹnt), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present.*
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

corserie†, *n.* [ME., < *corser, courser*, a trader: see *corse*[4], *courser*[2].] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doyng in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, sevynge the sygne of holy ordris for temperal drit. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

corsesque (kôr-sesk′), *n.* [= F. *corsesque*, < It. *corsesca*, < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, F. *Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican.*] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

corset (kôr′set), *n.* [< ME. *corsete, corsette* (def. 1), < OF. *corset* (> It. *corsetto*, ML. *corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), F. *corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corpse*, and cf. *corselet.* Cf. *bodice*, of similar origin.] 1†. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse.*

2†. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets.*

corset (kôr′set), *v. t.* [< *corset, n.*] To inclose in a corset.

corsey† (kôr′si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive.*

Corsican (kôr′si-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, > It. *Corsica*, F. *Corse*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

corsite (kôr′sīt), *n.* [< F. *Corse*, Corsica, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zirkel to rocks composed essentially of anorthite and hornblende. The name was taken from a typical occurrence of rocks of this class on the island of Corsica. It has never come into general use.

corsive† (kôr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [A contraction of *corrosive.*] I. *a.* Corrosive.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And *corsive* cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 221.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *corsives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

corslet, *n.* and *v.* See *corselet*.

corsned† (kôrs'ned), *n.* [Also *corsnæd;* repr. AS. *corsnǣd*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *cēosan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snǣd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snīdan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bit*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

corssy (kôr'si), *a.* Corrupt. *Dunglison.*

cortand†, *n.* See *courtant*.

cortége (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Henry and Isabella, each attended by a brilliant *cortège* of cavaliers and nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Cortes (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 173 deputies elected by the people for 4 years.

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*[2]. (*b*) In *Chara* and some algæ, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*).—2. Specifically, in *med.*, Peruvian bark.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically—(*a*) A thin, fleshy expansion of cenosarc upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (*b*) The exterior investment of a sponge. See the extract.

In the higher forms of Sycons the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Cortex of the brain, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*. – **Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

corthal† (kôr'thal), *n.* Same as *courtant*.

Cortian (kôr'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813). – **Cortian fibers**. See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*. – **Cortian organ**. See *organ*. – **Cortian rods**. See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*. – **Cortian tunnel**. See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *cortical* = Sp. Pg. *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in *anat.*, specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from *medullary:* as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*. – **Cortical epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*. **Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*. – **Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain. – **Cortical sheath**, in *bot.*, a phrase applied by Nægeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*[1]. – **Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the *medullary substance*. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

Corticata (kôr-ti-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corticate*.] 1†. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *sclerobasic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of *Protozoa* in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinæ* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinæ*), (2) *Suctoria* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate *Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate *Infusoria*), and (5) *Proboscidea* (*Noctilucæ*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

corticate, corticated (kôr'ti-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*[1].] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, Tisiphonia agariciformis. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 70.

corticating (kôr'ti-kā-ting), *a.* [As *corticate* + *-ing*[2].] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

cortication (kôr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

cortices, *n.* Plural of *cortex*.

corticic (kôr-tis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

corticifer (kôr-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] One of the *Corticata;* a barked coral.

corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'e-rus), *a.* [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

corticiform (kôr-tis'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

corticiid (kôr-tis'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Corticiidæ*.

Corticiidæ (kôr-ti-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

corticine (kôr'ti-sin), *n.* [< F. *corticine* = Sp. It. *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

corticinic (kôr-ti-sin'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *cortinic*. – **Corticinic acid**, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_6$) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

Corticium (kôr-tish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Auriculariini*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which collapses when dry. The species grow on dead wood.—2. The typical genus of the family *Corticiidæ*, having candelabra, and having the spicules simply scattered through the mesoderm, not forming a continuous skeleton. *C. candelabrum* is an example. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

corticole (kôr'ti-kōl), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., Ramalina, Parmelia, Stictei) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., Graphidei and some Lecideæ). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

corticoline (kôr-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *corticolous*.

corticolous (kôr-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

corticose, corticous (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), *a.* [< L. *corticosus*, barky, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

cortile (kôr-tē'le), *n.* [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*, and *curtilage*.] 1. In *arch.*, a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form: in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xlii.

The *cortile* in front of the church contains several frescoes. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

cortina (kôr-tī'nạ), *n.*; pl. *cortinæ* (-nē). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

cortinarious (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *cortina:* see *cortinarious*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

cortinate (kôr'ti-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In *bot.*, provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarious*.

cortinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtain*.

cortinic (kôr-tin'ik), *a.* [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

Corton (F. pron. kôr-tôṅ'), *n.* A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

Cortusa (kôr-tū'sạ), *n.* [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Mathioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

cortusal (kôr-tū'sal), *a.* [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

corum†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

corundophilite (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

corundum (kō-run'dum), *n.* [NL.; formerly also *corindon;* < Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] Alumina, or the oxid of the metal aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; common corundum, from China, the Urals, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North and South Carolina; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts. Also called *adamantine spar*, *diamond-spar*.

corundum-point (kō-run'dum-point), *n.* A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

corundum-tool (kō-run'dum-tōl), *n.* A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

coruscant (kō-rus'kant), *a.* [< L. *coruscan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
Howell, Letters, iv. 49.

coruscate (kō-rus'kāt or kor'us-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

=**Syn.** *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

coruscation (kor-us-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscação* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, *v.*] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.
Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

Gr. *κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to κόρυς, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **cosulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.

corymb (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < *κόρυς*, a helmet.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (*b*) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.

Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbose*.

corymbi, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

corymbiate, corymbiated (ko-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In *bot.*, producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbose.

corymbiferous (kor-im-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbites (kor-im-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. resplendens* and *C. cylindriformis* are examples.

corymbose (kō-rim'bōs), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

corymbosely (kō-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbous (kō-rim'bus), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

corymbulose, corymbulous (kō-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **corymbulus* (dim. of L. *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

corymbus (kō-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bī). [L., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*: see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

Corymorpha (kor-i-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidæ*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidæ*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymorphidæ (kor-i-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

Coryne (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Corynidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

corynid (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidæ* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Coryne mirabilis.

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidæ (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynaidæ*, *Corynoidæ*.

corynidan (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corynida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Coryne*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidæ*.

Some medusoids, such as Sarsia prolifera and Willsia, . . . which are probably *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

Corynodes (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. *κορινώδης*, club-like, < *κορίνη*, a club, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor'i-noid), *a.* [< *Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'i-fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,

Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apiatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

coryphæi, *n.* Plural of *coryphæus*.

Coryphæna (kor-i-fē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορύφαινα*, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φαίνειν*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κορυφή*, the head, + *-αινα*, a fem. suffix: see *Coryphæna*.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphænidæ*.—2. A genus of cetaceans.

Coryphæna equiselis.

coryphænid (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*.

Coryphænidæ (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphæna*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) It was originally detached from the *Scombroides* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebræ in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphænidæ* as well as the *Bramidæ*, *Lampridida*, *Luvaridæ*, and *Menidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphæna*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphænina (kor[i]-i-fē-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridæ*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphæninæ (kor[i]-i-fē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-inæ*.] The coryphænids as a subfamily of *Scombridæ*. See *Coryphænidæ*.

coryphænine (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphæninæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphæninæ*.

coryphænoid (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphænidæ*.

II. *n.* A coryphænid.

coryphæus, corypheus (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphæi*, *coryphei* (-ī). [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κορυφή*, the head, top.] 1. The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general.

That noted *coryphæus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South*, Sermons, v. 49.

coryphée (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive *coryphées* pirouetting on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 193.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphæa*.

coryphene (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

corypheus, *n.* See *coryphæus*.

Coryphodon (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidæ*.

coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coryphodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

Coryphodontidæ (kor[i]-i-fō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*: synonymous with *Lophiodontidæ*.

corysteria, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a *corysterial* secretion.

corysterium (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ä). [NL., appar. < Gr. *κορυστής*, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυστής*, a helmed man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidæ*. In the male the chelæ are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ*. *Reinhard*, 1865.

Corystes cassivelanus.

Corystidæ (kō-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Corystes* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

Corystoidea (kor-is-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Corystes* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidea*, but having longer antennæ and a very short epistome.

Corythaix (ko-rith'a-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ‹ Gr. *κορυθαίξ*, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, ‹ *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἀΐσσειν*, shake.] A generic name of the touracous, picarian birds of the family *Musophagidæ*: a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

Corythucha (kor-i-thū'kä), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythuca*; ‹ Gr. *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἔχειν*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidæ*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

coryza (kō-rī'zä), *n.* [LL., ‹ Gr. *κόρυζα*, a catarrh, perhaps ‹ *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozæna*.

cost†, *n.* See *coss*[2].

cos. An abbreviation of *cosine*.

cosa†, *n.* [It.: see *coss*[2].] Same as *coss*[2].

cosalite (kō'sa-līt), *n.* [‹ *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

Coscinodiscus (kos[s]i-nō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk: see *disk*.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 50 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

coscinomancy (kos'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκινόμαντις*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 116.

Coscinopora (kos-i-nop'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ*. *Goldfuss.*

coscinoporid (kos-i-nop'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ*.

Coscinoporidæ (kos[s]i-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Coscinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora*, *Guettardia*, *Leptophragma*, and *Chonelasma*. The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

Coscinoptera (kos-i-nop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable débris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.

Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

a, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

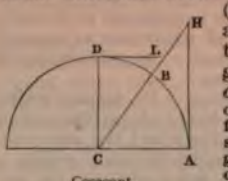
coscorob (kos'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidæ*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tænia* and *C. pulchra*. They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

cose[1], *n.* and *v.* See *coze*.

cose[2] (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing*. [Var. of *corse*[4], q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cosec. An abbreviation of *cosecant*.

cosecant (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [‹ *co-*[2] + *secant*.] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement*. It is the ratio of the radius to the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle at the intersection with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*. Abbreviated *cosec*.



Cosecant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC.

cosectional (kō-sek'shon-al), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *sectional*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

coseismal (kō-sīs'mal), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-al*: see *seismic*.] The term used by Mallet to designate the curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal*, *isochrone*, *isoseismal*.

The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet.*

coseismic (kō-sīs'mik), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *seismic*.] Same as *coseismal*.

Circles called "isoseismic" or "*coseismic*" circles. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 10.

cosen[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosen[2], *v.* See *cozen*[2].

cosenage, *n.* See *cosinage*.

cosentient (kō-sen'shient), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *sentient*.] Perceiving together.

cosey, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosh[1] (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., ‹ ME. *cosh*, *cosche*, *cosshe*; origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*[2].] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

Coote, lytylle howse [var. *cosh*, *cosche*, *cosshe*]. *Prompt. Parv.*

Cosshe, a sorie house, [F.] cauerne. *Palsgrave.*

cosh[2] (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy*.] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

cosh[3] (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

co-sheath (kō-shēth'), *v. t.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *sheath*.] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

cosher[1] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, ‹ *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*[2] and *cozy*.] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshered* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

cosher[2] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [‹ Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering*.

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such an idle guest to *cosher*.
The Irish Hudibras (1689).

cosher[3], *a.* See *kosher*.

cosherer (kosh'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coshcerers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

coshering (kosh'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cosher*[2], *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent*.

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

coshery (kosh'ėr-i), *n.* [‹ *cosher*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *coshering*.

cosiet, *a.* See *cozy*.

cosier† (kō'zhėr), *n.* [Also written *cozier*; prob. ult. ‹ ML. *cusire*, *cosere* (> OF. *cousdre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = Sp. *coser*, *cusir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*), contr. of L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

cosignatary (kō-sig'na-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatary*.

cosignatory (kō-sig'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *signatory*.] **I.** *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory* powers.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

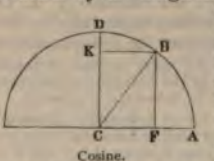
cosignificative (kō-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *significative*.] Having the same signification.

cosily, *adv.* See *cozily*.

cosint, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosinage, cosenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [‹ ME. *cosinage*, *cousinage*, ‹ OF. *cosinage*, *cousinage*, ‹ *cosin*, *cousin*, cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (*b*†) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tresail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

cosine (kō'sīn), *n.* [‹ *co-*[2] + *sine*[2]. A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos.*—**Cosine integral**, the integral



Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of BK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

$$\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos u}{u}\, du.$$

Hyperbolic cosine. See *hyperbolic*.

cosmete (kos'mēt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κοσμήτης*, an arranger, an adorner, ‹ *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, ‹ Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, ‹ *κοσμητός*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, ‹ *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical*.

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 124.

II. *n.* 1. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

> Barber no more — a gay perfumer comes,
> On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
> *Crabbe.*

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

> For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate; for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.
> *Bacon*, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

cosmetical (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

Cosmetidæ (kos-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

cosmetology (koz-mē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered (see *cosmetic*), + *-λογία*, ‹ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison.*

Cosmetornis (kos-mē-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see *cosmetic*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of beautiful caprimulgine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

Cosmetus (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), ‹ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim: see *cosmetic*.] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

Cosmia (kos'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), ‹ Gr. κόσμιος, well-ordered, regular, ‹ κόσμος, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] A genus

Cosmia trapezina. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. trapezina* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvæ are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

cosmic, cosmical (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmique* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmico*, ‹ L. **cosmicus*, *cosmicos*, ‹ Gr. κοσμικός, ‹ κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

> I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmical* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

> By a *cosmic* emotion — the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's — I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence — 2. Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

> How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle.*

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

> And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmical* bodies.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 396.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase *the cosmical setting of a star*. — 5. Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

> The human understanding, for example — that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents — is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.
> *Tyndall.*

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy. — **Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*. — **Cosmic dust**, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

> The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*, *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 706.

cosmically (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

> The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.
> *Emerson*, Literature.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

cosmics (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

Cosmiidæ (kos-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiæ with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

cosmism (koz'mizm), *n.* [‹ *cosmos*[1] + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

cosmo-. [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, ‹ Gr. κόσμο-ς, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

Cosmocoma (kos-mok'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), ‹ Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κόμη, hair.] A genus of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

cosmocrat (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [‹ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + κρατεῖν, govern; with term. as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

> You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
> That I spend my time in fooling;
> Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
> And I must leave none of them cooling.
> *Southey*, The Devil's Walk.

cosmocratic (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic*, *democratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

cosmogonal (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

> The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 318.

cosmogoner (koz-mog'ō-nėr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*[1].] Same as *cosmogonist*.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmogonique* = Sp. *cosmogónico* = Pg. It. *cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

> The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

cosmogonist (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [‹ *cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

> Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *cosmogonie* = Sp. *cosmogonía* = Pg. It. *cosmogonia*, ‹ Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, ‹ κοσμογόνος, creating the world, ‹ κόσμος, the world, + *-γονος*, ‹ √ **γεν*, produce.] 1. The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

> If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

> The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

> Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 231.

=**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As F. *cosmographe* = Sp. *cosmógrafo* = Pg. *cosmographo* = It. *cosmografo*, ‹ LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer, ‹ Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see *cosmography* and *-er*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

> The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon*, Filum Labyr., § 7.

cosmographic, cosmographical (koz-mō-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmographique* = Sp. *cosmográfico* = Pg. *cosmographico* = It. *cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

> An old *cosmographical* poet.
> *Selden*, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

cosmographically (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

> The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

cosmographist (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [‹ *cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cosmographie* = Sp. *cosmografía* = Pg. *cosmographia* = It. *cosmografia*, ‹ LL. *cosmographia*, ‹ Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, ‹ κοσμογράφος, describing the world (> LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer), ‹ κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

> He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
> That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.
> *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, iii. 1.

> *Cosmography*
> Thou art deeply read in; draw me a map from the Mermaid. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

> Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe. =**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmolabe (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= F. *cosmolabe* = Pg. *cosmolabio*, ‹ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + *-λαβον*, ‹ λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take: see *astrolabe*.] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

cosmolatry (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [‹ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, divine worship.] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmoline (koz'mō-lin), *n.* [‹ *cosm*(*etic*) + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As F. *cosmologique* = Sp. *cosmológico* = Pg. It. *cosmologico*, ‹ Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, ‹ **κοσμολογία*: see *cosmology* and *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

> A comparison between the probable meaning of the Proem to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

cosmologically (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

> Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.
> *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 434.

cosmologist (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [‹ *cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

> *Cosmologists* have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.
> *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 110.

cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cosmologie* = Sp. *cosmología* = Pg. It. *cosmologia*, ‹ Gr. as

if *κοσμολογία (cf. adj. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), < κόσμος, the world, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. *G. H. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = **Syn.** *Cosmogony, Cosmology, Cosmography.* *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz-mom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. κοσμοπλάστης, the framer of the world, < κοσμοπλαστεῖν, frame the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πλάσσειν, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

cosmopolicy (koz-mō-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *policy*¹.] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolicy* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 341.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*.
J. S. Mill.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—2. Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.—4. Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-pol′i-tan-izm), *n.* [< *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 413.

cosmopolite (koz-mop′ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. κοσμοπολίτης, a citizen of the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πολίτης, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite*
In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

cosmopolitical (koz″mō-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To finde himselfe Cosmopolites, a citizen and member of the whole and onely one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopoliticall* gouernment thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance.
Lowell, Harvard Oration, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz-mop′ō-lī-tizm), *n.* [< *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitanism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleridge*.

cosmorama (koz-mō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.
Dickens, Sketches by Boz, xiv.

cosmoramic (koz-mō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

cosmos¹ (koz′mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us!
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 145.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

cosmos²†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drinke called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this maner. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

cosmoscope (koz′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the universe, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz′mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz′mō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + Θεός, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic (koz-mō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θετικός, < θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Cosmothetic idealism, idealist. See the nouns.

Cosne (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

cosovereign (kō-sov′e-rān), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. *Brougham.*

cospecific (kō-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *co-*¹ + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

coss¹†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus acorded with the Cros,
Agens hym spak nomore speche;
The lady gaf the cros a *cosse*,
The lady of love longe loue gan seche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

coss²† (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose*², and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

coss³ (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss, < Skt. *kroça*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *kruç*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *coss*, or about fifteen miles away.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 164.

Cossack (kos′ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakŭ*, *Kazakŭ*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazāk*, a robber; said to be of Tatar origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

cossas (kos′az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

cossee (kos′ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind. origin.] A bracelet.

cosset (kos′et), *n.* [Cf. Walloon *cosset*, a sucking pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or *Cosset*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man.
Mrs. Lit. And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cosset (kos′et), *v. t.* [< *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cossetted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

cossic†, **cossical**† (kos′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cossico*; as *coss*² + *-ic*, *-ical*. The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cossical* signings.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

Cossic algorism, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

Cossidæ (kos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*: synonymous with *Epialidæ* (which see).

cossist† (kos′ist), *n.* [< *coss*² + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

cossoletist, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

cossum (kos′um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison.*

Cossus (kos′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one

Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

cossyphene (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [< F. *cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cossyphore (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.

Cossyphus (kos'i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσσυφος*, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate heteromerous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—**2†.** In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril.*—**3.** In *ichth.*, a genus of percoid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

cossyrite (kos'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. Κόσσυρος, also Κόσσουρα, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*².] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost¹ (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, < ONorth. *cost*, < Icel. *kostr*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = AS. *cyst*, f., choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = OS. *kust* = OFries. *kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = MD. D. *kust* = OHG. *chust*, *cust*, MHG. *kust*, G. *kurst*, f., choice, = Goth. *kustus*, m., *gakusts*, f., test, proof; with formative *-t*, < Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *ceósan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] **1†.** Manner; way and means.

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2†. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle]
He wolde hit prayse at more prys, parauenture.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle *cost*,
To be lamentit sair for ay.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

At all costs, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

We ne magen *alre coste* halden Crist bibode.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*².] —**Needes cost†**, by all means; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye
That *needes cost* he moste himselven hyde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost² (kôst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [< ME. *costen*, < OF. *coster*, *couster*, F. *coûter*, cost, = Pr. Sp. *costar* = Pg. *custar* = It. *costare* (= D. *kosten* = OHG. **chostōn*, MHG. *kosten*, G. *kosten* = Dan. *koste* = Sw. Icel. *kosta*, after Rom.), < ML. *costare*, contr. of L. *constare*, stand together, stand at, cost, < *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] **1.** To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.
Froude, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,
I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,
To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes. *Emerson*, Compensation.

To cost dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you *dear*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to ii., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar *dear*
To grapple with a storm.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 89.

cost² (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, *coust*, F. *coût*, cost, = Pr. *cost*, *costa* = Sp. *costo*, *costa* = Pg. *custa* = It. *costo* = D. *kost* = OHG. *chosta*, MHG. *koste*, G. *kost* = Dan. Sw. *kost* (ML. *costa*), cost, expense; from the verb.] **1.** The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost
Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.
Prior, A Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it. *Ruskin*, Munera Pulveris, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*.
Waller, Her Majesty's New Building.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 275.

3. *pl.* In *law*: (*a*) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

(*b*) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—**At all costs.** See *cost*¹.—**Costs of the cause** or **of the action**, in *law*, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—**Costs of the day**, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—**Dives costs**, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—**To count the cost.** See *count*¹.—**To one's cost**, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found *to his cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, *to their costs*, over true. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Oh frail estate of human beings,
And slippery hopes below!
Now *to our cost* your emptiness we know.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 401.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost³ (kost), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, side: see *coast*.] **1†.** A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cost⁴† (kost), *n.* [ME. *cooste*, *costmary*; = Pr. *cost* = Sp. Pg. It. *costo*, < L. *costos*, *costum*, < Gr. *κόστος*, an aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost*, *kust*, Hind. *kushth*: see *costmary*.] Costmary.

costa (kos'tạ), *n.*; pl. *costæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*³ and *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) [L.] A rib. (*b*) A border or side of something: specifically applied to the three borders or costæ of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (*c*) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (*c*) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (*d*) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—**3.** In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costage†, *n.* [ME., also *coustage*; < OF. *costage*, *coustage* (= Pr. *costatge*; ML. *costagium*), < *coster*, cost: see *cost*² + *-age*.] Cost; expense.

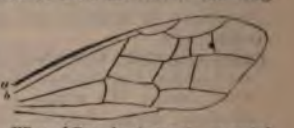
Thare fore I telle yow schorttely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortte tyme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

For more solempne in ecry mannes syght
This feste was, and gretter *of costage*,
Than was the reuel of hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), i. 1126.

costal (kos'tạl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *costal* = It. *costale*, < NL. *costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa*, *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (*b*) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—**3.** In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.
Syn. Fit., p. 523.

Costal angle, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegminum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The unciform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (*b*) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.



Wing of Bee, showing costa, or costal vein, *a*, and subcostal vein, *b*. The space inclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

costally (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (*a*) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (*b*) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerved (kos'tạl-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

costard† (kos'tärd), *n.* [< ME. *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of **costate* (first found in later use), < ML. *costatus*, ribbed, < L. *costa*, a rib: see *cost*³, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *-ard*. Hence *costard-* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] **1.** An apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Also *costerd*.

costardmonger† (kos'tärd-mung'gėr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

Edg. Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?
Night. Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

costate, costated (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *cost*³. Cf. *costard*.] **1.** Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—**2.** Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (*c*) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harpidæ*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidæ*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovenose (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

costay†, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

Dounward ay in my pleiyng,
The ryver syde *costeiyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 134.

cost-book (kôst'bůk), *n.* [< *cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In *Cornish mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in *Cornish mining*, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

costean (kos-tēn′), *v. i.* [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (LL. *stannum*), tin.] In *mining*, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock.

The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

costeaning (kos-tē′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *costean*, *v.*] In *mining*, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

costean-pit (kos-tēn′pit), *n.* In *Cornish mining*, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

costeiet, *v.* See *costay*, *coast*.

costella, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

costellate (kos-tel′āt), *a.* [< NL. *costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, finely ribbed or costate.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

costellum (kos-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *coast*.] In *anat.*, a small or rudimentary rib.

coster[1] (kos′tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Lizbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 140.

coster[2] (kos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coster*, also (with excrescent *-d*) *costerd*, < OF. *costiere* (> ML. *costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. **costarius*, of or at the side, < L. *costa*, side: see *costa*, *coast*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the side hangings of an altar. (*a*) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (*b*) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts.

2†. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

coster-boy (kos′tėr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies.* [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

costerd[1]†, *n.* Same as *costard*.

costerd[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*[2].

costerill†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costering (kos′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *coster*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*[2].

costermonger (kos′tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerdmonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.]

I. *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had couzened of his apples.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares.*

costevoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

cost-free (kôst′frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

costful†, *a.* [ME. *costeful*; < *cost*[2] + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costefulle* clothe is tokyn of poverte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

costicartilage (kos-ti-kär′ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cartilago*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder.*

costicartilaginous (kos-ti-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *costicartilage* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

costicervical (kos-ti-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

costiferous (kos-tif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *costifère*; < L. *costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *anat.*, rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 168.

costiform (kos′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.*, formed or shaped like a rib.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

costifoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

costilet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cousstille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistril*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche so
Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Iesseron failed and breke to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4334.

costile-iront, *n.* [ME. *costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Thorewly passyng the *costile-yre* cold;
Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4336.

costioust, *a.* [ME. *costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *coustous*, < OF. *costeous*, *cousteus*, F. *coûteux*, costly, < *coste*, cost: see *cost*[2], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that maketh there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathe no thanke for his travaylle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

costispinal (kos-ti-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *costispinalis*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Coues.*

costive (kos′tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costere*, i. e., *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costever*, *costiver*, *costuver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated.—2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,
Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief
Toward your stone; would not be gulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,
Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.
Prior, On a Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boyling Yew, and *costive* Misseltoe:
With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo
Such fatall plants.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

costively (kos′tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

costiveness (kos′tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, Education.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 216.

costless (kôst′les), *a.* [= D. *kosteloos*; < *cost*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

costlewt, *a.* [ME., < *cost*[2] + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunkelew*, q. v.] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer.*

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pagent, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

costliness (kôst′li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness!*
Rev. xviii. 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

costly (kôst′li), *a.* [< ME. *costily*, for *costely* (= D. *kostelijk* = MHG. *kostelich*, G. *köstlich* = Dan. *kostelig* = Sw. *kostlig* = Norw. *kosteleg* = Icel. *kostligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*[2] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .
At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

costly (kôst′li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

costmary (kost′mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if ML. **costus Mariæ*); the orig. form said to be ML. **costus amarus*: L. *costus*, a plant (see *cost*[4]); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated in gardens for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde.*

costo-. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

costo-apical (kos-tō-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *costa*, a rib, + L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

costocentral (kos-tō-sen′tral), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Same as *costovertebral*.

costoclavicular (kos″tō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

costocolic (kos-tō-kol′ik), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2], *colic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

costocoracoid (kos-tō-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *coracoides*, coracoid.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscle, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

costom†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costomary†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

costoret†, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, Old Eng. Pottery, p. 16.

costoscapular (kos-tō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + *-ar*[2].] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

costoscapularis (kos-tō-skap-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

costosternal (kos-tō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *sternum*, breast-bone, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

costotome (kos′tō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

costotransverse (kos″tō-trans-vers′), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

costovertebral (kos-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

costoxiphoid (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. *ξιφοειδής*, ensiform: see *xiphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

costred†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costrel (kos'trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, < ME. *costrel*, *costrelle*, *costril*, also *costret*, *costred*, a drinking-cup or flask (ML. *costrellus*, *costerellum*), < W. *costrel*, a cup, flagon.] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of

Costrels.
1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

Therwithal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
Gif hym to drynke."
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
Tennyson, Geraint.

costrell†, **costrelle**†, **costril**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

cost-sheet (kôst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

costume[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costume[2] (kos-tūm' or kos'tūm), *n.* [= D. *kostuum* = G. *costüm* = Dan. *kostume*, < F. *costume* (the orig. F. word being *coutume*) = Pr. *costum*, *costuma*, < It. *costuma* = OSp. *costume* = Cat. *costum* = Pg. *costume* (cf. Sp. *costumbre*), < ML. *costuma*, ult. < L. *consuetudo* (*-din-*), custom: see *custom*, which is a doublet of *costume*.] 1. Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the *costume*, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*.
Dyce, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically —(*a*) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (*b*) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court *costume* (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (*c*) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-*costume*.

All *costume* off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the *costume* of any people. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 29.

costume[2] (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [< *costume*[2], *n.*; = F. *costumer*, etc.] 1. To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to *costume* a play; "*costumed* in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—2. Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 96.

costumer (kos-tū'mėr), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

costumic (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [< *costume*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic* armour. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

costus-root (kos'tus-rōt), *n.* [< *Costus*, NL. specific name from native name, + *root*.] The root of *Saussurea Lappa* (*Aucklandia Costus*), a composite plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

cosubordinate (kō-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *subordinate*.] Equally subordinate; equivalent as suborders: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

cosupreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *supreme*.] I. *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love.
Shak., The Phœnix and Turtle, l. 51.

cosurety (kō-shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz). [< *co-*[1] + *surety*.] One who is surety with another or others.

cosy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosyn†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*[1].

cot[1] (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*[1], a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*[1], < ME. *cot*, *kot*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (*cott* for *cote* once in comp. *schepcott*, a sheep-cote), < AS. *cot*, neut., pl. *cotu*, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. *spelunca*, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. *cot*, *cott*, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. *kot* = MLG. LG. *kot* = MG. *kot* (> G. *kot*, *koth*) = Icel. OSw. ODan. *kot*, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*[1], formerly sometimes also *coat*, < ME. *cote*, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*), < AS. *cote*, fem., pl. *cotan*, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (*o* > *y*), *cyte*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. *kote* = MLG. *kote*, *kotte*, *kate*, LG. *kote*, *kate* = MG. *kote* (> G. *kote*) = Icel. *kyta*, *kytra*, a cot, hut. *Cot*[1] and *cote*[1] are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. *cot* = W. *cwt*, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. *cota*, a cot, *cotagium*, E. *cottage*: OBulg. *kotici*, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *cassock* and *chasuble*, both ult. < L. *casa*, a cottage), OF. *cote*, etc., a coat, > ME. *cote*, E. *coat*: see *cote*[2] and *coat*[2]. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage*, *cotter*[1], etc.] 1. A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
Poor *cots* are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the *cot* where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. —5. A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

cot[2] (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*[2]. Hence *cotgare*.] 1. Refuse wool. *Knight*; *Halliwell*.—2. A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

cot[3] (kot), *n.* [< Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her *cott* she daily practized?
"Vaine man" (saide she), . . .
My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

cot[4]† (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

cot. An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

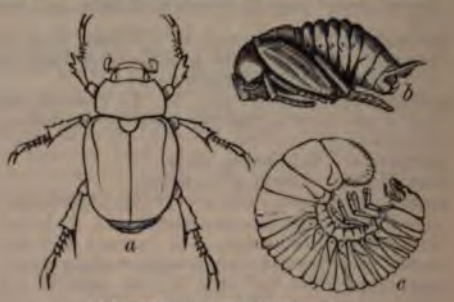
cota (kō'tä), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tē). [ML.: see *cote*[2], *coat*[2].] 1. A coat.—2†. The filibeg.

cotabulate† (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *tabulate*.] Same as *contabulate*.

cotæ, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

cotage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

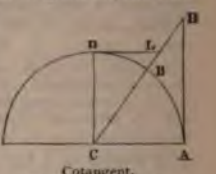
Cotalpa (kō-tal'pä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
a, imago; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *tangent*. A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure.—**Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.
ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AH, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

cotarnine (kō-tär'nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxid. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

cot-bed (kot'bed), *n.* Same as *cot*[1], 2.

cotbetty (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [< *cot* (as in *cotquean*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

cote[1] (kōt), *n.* [< ME. *cote*, < AS. *cote*: see further under *cot*[1].] 1†. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*[1], 1.

Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks. 2 Chron. xxxii. 28.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled *cotes*.
Milton, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*, etc.]

cote[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *coat*[2].

cote[3]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, < OF. *costoier*, > also E. *coast*: see *coast*, *v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

We *coted* them on the way; and hither are they coming.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

cote[3]†, *n.* [< *cote*[3], *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

cote[4]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *coter*, < OF. *quoter*, > E. *quote*, q. v.] To quote.

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.

Thou art come . . . from *coting* of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

cote[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*[2].

cote-a-pye†, *n.* See *courtepy*.

cote-armour†, **cote-armure**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

cote-hardie†, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or *cote-hardie*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108, note.

côtelaine (kō′te-len), *n.* Same as *côteline.*

côtelé (kō′te-lā), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus:* see *costellate.*] In *decorative art,* bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

côtelette (kō-te-let′), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet.*

côteline (kō-te-lēn′), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine.*

cotemporan† (kō-tem′pō-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneous.*] A contemporary. *North.* [Rare.]

cotemporaneous, cotemporary. Less usual forms of *contemporaneous, contemporary.*

cotenancy (kō-ten′an-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenancy.*] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of *Co-Tenancy*" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine,* Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 112.

cotenant (kō-ten′ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenant.*] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

coterie (kō′te-rē), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, cotterie,* company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria,* an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota,* a cottage: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], *cotter*[1].] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coteries* of Paris there is just now an American name well known — that of Benjamin Franklin. *D. G. Mitchell,* Bound Together, iv.

The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coteries* into communities. *Arch. Forbes,* Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coteries,* banded together for the propagation of some crotchet. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 133.

coterminous (kō-tėr′mi-nus), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *terminous,* after *conterminous.*] Same as *conterminous.*

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 173.

Côte-rôtie (kōt′rō-tē′), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

Cotesian (kō-tē′zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682–1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

cotgare (kot′gār), *n.* [< *cot*[2] + **gare,* perhaps for *gear.*] Refuse wool, flax, etc.

coth[1]**†** (kōth), *n.* [< ME. *coth, cothe,* < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] **1.** A disease.

Thise ar so hidus with many a cold *coth.* *Towneley Mysteries,* p. 31.

2. A fainting.

Cothe or swownynge, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 96.

coth[2]**†.** An obsolete form of *quoth.*

cothe (kōᵺ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed,* ppr. *cothing.* [E. dial.; also written *coathe;* < *coth*[1], *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cothish† (kō′thish), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne.*

cothon (kō′thon), *n.* [Gr. *κώθων,* applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester.*

cothurn (kō-thėrn′), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *cothurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne,* < L. *cothurnus,* < Gr. *κόθορνος,* a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus,* which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

cothurnal (kō-thėr′nal), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it
In rich *cothurnal* pomp. *Lust's Dominion,* v. 2.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kō-thėr′nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cothurnatus,* < *cothurnus:* see *cothurn* and *-ate*[1].] **1.** Buskined.—**2.** Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced iambics fall awhile.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 348.

cothurned (kō-thėrnd′), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-ed*[2].] Buskined. [Rare.]

Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cothurned.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXV. 563.

cothurni, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus.*

Cothurnia (kō-thėr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus,* a buskin: see *cothurn.*] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ* and subfamily *Vaginicolinæ,* founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima.*

cothurnus (kō-thėr′nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-nī). [L., < Gr. *κόθορνος,* a buskin: see *cothurn.*] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy.* The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors *ἐμβάς* or *ἐμβατή.* It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cothurn.*

Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.

In their tragedies they [Shakspere's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Johnson, or mistake the stilts for the *cothurnus,* as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 317.

cothy (kō′thi), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cotice† (kot′is), *n.* In *her.,* same as *cottise.*

coticé (kot-i-sā′), *a.* In *her.,* bendwise: said especially of small parts.

coticular (kō-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *coticula,* dim. of *cos* (*cot-*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

cotidal (kō-tī′dal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *tidal.*] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines,** imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

cotidian†, cotidien†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian.*

cotignac (ko-tē-nyak′), *n.* [See *codiniac.*] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dunglison.*

Cotile (kō′ti-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle;* < Gr. *κωτίλη,* fem. of *κωτίλος,* chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. *κωτίλλειν,* chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidæ,* having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia,* widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow.* The proper name of the genus is *Clivicola* (which see).

cotillion (kō-til′yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *-lli-* repr. the (former) sound of F. *-ll-*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote,* F. *cotte,* a coat: see *coat*[2].] **1.** A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german.* The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—**2.** Music arranged or played for a dance.—**3.** A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

cotinga (kō-ting′gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] **1.** The native name of several South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (*a*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Ampelis cotinga* (Linnæus), or *Cotinga cærulea,* as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidæ.* (*b*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1786 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinæ*), of the genus *Phænicercus.*

Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga cærulea*).

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidæ.*

Cotingidæ (kō-tin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-idæ.*] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ, Ampelidæ, Bombycillidæ,* etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ, Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Lipauginæ, Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominæ.* The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

Cotinginæ (kot-in-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ,* represented by such genera as *Cotinga, Phibalura,* and *Ampelion.*

cotingine (kō-tin′jin), *a.* [< *cotinga* + *-ine*[1].] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ;* piprine; ampeline.

cotise, cotised. See *cottise, cottised.*

cotland (kot′land), *n.* [< *cot*[1] + *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

cotnar (kot′när), *n.* Same as *catnar.*

coto (kō′tō), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit.*] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

Coto bark (kō′tō bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

cotoin (kō′tō-in), *n.* [< *Coto* (*bark*) + *-in*[2].] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

cotonea (kō-tō′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia,* quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*[2], *quince.*] The quince-tree. *Bailey.*

Cotoneaster (kō-tō-nē-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea,* quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster.*] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, natural order *Rosaceæ,* resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

cotorra (kō-tor′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

cotoyé (kō-tō-yā′), *a.* In *her.,* same as *cottised.*

cotquean† (kot′kwēn), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot,* of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*[1], equiv. to 'male'), + *quean,* a woman. Cf. *cotbetty* and *cuckquean.*] **1.** A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cap. Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica:
Spare not for cost.
Nurse. Go, you *cot-quean,* go,
Get you to bed. *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans.* *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean;* each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean,* that's your profession.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

cotqueanity† (kot′kwēn-i-ti), *n.* [< *cotquean* + *-ity.*] The character or conduct of a cotquean.

We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity.* *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, iv. 3.

cotriple (kō-trip′l), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *triple.*] In *math.,* connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent,** the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

cotrustee (kō-trus-tē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *trustee.*] A joint trustee.

cotset†, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus,* Latinized forms of AS. **cotsǣta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotse, koste* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse,* also *kossāte, kossat, kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere,* E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote,* a cottage, + *sǣta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(< *sittan*, pret. pl. *sæton*, sit), or *setla*, a settler, dweller, < *setl*, a seat: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], and *seta*, *settle*, *sit*.] See the extract, and that under *cot-setler*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the mediæval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 132.

cotsetler†, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clvii.

Cotswold (kots'wōld), *n.* [< *cot*[1], *cote*[1], pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*[1]: see *wold*[1].] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

cott†, *n.* A former spelling of *cot*[1].

cotta (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottæ* (-ē). [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*[2], q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

cottabus (kot'ä-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κότταβος.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cottæ, *n.* Plural of *cotta*.

cottage (kot'äj), *n.* [< ME. *cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cot*[1]) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*. *Hooker*.

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*. *South*.

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except *cottages*, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility,
And he owned with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every *cottage*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—3. A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]—4. In *old Eng. law*, the service to which a cotset or cotter was bound.

They held their land of the Knight by *Cottage*, as the Knight held his of the King by Knight service.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

Cottage allotments, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime*.—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

cottaged (kot'äjd), *a.* [< *cottage* + *-ed*[2].] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

cottagely† (kot'äj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

cottager (kot'ä-jėr), *n.* [< *cottage* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the *cottager* and king, . . .
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the *cottagers* have withdrawn their support from the ocean.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their workfolks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 360.

cottah (kot'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land in Bengal, equal to 720 English square feet.

cottar (kot'är), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*[1].

cottar-town (kot'är-toun), *n.* Same as *cottown*.

cottell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cotter[1] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotenere*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

Himself goes patched, like some bare *cottyer*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 460.

Cottars, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

Cottier tenure or **system**, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

cotter[2] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.

Cotter.

cotter-drill (kot'ėr-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

cottered (kot'ėrd), *a.* [< *cotter*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Keyed together by wedges.

cotterel (kot'ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*[2].] 1. In *mech.*, same as *cotter*[2].—2. A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.] —3. A trammel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett*. Also *cottrel*.—4. The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

cotter-file (kot'ėr-fīl), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

cotter-plate (kot'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *founding*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight*.

cottid (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

Cottidæ (kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidæ*, but also the *Platycephalidæ*, *Hoplichthyidæ*, *Triglidæ*, and *Rhamphocottidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

cottier (kot'i-ėr), *n.* See *cotter*[1].

cottierism (kot'i-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].

Long leases are in no way to be relied on for getting rid of *cottierism*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. x. § 1.

cottiform (kot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottina (ko-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidæ*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidæ*.

Cottinæ (ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cottidæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (*b*) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot'in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

cottist†, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

cottise (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*[3], F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotise*, and formerly *cotice*, *cottis*.

cottised (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *cotoyé*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

cottle (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

cottoid (kot'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cottus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

Cottoidea (ko-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (*b*) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebræ. It thus includes the families *Cottidæ* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

cottoidean (ko-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kotūn*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *coton* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qūtn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] I. *n.* 1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as guncotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

Theise men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, *Cotoun*, Sylk, and of alle suche thinges, of ony other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woolens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—4†. The wick of a candle.

Lucignoli, . . . weekes or *cottons* of candles. *Florio.*

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively.—**Absorbent cotton**, cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton**. See *silk-cotton*, below.—**Cotton famine**, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States**, in *U. S. hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton**, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods*.—**Lavender-cotton**, the popular name of *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton**. Same as *adenos*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fine metallic fiber, commonly called *mineral wool*.—**Philosophic cotton**, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton**, the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton**, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*.—**Silk-cotton**, the silky covering of the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of *Bombax Malabaricum*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton**, guncotton, soluble in ether or ether and alcohol. See *collodion*.—**Upland cotton**, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. *a.* Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton* cloth.

He brought to her a *cotton* gown.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask**, a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel**. Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment**, a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints**, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico*.—**Cotton rep**, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen*.—**Cotton wadding**, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *v.* [< *cotton*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 477.

cotton[2] (kot'n), *v. i.* [Common E. dial., also written *cotten*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair clung together: see *cot*[2].] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotten*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton*?
Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.
Swift.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one *cottons to* Drink!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 312.

cottonade (kot-n-ād'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ade*[1].] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

cottonary† (kot'n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

cotton-blue (kot'n-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, *n.*

cotton-broker (kot'n-brō'kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

cotton-cake (kot'n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

cotton-chopper (kot'n-chop'ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

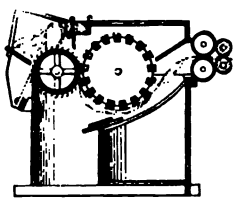
cotton-cleaner (kot'n-klē'nėr), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

cottonee (kot-n-ē'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ee*.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

cotton-elevator (kot'n-el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

cotton-floater (kot'n-flō'tėr), *n.* An india-rubber cover in which bales of cotton are placed to be floated down rivers.

cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765–1825) in 1792. In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, or hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. In the *roller-gin* the fibers are drawn between rollers guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds. Another form has an intermittent action, the fibers being held between nipping blades and the seeds pushed clear from them, fiber and seed being delivered in different directions.


Cotton-gin.

cotton-grass (kot'n-gràs), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, natural order *Cyperaceæ*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-sedge*.

Cottonian (ko-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631).—**Cottonian library**, a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

cottonize (kot'n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing*. [< *cotton*[1] + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

cottonizing (kot'n-ī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cottonize*, *v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cotton-lord (kot'n-lôrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

cotton-machine (kot'n-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

cotton-manufactory, cotton-mill (kot'n-man-ū-fak'tō-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

cottonmouth (kot'n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

cottonocracy (kot-n-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-o-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

cotton-opener (kot'n-ō'pn-ėr), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

cottonous† (kot'n-us), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ous*.] Same as *cottony*.

There is a Salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, Sylva, xx. § 8.

cotton-picker (kot'n-pik'ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant.—2. A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and toothed cylinders, and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also *cotton-cleaner*.

cotton-plant (kot'n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the

Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
a, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub*.

cotton-planter (kot'n-plan'tėr), *n.* 1. One who plants or raises cotton.—2. A machine for planting cotton.

cotton-powder (kot'n-pou'dėr), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

cotton-press (kot'n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

cotton-rat (kot'n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

cotton-rush (kot'n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-scraper (kot'n-skrā'pėr), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

cotton-sedge (kot'n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-seed (kot'n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner**. (*a*) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (*b*) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill**, a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil**, oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant*.

cotton-shrub (kot'n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant*.

cotton-stainer (kot'n-stā'nėr), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

cotton-sweep (kot'n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

cottontail (kot'n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail*. See cut on following page.

cotton-thistle (kot'n-this'l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in New England: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

cotton-tree (kot'n-trē), *n.* 1. The *Bombax Malabaricum*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—2. The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

cotton-waste (kot'n-wāst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine *cotton-waste*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

cottonweed (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago:* so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

cottonwood (kot'n-wůd), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. monilifera* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. monilifera* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

cotton-wool (kot'n-wůl'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principall commodity of Smyrna is *Cotten-wooll*, which there groweth in great quantity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Among other goods, much *cotton-wool* was brought into the country from the Indies. *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

cotton-worm (kot'n-wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Aletia xylina* (Say), an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is

Cotton-worm (*Aletia xylina*), natural size.
a, egg, enlarged; *b*, worm, one third grown; *c*, side view of full-grown worm; *d*, top view of worm; *e*, cocoon; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

cottony (kot'n-i), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a *cottony* matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 17.

The *cottony* substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 591.

Cotto-scombriformes (kot-ō-skom-bri-fôr'-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, q. v., + *Scomber*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines developed in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

cot-town (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cottar-town*.

cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

Cottus (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόττος, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidæ*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidæ*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

cotult, *n.* [< L. *cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

Of that thei doo
VIII *cotuls* in a steine [amphora] of wynes trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotula (kot'ū-lä), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla;* < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

cotunnite (ko-tun'īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Cotugno*, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

Coturnicops (kō-tėr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < L. *coturnix* (*-nic-*), a quail, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidæ*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

Coturniculus (kot-ėr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of L. *coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. lecontii*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.

Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

coturnix (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis, vulgaris,* or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

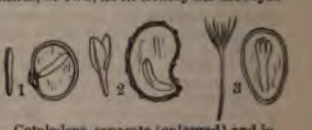
cotutor (kō-tū'tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children.
Sir W. Hamilton.

cotyla (kot'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

cotyle (kot'i-lē), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -lēz). [Gr. κοτύλη (> L. *cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. Pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (*b*) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretes, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamenian cotyle is said to be ½ of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotylæ were in use in Ptolemais and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.
2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (*a*) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (*c*) One of the suckers, disks, or bothria of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (*d*) The cotyloid or coxal cavity of an insect.
3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. κοτυληδών, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < κοτύλη, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferæ*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most albuminous seeds, in which the albumen is a supply of food. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.
1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhœas*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *C. Umbilicus*.
3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonal (kot-i-lē'don-al), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

cotyledonar (kot-i-lē'don-är), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *cotyledonal*.

cotyledonary (kot-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ary*[2].] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonoid (kot-i-lē'don-oid), *n.* [< *cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a filament produced by the germination of a spore: so called on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon, but more properly called *protonema*.

cotyledonous (kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotylidea (kot-i-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-id-ea*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyelmintha;* in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

cotyliform (ko-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

cotyligerous (kot-i-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotylophorous*.

cotyloid (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κοτύλη, a socket (see *cotyle*), + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—**Cotyloid bone**, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity** or **fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

cotyloidal (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotyloid*.

Cotylophora (kot-i-lof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cotylophorus:* see *cotylophorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zelanian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

cotylophorous (kot-i-lof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotylophorus*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

coua (kō′ä), *n.* [F., from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinæ*.

couard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

coucal (kō′kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

couch[1] (kouch), *v.* [< ME. *couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, < OF. *coucher*, *couchier*, *colcher*, F. *coucher* = Pr. *colcar*, *colgar* = It. *colcare*, *collocare*, lay, place, < L. *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*, *locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [Archaic.]

> Sacrifise solemne, besoght at that tyme, . . .
> And the carcas full clanly *kowchit* on the auter.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 776.

> Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
> *Shirley*, The Traitor, i. 2.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
> Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To lay together closely.

> Worke wel knit and *couched* togither.
> *Nomenclator* (1585).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

> A falcon towering in the skies
> *Coucheth* the fowl below with his wings' shade.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was *couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couched under* his apparently friendly words.

> Speech by meeter is a kind of vtterance, more cleanly *couched* and more delicate to the eare than prose is.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

> Ignominious words, though clerkly *couch'd*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched* in the most servile terms. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

> His mighty speare he *couched* warily.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

> And as I placed in rest my spear
> My hand so shook for very fear,
> I scarce could *couch* it right.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 20.

> Then in the lists were *couched* the pointless spears.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

> Some artist, whose nice hand
> *Couches* the cataracts, and clears his sight. *Dennis.*

10†. To inlay; trim; adorn.

> His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
> *Couched* with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1303.

Couched harp, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [Archaic.]

> Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

> Madam, if he had *couched* with the lamb,
> He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

> When Love's fair goddess
> *Couched* with her husband in his golden bed.
> *Dryden.*

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

> We'll *couch* i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

> I saw a bright green snake, . . .
> Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
> Close by the dove's its head it crouched.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.

> Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

> The chase neglected, and his hound
> *Couch'd* beside him on the ground.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

> An aged Squire . . .
> That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
> As if that age badd him that burden spare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*[1], 5.

couch[1] (kouch), *n.* [< ME. *couche*, *cowche*, lair, < OF. *couche*, *colche*, F. *couche* = Pr. *colga*, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

> O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
> In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly *couch*?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge.

> There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
> Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
> *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

> The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*. *Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

> Beast and bird,
> They to their grassy *couch*, these to their nests,
> Were slunk. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] *couch*, which is generally a hole communicating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(*a*) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting* and *gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (*c*) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

couch[2] (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

couch[2] (kouch), *v. t.* [< *couch*[2], *n.*] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

couchancy (kou′chan-si), *n.* [< *couchant*.] The act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

couchant (kou′chant), *a.* [< F. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

> He that like a subtle beast
> Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
> Ready to spring. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
> The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
> Watched, charged with lightnings.
> *Lowell*, On Board the '76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

A Lion Couchant.

> The . . . farme of husbandrie where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term *sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

> His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

Levant and couchant, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

couché (kö-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

couched (koucht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*[1], 5.

Two Chevrons Couched.

coucheet, couchée† (kö-shā′), *n.* [F. *couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] Bedtime; hence, a reception of visitors about bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

> The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

> None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
> Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 576.

> Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couchee*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxiii.

coucher[1] (kou′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *coucheour* (def. 1), *cochoure*, appar. for **couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†. A couch-maker or -coverer.

> Carpentours, cotelers, *coucheours* fyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1597.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

> He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
> And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

coucher[2]† (kou′chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, < *collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, *v.* Cf. *coucher*[3].] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

coucher[3]† (kou′chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarium*, book of collects: see *collectarium*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A book of collects or short prayers.

> The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pics, Portuises, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*b*) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

couch-fellow (kouch′fel′ō), *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging. [Rare.]

couch-grass (kouch′gràs), *n.* [Also *cooch-*, *cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see *quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of fiorin, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass.** Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

couching[1] (kou′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

> These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the foundation instead of being drawn through it. In *plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

couching[2] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[2], *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

couching-needle (kou'ching-nē″dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

couchless (kouch'les), *a.* [< *couch*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no couch or bed.

coucumbert, *n.* See *cucumber.*

coud[1]†, **coude**[1]†. [Preterit of *can*[1].] Obsolete forms of *could.*

coud[2]†, **coude**[2]†. [Past participle of *can*[1].] Same as *couth.*

> I sey not that she ne had knowynge
> What harme was, or elles she
> Had *koud* no good, so thenketh me.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 997.

coude[3] (köd), *n.* [F., elbow, = Pr. *code* = Sp. *codo*, *coto* = Pg. *cubito* = It. *cubito*, < L. *cubitum*, the elbow: see *cubit.*] Same as *coudière.*

coudé (kö-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couder*, bend at right angles, < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] Bent at right angles: applied to a transit instrument or altazimuth having a totally refracting prism inserted in the tube of the telescope, so as to carry the rays through one half of the horizontal axis, at the end of which the eyepiece is placed.

coudière (kö-di-ār'), *n.* [F., < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (*b*) When the brassart had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude.*

coudou, *n.* See *koodoo. G. Cuvier.*

coué (kö'ā), *n.* [F. *coué*, ult. < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cauda.*] In *her.*, same as *coward*, 2.

cougar (kö'gär), *n.* [Also *couguar*, *cougouar* (after F.), *cuguar* = F. *couguar* = Sp. *cuguardo* = G. Dan. *kuguar*, etc.; contr. of native South Amer. name *cuguacuara*, *cuguacuarana.*] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped

Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor*, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and order *Feræ*. It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidæ*, its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma*, *panther* or "*painter*," *red tiger*, *mountain lion*, *American lion*, and *catamount.*

cough[1] (kôf), *v.* [< ME. *coughen*, *cowghen*, *coghen*, *couwen*, *kowchen*, etc., in AS. with added formative *cohhetan*, cough (cf. *ceahhetan*, laugh), = D. *kugchen*, cough, = MHG. *kūchen*, G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, gasp, pant, G. dial. *kuchen*, *kögen*, cough; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*[2] = *chink*[2], *chincough*, etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft*, *dwarf*, *quaff.*]

I. *intrans.* To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

> Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen,
> Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in the throte,
> *Cougheth*, and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
>
> Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up*: as, to *cough up* phlegm.—**To cough down**, to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

cough[1] (kôf), *n.* [< ME. *cough*, *cowghe*, *cowe* = D. *kuch*, a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs. It is an effort to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

cough[2]†, *v. t.* [Appar. another spelling and use of *coff*, buy. By some supposed to be developed from *coffer.*] To lay up for; store as in a coffer. [Rare.]

> If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitution after this sort, it would *cough* the king twenty thousand pounds. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

cougher (kô'fėr), *n.* One who coughs.

coughing (kô'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cough*[1], *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

> *Coughing* drowns the parson's saw. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).
>
> Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a *coughing*, or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

coughwort (kôf'wėrt), *n.* [A translation of the L. name *tussilago* (< *tussis*, cough) and the Gr. name *βήχιον* (< *βῆξ* (*βηχ-*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its use in allaying coughs.

cougnar (kög'när), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

cougouar, couguar (kö'gö-är), *n.* Same as *cougar.*

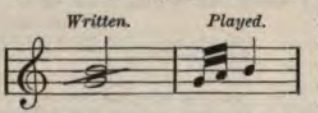
couhage, *n.* See *cowhage.*

Couinæ (kö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coua*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua*, peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1870.

coult, *n.* See *cowl*[1], *cowl*[2].

could (kůd). [The *l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should*, where the *l*, though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud*, < ME. *coude*, < AS. *cūthe*: see further under *can*[1].] Preterit of *can*[1].

coulé (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., a slide, orig. pp. of *couler*, slide: see *colander.*] In *music*: (*a*) A slur. (*b*) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash.* (*c*) A gliding step in dancing.



coulée (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *couler*, flow, filter: see *colander.*] 1. A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulee*, *coulie.*

> The deep *coulees* or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. A flow: used principally, by some geologists, of lava-flows.

couleur (kö-lėr'), *n.* [F., color: see *color*, *n.*] 1. In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—2. In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [F.: *couleur*, color; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *rose*, a rose: see *color*, *n.*, and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose.*

> We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

coulisse (kö-lēs'), *n.* [F., a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., < *couler*, glide, slide: see *cullis*[2].] 1. A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*[2]. Hence—2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

> Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingsley.*

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

coullart, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

couloir (kö-lwor'), *n.* [F., < *couler*, glide, slide, run: see *colander.*] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

> Our noble *couloir*, which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper.*

coulomb (kö-lom'), *n.* [From C. A. de *Coulomb*, a French physicist (1736–1806).] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere.*

> The name of *coulomb* is to be given to the unit of quantity, called in these lessons "one weber."
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 410.

coulomb-meter (kö-lom'mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a branch current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

coulter, *n.* See *colter.*

coulure (kö-lūr'), *n.* [F., a dropping, falling off, running out, < *couler*, flow, run, slide: see *colander.*] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

coumaric (kö'ma-rik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid**, $C_9H_8O_3$, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydrate.

coumarilic (kö-ma-ril'ik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid**, $C_9H_6O_3$, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

coumarin, coumarine (kö'ma-rin), *n.* [< *coumarou* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable proximate principle ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from the *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata* or Tonka bean, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger.* Also spelled *cumarin.*

coumarou (kö'ma-rö), *n.* [The French representation of the native name.] The Tonka-bean tree, *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata.*

council (koun'sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councilor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. E. also *councel*, *councell*, < ME. *counceil*, *counceill*, *counseil*, *cownselle*, *consail*, *consayle*, *concell*, etc., an assembly for consultation, < OF. *concile*, *concire*, *cuncilie*, F. *concile* = Pr. *concili* = Sp. Pg. *concilio* = It. *concilio*, formerly also *conciglio*, < L. *concilium*, an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, < *com-*, together, + (prob.) *calare*, call: see *calends.* Hence (from L. *concilium*) *conciliate*, etc. Cf. *counsel.*] 1. Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a *council* of physicians; a family *council.*

> The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free *Council* of thir own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the *council;* in English history, an order in *council*. See *privy council*, below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual *council*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—**4.** In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—**6.** In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim*.

The chief priests . . . and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.

7. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan*, *provincial*, *national*, *general*, or *ecumenical*. A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council held after the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated and opposition had become local in character. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (*b*) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—**8.** Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the *councils* of Europe.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

9†. Same as *counsel*. See *counsel*.—**Academic council,** in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university*, below.—**Apostolic council,** the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—**Aulic Council.** See *aulic*.—**Books of Council and Session,** in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—**Cabinet council.** See *cabinet*.—**Common council,** the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called *the Councils*.—**Congregational council,** a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council*, which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—**Constantinopolitan Council.** See *Constantinopolitan*.—**Council of administration** (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—**Council of Ancients.** See *ancient*[1].—**Council of Appointment.** See *appointment*.—**Council of censors.** See *censor*.—**Council of defense,** in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior officers of engineers and of artillery.—**Council of Five Hundred,** in *French hist.*, during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—**Council of Revision,** a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—**Council of safety,** in *U. S. hist.*, a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—**Council of State** [F. *conseil d'état*], in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—**Council of Ten,** in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—**Council of war** (*milit.* and *naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—**Family council.** See *family*.—**General council of the university,** in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—**Governor's council,** in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—**High Council,** in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism*, p. 17.—**Indian Councils Act,** an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—**Lords of Council and Session,** the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—**National Council.** See *Congregational council*, above.—**Orders in council.** See *order*.—**Privy council,** a board or select body of personal councilors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called *the Cabinet*. Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.=**Syn.** Meeting, congress, convention; board.

council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convented. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At *council-board* shall take her place.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

council-book (koun'sil-bůk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

council-chamber (koun'sil-chām^{e}bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The *council chamber* for debate.
Pope, Duke of Marlborough's House.

council-house (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

councilist† (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [< *council* + *-ist*.] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert *councilist*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

councillor, *n.* See *councilor*.

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

councilor, councillor (koun'sil-or), *n.* [< ME. *councelour, counselour, counceller, counseller, counseilor, counseiler, counceyller, conseilere, conseyler, conseiller, counsailour*, etc., earliest form *kunsiler*, being the same as *counselor*, ult. < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser: see *counselor*. The distinction of form and sense (*councilor*, one of a council, *counselor*, one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if **conciliarius*) as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).] **1.** A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council*.

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual *councillors*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh,** in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council*.—**Privy councilor,** a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

council-table (koun'sil-tā^{e}bl), *n.* Same as *council-board*.

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the *Council-Table*, which he furnished for the most Part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

co-une† (kō-ūn'), *v. t.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *unus* = E. *one*.] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and *co-uned* together.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 95.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *unite*.] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Æon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 39.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt'), *a.* [< *co-unite*, *v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be *co-unite*
With the world's spright and body.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, councel*, etc., < ME. *counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, counceil*, etc., counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council*, from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < OF. *conseil, cunseil, consel, consoil, consal*, etc., F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio*, < L. *consilium*, deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium*, in this sense, and *concilium*, a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), < *consulere*, consult: see *consult*. Cf. *council*.] **1.** Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.
Bacon, Friendship.

Ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour! Ecclus. xxv. 5.

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel*. Heb. vi. 17.

5†. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel*; but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?
Nay, that's *counsel*, Philautia; you shall pardon me.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

> This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
> What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

> The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's** (or **king's**) **counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel.** See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

> On the ocean so deep
> She *her council did keep*.
> *The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

> Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil *kept his own counsel*.
> *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

To take counsel, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they *took counsel* together; he *took counsel* of his fears. =**Syn. 2.** Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

counsel (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [< ME. *counsellen, counseilen, conseilen, concellen*, etc., < OF. *conseiller, conseiler, conseillier, cunseiller*, etc., F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conseilhar, cosselhar* = Sp. *consejar* = Pg. *conselhar* = It. *consigliare*, < L. *consiliari*, take counsel, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

> And Crist *counsaileth* thus, and comaundeth bothe
> To lerede [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue oure enemys. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

> I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.
> Rev. iii. 18.

> I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.
> *Dryden*, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

> They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.
> *Franklin*.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

> Wherefore cease we then?
> Say they who *counsel* war;—we are decreed,
> Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

II. *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

> Be this was done, some gentillmen
> Of noble kin and blood,
> To *counsell* with thir lordis begane,
> Of matteris to concluide.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

counselable (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* [Also written *counsellable*; < F. *conseillable* = Sp. *consejable*: see *counsel* and *-able*.] **1.** Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

> Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counsellable* than he [Lord Digby].
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

> He did not believe it *counsellable*.
> *Clarendon*, Life, I. 178.

counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kē'pėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kē'ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

> With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
> And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

counselor, counsellor (koun'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counselour, councelour, counseiler, counseiller, counseller, counceller, counseilor, counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), < OF. *conseillier, cunseiller*, F. *conseiller* = Sp. *consejero, consiliario* = Pg. *conselheiro, consiliario* = It. *consigliere*, < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councillor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counseler* (with *-er*, < L. *-arius*).] **1.** Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

> Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—**3†.** Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

counselorship, counsellorship (koun'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *counselor, counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

count[1] (kount), *v.* [< ME. *counten*, < OF. *cunter, conter*, F. *conter* = Pr. *comtar, condar* = Sp. Pg. *contar* = It. *contare*, < L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*[1]. Cf. *compt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

> Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num. xxiii. 10.

> Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

> We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . .
> We should *count* time by heart-throbs.
> *P. J. Bailey*, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

> This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

> He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

> Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

> 'Tis all one
> To be a witch as to be *counted* one.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

> I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

> Henceforth let day be *counted* night,
> And midnight called the morn.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

> Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, whan I was 3ong.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

To count a coup. See *coup*[4].—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

> No knight in Cumberland so good,
> But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*[1].—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

> It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Compute, Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—**4.** To regard, deem, hold.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—**2.** To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—**3.** To take account; enter into consideration: *of* a thing (obsolete), *with* a person.

> No man *counts of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

> It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In *music*, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—**5.** To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—**6.** To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

> My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

> Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In *law*, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract** or **in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

count[1] (kount), *n.* [< ME. *counte*, < OF. *cunte, conte*, F. *compte* = Pr. *compte, comte* = Sp. *cuento, cuenta* = Pg. *conta* = It. *conto*, < LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] **1.** Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

> By my *count*,
> I was your mother much upon these years
> That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

> Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 423.

> His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
> *Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

> They make no *counte* of generall councels.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

> Some other, that in hard assaies
> Were cowards knowne, and litle *count* did hold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

> In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In *law*, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

> Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (*b*) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (*c*) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

count[2] (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, q. v.; < OF. *conte, comte*, F. *comte* = Pr. *coms* = Sp. Pg. *conde* = It. *conte*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), < *com-*, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the demain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

> The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

> Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

Count palatine. (*a*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (*b*) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

countable[1] (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *count*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evills which you desire to be recounted are very many, and allmost *countable* with those that were hidden in the baskett of Pandora. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ix. 1.

countable[2]† (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *accountable*.] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*. *Hieron*, Works, II. 187.

countant† (koun'tant), *a.* [< OF. *contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *conter*, *compter*, count. Cf. *accountant*.] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my swathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.
Heywood, Works (ed. 1874), V. 167.

count-book† (kount'bůk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

countenance (koun'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *countenaunce, contenance, cuntenance, -aunce*, < OF. *cuntenance, contenance*, F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, countenance, demeanor, gesture, L. moderation, continence: see *continence*.] 1. The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenaunce* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.
Mat. vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 495.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
Webster, Monumental Column.

I say that this —
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever — shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Frende of effect and frende of *countenance*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, viii. 5.

Hence — 7†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

Copy of one's countenance†. See *copy*. — **In countenance.** (*a*) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, Dict. (ed. 1848).

Out of countenance, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put* me *out of countenance*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most asham'd thy self, when thou hast *put* another *out of Countenance*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n *kept her count'nance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 629.

=**Syn.** See *face*, *n.*

countenance (koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing*. [< *countenance*, *n.*] 1. To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.
Ex. xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce, . . .
Which to these Ladies love did *countenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

countenancer (koun'te-nan-sėr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of vertuous and hopefull wits.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

counter[1] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *countere, countere, countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, < OF. *conteor, conteur, countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. F. *compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. F. *computateur*, computer), = Sp. Pg. *contador* = It. *contatore*, < L. *computator*, one who computes, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count*[1], *v.*, and cf. *computator*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chef *countour*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.
Ure, Dict., III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do't without *counters*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Vsing men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters* — they do not reckon by them — but they are the money of fools.
Hobbes, The Leviathan.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, Universities.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took tresours,
Gold and silver and *countours*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber, Metr. Rom.), l. 1939.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

Countors are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.
W. Hughes, tr. of Horne's Mirroir des Justices (1768), p. 65.

counter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, < ME. *countour, cowntere*, < OF. *contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. F. *comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, < ML. *computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, < L. *computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count*[1], *compute*. Cf. *counter*[1].] 1†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gill looked out among the instruments in the window.
Dickens, Dombey and Son (1848), p. 26.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.
Play of Sir Thomas More (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.
John Taylor (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); < F. *contre*, against, < L. *contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.
Halliwell, Dict. of Archaic Words.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.
Sandys, Travailes.

To hunt counter. See *hunt*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *a.* [< *counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.
Is. Taylor.

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

counter[3]† (koun'tėr), *prep.* [ME. *counter*, < OF. *contre*, against: see *counter*[3], *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

There as the lande is weete in somer season; —
And other wey to wirche is *counter* reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< *counter*[3], *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] 1. That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. — 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. —

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our *counter*, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm. *W. H. Russell*, Diary [in India, I. 20.

Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under *boot*.—6. In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte*, *of tierce*, etc.

7. Same as *counter-lode*.—**Bass counter.** See *bass*[3].—**Buhl and counter.** See *buhl*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *v.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.* and *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—2. In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *counturen*, *countren*, *coutren*, encounter; by apheresis for *encounter*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste *contring* the Geaunt then,
As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3030.

II. *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medewele. *Langtoft*, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *n.* [By apheresis for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade. *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, l. 207.

counter-. [< ME. *counter-*, *countre-*, < OF. *contre-*, < L. *contra-*: see *counter*[3] and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*[3], *adv.*, or *counter*[3], *a.* See *counter*[3].

counteract (koun-tėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< *counter-* + *act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 417.

=Syn. To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

counteractant (koun-tėr-ak'tant), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ant*[1].] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races. *Walt Whitman*, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

counteraction (koun-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

counteractive (koun-tėr-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

counteractively (koun-tėr-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

counter-appeal (koun'tėr-ą-pēl'), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun'tėr-ą-pel'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

counter-approach (koun'tėr-ą-prōch'), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—**Line of counter-approach**, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tėr-ärch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

counter-attired (koun'tėr-ą-tīrd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tėr-ą-trak'shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun'tėr-ą-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbalanced*, ppr. *counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balancer* = Sp. *contrabalanzear* = Pg. *contrabalançar* = It. *contrabbilanciare*: see *counter-* and *balance*, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balance*: see the verb.] 1. Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to set them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n.* *Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun-tėr-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

counter-beam (koun'tėr-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tėr-blȧst), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tėr-brās), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.—2. In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbraced*, ppr. *counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tėr-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest
Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*
Given to these noble rascals. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

counter-camp (koun'tėr-kamp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-carte (koun'tėr-kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in carte. See *counter*[3], *n.*, 6.

counter-cast† (koun'tėr-kȧst), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster† (koun'tėr-kȧs'tėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,
He, in good time, must his lieutenant be. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

counterchange (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterchanged*, ppr. *counterchanging*. [= F. *contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

counterchange (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= F. *contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *p. a.* 1. Exchanged.—2. [F. *contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing*, *counter-colored*.

Counterchanged.

Per pale gules and or: a boar passant counterchanged.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 114.

counterchanging (koun-tėr-chān'jing), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

countercharge (koun-tėr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countercharged*, ppr. *countercharging*. [< F. *contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tėr-chärj), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tėr-chärm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun-tėr-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is *counter-check'd*
By strange and unexpected accidents. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck* quarrelsome." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

counter-cheveronny (koun'tėr-shev-e-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged*: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

counter-claim (koun'tėr-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

counter-colored (koun-tėr-kul′ȯrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

counter-componé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-compony (koun″tėr-kom-pō′ni), *a.* [< F. *contre-componé:* see *counter-* and *componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé*, *counter-camp*.

Or, a bend counter-compony.

counter-couchant (koun-tėr-kou′chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

counter-courant (koun-tėr-kö′rānt), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

counter-current (koun′tėr-kur-ent), *n.* [< *counter-* + *current*[1]; = F. *contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

counter-deed (koun′tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

counter-distinction (koun′tėr-dis-tingk″shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

counter-drain (koun′tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

counterdraw (koun-tėr-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

counter-earth (koun′tėr-ėrth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

counter-embattled (koun″tėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.

Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

counter-embowed (koun″tėr-em-bōd′), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

counter-enamel (koun′tėr-e-nam′el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

counter-ermine (koun′tėr-ėr-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermines*.

counter-escalloped (koun″tėr-es-kol′ȯpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

counter-evidence (koun′tėr-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counter-extension (koun′tėr-eks-ten″shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

counterfaced (koun-tėr-fāst′), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barrulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counterchanged*. Also *counter-fessy*, *contrefacé*.

counterfaisance†, *n.* See *counterfesance*.

counter-faller (koun′tėr-fâ-lėr), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counterweighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **countrefet*, *contirfet*, a., *countrefete*, n., < OF. *contrefait*, mod. F. *contrefait* (= Sp. *contrahecho* = Pg. *contrafeito* = It. *contrafatto*), < ML. *contrafactus*, counterfeit, pp. of *contrafacere*, > OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-*, *contra-*, and *fact*, *feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit*, *benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.

> Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
> The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

> The Iewes, seeking to be reuenged of this *counterfeit* Moses, could no where finde him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a *counterfeit* friend.

> Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the *counterfeit* griefs of those known and professed impostures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4†. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

> Why, this is an arrant *counterfeit* rascal; . . . a bawd, a cutpurse. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

5†. Deformed; unnatural.

> And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwerf, the moste *contirfet* and foulest that eny hadde sein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

Counterfeit Medals Act, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. *n.* **1.** An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

> Alle tho that ben maryed han a *Countrefete*, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.
>
> What find I here?
> Fair Portia's *counterfeit*?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

> They haue no Beards but *counterfeits*, as they did thinke ours also was.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law:* (*a*) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (*b*) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery;* that such a note having fictitious or imaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious;* and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeiting; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

> I am no *counterfeit:* to die is to be a *counterfeit;* for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real. *Tillotson.*

3†. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

> Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased,
> Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
> And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 39.

> They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really *counterfeits*, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *v.* [< ME. *counterfeten, contrefeten;* from the adj. and noun, after OF. *contrefaire*, pp. *contrefait:* see *counterfeit*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

> Of alle maner craftus I con *counterfeten* heor tooles,
> Of carpunters and keruers. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 133.
>
> Glowing embers through the room
> Teach light to *counterfeit* a gloom.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or genuine; forge: as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—**3.** To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to *counterfeit* piety.

> Full well they laughed, with *counterfeited* glee,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

4†. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

> And *countrefeted* was ful subtilly
> Another lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5†. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

> The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to *counterfet* Religious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

=**Syn.** *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

> How ill agrees it with your gravity,
> To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> He who *counterfeiteth*, acts a part.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

counterfeiter (koun′tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—**2.** One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "*counterfeiters* of devotion," *Sherwood*.

counterfeiting (koun′tėr-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *counterfeit*, *v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

counterfeitly (koun′tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

counterfeitness (koun′tėr-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

counterfeiture†, *n.* [ME. *contrefaiture:* see *contrefete*, E. *counterfeit*, and *-ure*.] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

> Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 336.

counterfesance†, counterfaisance† (koun′tėr-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* **1.** The act of forging; forgery.—**2.** A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

> For he in *counterfesaunce* did excell,
> And all the wyles of wemens wits knew passing well.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 8.
>
> The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

counter-fessy (koun-tėr-fes′i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

counter-fissure (koun′tėr-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

counter-fleuré, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counter-flory (koun-tėr-flō′ri), *a.* [< *counter-* + *flory*, F. *fleuré*, pp., < *fleur*, flower.] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.

A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

counter-flowered (koun-tėr-flou′ėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counterfoil (koun′tėr-foil), *n.* [< *counter-* + *foil*[1].] **1.** That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—**2.** A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

counterfort (koun′tėr-fōrt), *n.* [< *counter-* + *fort;* after F. *contre-fort*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress.

> There is a saving of masonry (though in general but a small one) by the use of *counterforts*. *Rankine.*

(*b*) In *medieval milit. arch.*, a redoubt or an intrenchment thrown up by the besiegers of a place as a defense against sorties or attempts

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

countergage (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tėr-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tėr-gärd), *n.* [< *counter-* + *guard*; after F. *contre-garde*.] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (*a*) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt*. (*b*) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard*.

counter-hurter (koun'tėr-hėr-tėr), *n.* [= F. *contre-heurtoir*.] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters*.

counter-indication (koun'tėr-in-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *contre-indication* = Sp. *contraindicacion* = Pg. *contraindicação* = It. *contraindicazione*: see *counter-* and *indication*.] Same as *contra-indication*.

counter-influence (koun-tėr-in'flŏ̤-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing*. To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.
Scott, Sermon (1680).

counter-irritant (koun'tėr-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, pea-issues, and cautery.

counter-irritate (koun-tėr-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating*. In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tėr-ir-i-tā'shọn), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant*.

counter-jumper (koun'tėr-jum'pėr), *n.* [< *counter*[2], 2, + *jumper*.] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and *counter-jumpers* a'n't anything.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

counter-light (koun'tėr-līt), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

counter-lode (koun'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*, or simply *counter* or *caunter*.

counterly (koun'tėr-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

countermand (koun-tėr-mänd'), *v. t.* [< F. *contremander* (= Sp. Pg. *contramandar* = It. *contrammandare*), < ML. *contramandare*, countermand, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then *countermanding*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it ouer the Elements, and *countermand* Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never *countermand* mine eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases.
Harvey.

countermand (koun'tėr-mänd), *n.* [< F. *contremand* (now usually F. *contre-mandat* = Sp. *contramandato* = Pg. *contramandado* = It. *contrammandato*, < ML. *contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the *countermand* of an equal power.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

countermandable (koun-tėr-män'da-bl), *a.* [< *countermand* + *-able*.] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never *countermandable*; . . . whereas declarations are evermore *countermandable* in their natures. *Bacon*, Law Maxims, xiv.

countermarch (koun-tėr-märch'), *v. i.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarchar*, < F. *contre-marcher*; as *counter-* + *march*[2].] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry filed off from the left very discreetly, *counter-marching* behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner. *Addison*, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades
That marched and *countermarched* about the hills
In glorious apparition. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

countermarch (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarcha* = It. *contrammarcia*, < F. *contre-marche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

countermark (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [= F. *contre-marque* = Sp. Pg. *contramarca* = It. *contrammarca*; as *counter-* + *mark*.] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermark (koun-tėr-märk'), *v. t.* [< *countermark*, *n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

countermine (koun'tėr-mīn), *n.* [= F. *contre-mine* = Sp. Pg. *contramina* = It. *contrammina*; as *counter-* + *mine*[2].] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He, . . . knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney*.

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,
Meet him with *countermines*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining*. [= F. *contre-miner* = Sp. Pg. *contraminar* = It. *contrammi-nare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They *countermined* the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I *countermine* it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman*.

The enemy had *countermined*, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

counter-motion (koun'tėr-mō-shọn), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* [= F. *contre-motif*.] An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tėr-möv), *n.* A counter-movement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the *counter-moves*, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 443.

countermove (koun-tėr-möv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving*. [< *counter*[3], *adv.*, + *move*.] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

counter-movement (koun'tėr-möv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun'tėr-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure*; < F. *contre-mur* (= Sp. Pg. *contramuro* = It. *contramuro*), < *contre*, against, + *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (*b*) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a contramure.

The city hath a threefolde wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower then that, and the third a *countermure*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 308.

countermure (koun-tėr-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring*. [< F. *contre-murer*, < *contre-mur*: see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

counter-naiant (koun-tėr-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tėr-nat-ū-ral), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun'tėr-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebulé on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tėr-ōp-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

counter-pace (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* [= F. *contre-pas* = Sp. *contrapaso* = Pg. *contrapasso* = It. *contrappasso*; as *counter-* + *pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.
Swift.

counterpaled (koun-tėr-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counter-charged. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly*.

counterpaly (koun-tėr-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled*.

counterpane[1] (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*[1], in allusion to the *panes* or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*[2].] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt*.

Her dear, loug, lean, little arms lying out on the *counterpane*. *Tennyson*, In the Children's Hospital.

counterpane[2]† (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpaine*, < OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, < *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pawn*[1] and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

> Againe, Art should not, like a curtizan,
> Change habits, dressing graces every day;
> But of her termes one stable *counterpane*
> Still keepe, to shun ambiguous allay;
> That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
> (As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
> *Fulke Greville*, Humane Learning.

Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

counter-paradox (koun'tėr-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun'tėr-pa-rōl′), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun'tėr-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*[3], 6.

counterparry (koun-tėr-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contrepartie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter-* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

Herodotus is the *counterpart* of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a *counterpart*.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

> Oh *counterpart*
> Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
> So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
> How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden*.

Opinion is but the *counterpart* of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

counter-passant (koun-tėr-pas'ant), *a.* [< F. *contre-passant*; as *counter*[2] + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun'ter-ped-al), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpeise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-pendent (koun-tėr-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpese†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun'tėr-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun-tėr-plēd'), *v. t.* [ME. *countrepleden*, *countrepleten*, < OF. *contrepleder*, *countrepleder*; as *counter-* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

Countreplede nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 53.

> Let be thyn arguynge,
> For love ne wol not *countrepleted* be
> In ryght ne wrong.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 476.

counterplede†, **counterplete**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tėr-plot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [< *counter-* + *plot*[2].] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

> All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
> He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 66.

Every wife had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey*.

counter-plot (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint[1]† (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*[1], q. v.; ME. *counturpynt*, < OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoinct*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *coutrepointe*, *coutepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *coutre*, *cotre*, *cuilte*, > E. *quilt*, q. v.); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
> Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

counterpoint[2] (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [< F. *contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *pricksong*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter-* and *point*. In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] 1†. An opposite point.—2†. An opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid* or *figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (*d*) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

counterpointé (koun-ter-poin'tā), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.

Argent, two chevrons counter-pointé gules.

counterpoise (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* [< ME. *counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapesium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapondus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter-* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Hence—2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon*, Empire.

He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

> The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
> In *counterpoise*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge**. See *bridge*[1].

counterpoise (koun-tėr-poiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpeise*, *counterpese*, < ME. *counterpeisen*, *counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.
Bp. Wilkins.

Hence—2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I hold it not meet, that a few coniectures should *counterpoise* the generall consent of all ages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

counter-poison (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter-* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous water.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

counterponderate (koun-tėr-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun-tėr-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun'tėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun'tėr-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

counter-proof (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterprove (koun-tėr-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun'tėr-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun-tėr-kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered**. See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun-tėr-qwâr'tėr-li), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartélé*, *counter-quartered*.

counter-raguled (koun″tėr-rag-ūld′), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tėr-ram′pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsed* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun″tėr-rē-flek′ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun′tėr-rē-mon″-strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

counter-revolution (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū″shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolucion* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′-shon-ē-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′-shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun′tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *contrerole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment† (koun′tėr-rōl-ment), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun′tėr-round), *n.* [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*[2], *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*[1] (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Cleregie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;
That ho so doth by 3oure doctrine doth wel, ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 224.

counterscale† (koun′tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tėr-skol′opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

counterscarf (koun′tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

counterscarp (koun′tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrascarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a *counterscharfe*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun′tėr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun′tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl′), *v. t.* [= F. *contresceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*[2], *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun′tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contrescel* = It. *contrassigillo*, < ML. *contrasigillum*, < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*[2], *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 394.

countersecure (koun″tėr-sē-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun′tėr-sē-kū″ri-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun′tėr-sens), *n.* [= F. *contresens;* as *counter-* + *sense.*] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some Words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense.* *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun′tėr-shaft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun-tėr-sīn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contraseñar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

countersign (koun′tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
O. W. Holmes, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.—**Syn. 1.** See *parol*, 3.

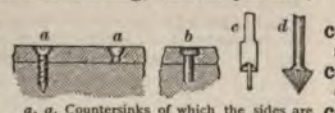
counter-signal (koun′tėr-sig-nal), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun′tėr-sig-nā-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*[1], *nail.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.



a, *a*. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b*. Countersink for flat-head screw, or bolt-head. *c*. Countersink used in watch-making. *d*. Countersink-bit.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun′tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope.* *Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 396.

counter-stand (koun′tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, viii. 85.

counter-statement (koun′tėr-stāt-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun′tėr-stat-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-step (koun′tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun′tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun′tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun′tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

counter-surety (koun′tėr-shōr-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sûreté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun′tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun′tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-tally (koun′tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille*, < OF. *contretaille, contretaille*, F. *contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun′tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

counter-tendency (koun′tėr-ten-den-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun′tėr-ten-or), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur*, < OF. *contreteneur*, < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

counter-term (koun′tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

counter-tierce (koun′tėr-tērs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun′tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*[3], *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun′tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

counter-traction (koun′tėr-trak-shon), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *countertraction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun′tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

counter-trippant (koun-tėr-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

counter-tripping (koun-tėr-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

counterturn (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The culmination of the plot of a play. See the extract.

The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

counter-type (koun'tėr-tīp), *n.* A corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

countervail (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen*, < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *counter-*, *vail*, *avail*.] 1. To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
That one short minute gives me in her sight.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence—2. To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* man's life.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What he wants in years and discipline
His industry and spirit *countervails*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

countervail (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail*, *v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
South, Sermons.

countervailing (koun-tėr-vā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail*, *v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.

Pain is the one supreme evil of the existence of the lower animals; an evil which (so far as we can see) has no *countervailing* good.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 147.

Countervailing duties, in Great Britain, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places in outlying British territory, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17*s.* an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on silver plate, to countervail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping those metals.

counter-vair (koun'tėr-vār), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy*.

counter-vairy (koun-tėr-vār'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur*. Also *counter-vair*, *contre-vair*.

Counter-vairy.

countervallation (koun"tėr-va-lā'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation*.

counterview (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* 1. A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Contrast.

I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

countervote (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting*. To vote in opposition to; outvote; overrule. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

counterwait†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwayten*; < *counter-* + *wait*.] To watch against; be on one's guard against. *Chaucer.*

counterweigh† (koun-tėr-wā'), *v.* I. *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.

II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
Ascham, To Raven.

counterweight (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

counterwheel (koun-tėr-hwēl'), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

The falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whose shoots the wary heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

counter-wind† (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .
Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked*, *counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking*. To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

counterwork (koun'tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition.—2. Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

countess[1] (koun'tes), *n.* [< ME. *countese, countes, countas, contas, contesse, cuntesse*, etc., < OF. *contesse, cuntesse*, F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* = Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa*, < ML. *comitissa, comitessa*, fem. of L. *comes* (*comit-*), count: see *count*[2].] 1. The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count*: commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names.—2. In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

2*d Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train
Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
1*st Gent.* It is; and all the rest are *countesses*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

countess[2] (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

counting-room (koun'ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

countless (kount'les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

countor†, **countour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

count-out (kount'out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

countre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

countre-†. See *counter-*.

countrify (kun'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified*, ppr. *countrifying*. [< *country* + *-fy*.] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

As being one who had no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified*.
Lloyd, Temple of Favour.

country (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray*, < ME. *countre, cuntre, cuntrei, contre, contree, contraye, contreye*, etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, contrie*, F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada*, OIt. *contrata*, < ML. *contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio*, region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend*, MHG. *gegende, gegenôte*, also *gegene, gegen, gegin*, country, < *gegen*, against: see *gain-*, *again*.] I. *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). 1. A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country*; a wild *country*; a rugged *country*; an unexplored *country*; the *countries* of central Asia.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. Acts xxvii. 27.

They desire a better *country*, that is, an heavenly. Heb. xi. 16.

Something after death,
The undiscover'd *country*, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inherytance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
Bp. Sprat.

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator.*

God made the *country*, and man made the town.
Cowper, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

A steady patriot of the world alone,
And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically—6. In *law*, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country*; his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury).—7†. In *law*, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country*, as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—8. In *mining*, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock*.—9. *Naut.*, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country*.—**Black country**, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.—**Conclusion to the country**. See *conclusion*.—**Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—**Ward-room country, steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* 1†. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon siluer Aultars, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next singinge after their *countrey* manner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

A little beauty,
Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners.—**Country almonds, cause, mallow**, etc. See the nouns.

country-base (kun'tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

Lads more like to run
The *country base*, than to commit such slaughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

country-bred (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

country-dance (kun′tri-dâns), *n.* [< *country* + *dance*. Cf. *contre-dance*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven—I should not have minded that—I say I should not have regarded a minuet—but *country-dances!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

countryman (kun′tri-man), *n.*; pl. *countrymen* (-men). [< ME. *contraiman, cuntreman*; < *country* + *man*.] 1†. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *cuntre-men* [Trojans] comford were all,
And restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

Tra. What *countryman*, I pray?
Ped. Of Mantua.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

country-rock (kun′tri-rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

country-seat (kun′tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

So Merchant has his House in Town,
And *Country-Seat* near Bansted Down.
Prior, Alma, ii.

countryship† (kun′tri-ship), *n.* [< *country* + *-ship*.] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

country-side (kun′tri-sīd), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

countrywoman (kun′tri-wum′an), *n.*; pl. *countrywomen* (-wim′en). 1†. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region.—2. A woman born in the same country with another person.—3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

countship (kount′ship), *n.* [< *count*[2] + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 113.

count-wheel (kount′hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

county[1] (koun′ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, < ME. *countee, counte*, < OF. *counte, contee*, F. *comté* = Pr. *comtat, contat* = Sp. Pg. *condado* = It. *contado*, < ML. *comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, ML. a count: see *count*[2].]

I. *n.*; pl. *counties* (-tiz). 1. (*a*) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (*b*) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 40 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. An English county has a lord lieutenant, a custos rotulorum or keeper of records, a sheriff, and other officials. Certain larger British cities are counties in themselves, or counties corporate. Abbreviated *Co.* or *co.*

The town and the *county* have shaped the life of the States of the Union. In this respect there are three classes of States; those in which the town is the political unit—the six States of New England; the second, those in which the *county* is the unit—the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called—a mixed organization of *county* and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.
Austin Scott, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county.—**County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc.—**County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace (see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county* families; *county* society.—**Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities.—**County clerk**. See *clerk*.—**County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police*.—**County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc.—**County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year.—**County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

county[2]† (koun′ti), *n.* [An extension of *count*[2].] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

county-seat (koun′ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 42.

coup[1] (koup), *v.* [Also written *cowp*; < ME. *coupen, cowpen, caupen, cawpen*, strike, fight, < OF. *couper, coper, colper*, F. *couper*, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. *golpear* = It. *colpire*, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see *coup*[1], *n.* This verb and its variant *cope*[3] seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope*[3], and cf. *chop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.

His squiers habite he had
Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].
Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores or galoches y-*couped*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *coupet* wi' the blast.
Burns, 3d Epis. to J. Lapraik.

To coup the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown.—**To coup the creels**. (*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*b*) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppit hym kenely, and [thai] *coupid* to-gedur,
That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *cupit* wi' my hurry.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.
E. Hamilton.

3†. To swoop.

Thane wandyrs the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttez,
Comes glydande fro the clowddez, and *coupez* fulle evene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

coup[1] (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *cowp*; < ME. *coup, caup*, < OF. *coup, caup, cop, colp*, F. *coup* = Pr. *colp, cop* = Sp. Pg. *golpe* = It. *colpo*, < ML. *colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κολάπτειν, peck, strike: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the pert preset to Vlixes,
With the *caupe* of a kene sword kerue on his helme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2†. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Bp. Hooper.*

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping.—4. A tumble; a fall.—5. A fault in a seam of coal.—6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses, 3, 4, 5, and 6.]—**Free coup**, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

coup[2] (koup), *v. t.* [< Icel. *kaupa* = Sw. *köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, = D. *koopen*, > E. *cope*[2]: see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*[2].] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

coup[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

coup[4] (kö), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup*[1], *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use.—2. Specifically, with reference to the northwestern tribes of the Indians of North America, a stroke that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups*—that is, his successes in war. *Forest and Stream.*

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required. *Life in the Far West.*

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d scr., p. 105.

Coup d'archet (kö där-shā′), in *music*, a stroke of a bow.—**Coup de fouet** (kö dė fö-ā′), in *fencing*, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coup de grâce** (kö dė gräs) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent.—**Coup de main** (kö dė mañ) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise.—**Coup de soleil** (kö dė sō-lāy′), a sunstroke.—**Coup d'état** (kö dā-tä′) (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coups d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxii.

Coup de théâtre (kö dė tā-ä′tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational.—**Coup d'œil** (kö dėy). (*a*) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 241.

Specifically—(*b*) *Milit.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it.—**To count a coup**, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count a coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count a coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*. *Forest and Stream.*

coupable†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

coupe[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup*[1].

coupe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

coupe[3] (köp), *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, F. *coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *cup*.—2. [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament.—3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2¾ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3¾. There was also formerly a coupe in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

coupe[4]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, < L. *culpa*, fault: see *culpe, culprit*.] Fault; guilt.

Now by-gynneth Gloton for to go to shryfte,
And kayres hym to-kirke-ward his *coupe* to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 351.

coupé (kö-pā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—2. A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage without the front seat, and carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.—3. Same as *coupee*.

couped (köpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coup*[1].] In *her.*: (*a*) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (*b*) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humettee*. Also *coupée*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.

A Lion's Head Couped.

coupee (kö-pē′), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupé*; < F. *coupé*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

coupee (kö-pē′), *v. i.* [< *coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, iv. 1.

coupée (kö-pā′), *a.* [F. *coupé* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

coupe-gorge (köp′gôrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coup*[1], *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1†. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

couper[1] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < *coup*[1], *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*[1].] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

couper[2] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coup*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-*couper*. [Prov. Eng.]

Coupier's blue. See *blue*.

couple (kup′l), *n.* [< ME. *couple*, *cupple*, *cowpul*, etc., < OF. *cuple*, *cople*, *couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, copula), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel*, *kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] 1. Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a *couple* of oranges; "a *couple* of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a *couple* of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.

Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a *couple* of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a *couple*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke*.

Specifically—2. (*a*) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving *couple*; a young *couple*.

Whan thei were clothed worthli in here wedes,
Alle men vpon mold migt sen a fair *coupel*
Than was bi-twene william & this worthi mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

Next, with their boy, a decent *couple* came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

A *couple*, fair
As ever painter painted.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a *couple* of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
Peirce, Anal. Mechanics (1855), p. 41.

(*c*) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A *couple* consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water, zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive *couples*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 252.

(*d*) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make *couples* and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual curs,
Fall to your *couples* again, and cozen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humour.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Couple of rotations, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.=**Syn. 1.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

couple (kup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [< ME. *couplen*, *cuplen*, *cowplen*, < OF. *cupler*, *copler*, *coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to *couple* cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that *couplede* hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (*a*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them and begot a race.
Milton, P. R., ii. 181.

Why then let men *couple* at once with wolves.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

couple-beggar† (kup′l-beg″är), *n.* [< *couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 [Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th] we read, "This last term a notorious *couple beggar* . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

couple-close (kup′l-klōs), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—2. In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-closs*.

Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

coupled (kup′ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases often running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects. See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque *coupled windows*, bearing date 1250.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 108.

Coupled Windows. Building on Washington street, Boston.

couplement (kup′l-ment), *n.* [< OF. *couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves *couplement*. *Spenser*, Prothalamion.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *couplement*.
Southey.

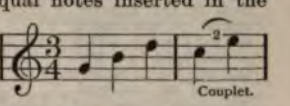
[Rare in both uses.]

coupler (kup′lėr), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (*b*) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (*c*) Same as *coupling*, 4 (*b*).

couplet (kup′let), *n.* [< F. *couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by riming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
Crabbe.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—3†. One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.


Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

[*Couplets* in this use corresponds to *triplets*.]

coupling (kup′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couple*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or joining.

Lufe propirly es a full *cuppillynge* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such *coupling* at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—4. That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

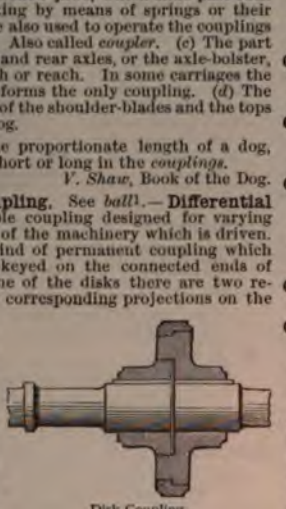
Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

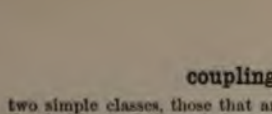
Specifically—(*a*) In *music*: (1) A coupler. (2) A couple. (*b*) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

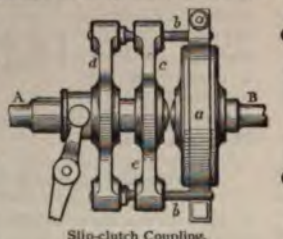
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still retained for freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (*c*) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (*d*) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.
V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

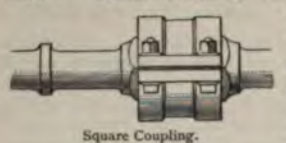
Ball-and-socket coupling. See *ball*[1].—**Differential coupling,** an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven.—**Disk coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected.—**Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*.—**Flexible coupling,** a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting.—**Flexible pipe-coupling,** a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight.—**Half-hose coupling,** a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end.—**Half-lap coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure.—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turn-buckle.—**Sleeve coupling,** a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together.—**Slip-clutch coupling,** a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.—**Square coupling,** in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure.—**Thimble coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.


Disk Coupling.


Half-lap Coupling.



Slip-clutch Coupling.


Square Coupling.

Thimble Coupling.

coupling-box (kup′ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.

Coupling-box.

coupling-link (kup′ling-link), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

coupling-pin (kup′ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

coupling-pole (kup′ling-pōl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

coupling-strap (kup′ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

coupling-valve (kup′ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

coupon (kö′pon), *n.* [< F. *coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically—(*a*) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (*b*) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with *coupons* attached, with a warning not to separate them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

Coupon bond, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation.—**Coupon-killer,** a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*[1].—**Coupon ticket,** a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering.—**Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*[1].

coupure (kö-pūr′), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (*b*) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged.—2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

courage (kur′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < ME. *corage*, < OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, F. *courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = Pr. *coratge* = Sp. *coraje* = Pg. *coragem* = It. *coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), < L. *cor*, = E. *heart*, > OF. *cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *core*[1], *heart*, and *-age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.
Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner. *Addison*, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are. *J. C. and A. W. Hare*, Guesses at Truth.

Dutch courage. See *Dutch*.—**Syn. 3.** Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

courage† (kur′āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < OF. *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage, < *corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by apheresis from *encourage*, q. v.] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

courageous (ku-rā′jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; < ME. *corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajous*, < OF. *corageus*, F. *courageux* (= Pr. *coratjos*, *coratgos* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *corajoso* = It. *coraggioso*), < *corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and *coraiouse* in armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria. 2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *couragious*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

=**Syn.** *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

courageously (ku-rā′jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . .
Courageously, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

courageousness (ku-rā′jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

courant[1] (kö′rant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *courant*, running (OF. *curant*), ppr. of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1], formerly *currant*[1], the same word, but of older introduction.] **I.** *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*[1], *current*[1].

Courant.

II.† *n.* [F. *cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

courant[2] (kö-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after It., *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *caranto*), < F. *courante*, f., a dance, the air to which it is danced (> It. *coranta*, *corranta*), prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run: see *courant*[1], *current*[1].] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Corrantoes* and the Galliards.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically—(*a*) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (*b*) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

courant[3] (kö′rant or kö-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante*, *corranto*, *coranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the *corantoes* for Christendom.
Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of avisos, no monopolist
Of forg'd *corantos*, monger of gazettes.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

courap (kö-rap′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbach, *n.* See *kourbach*.

courbaril (kör′ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

courbe†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

courcheft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*. *Wright*.

courçon (F. pron. kör-sôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

coure[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *cower*.

coure[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coueren*, i. e., *coveren*, cover; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He *courd* it tenderly, . . .
As chicken newly hatcht.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

courier (kö′riėr), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. **currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. The older form was *currour*, q. v.] **1.** A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of *couriers* to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French *Courier* — best of servants and most beaming of men!
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

Problem of the couriers, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

couril (kö′ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

courlan (kör′lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous *courlan*, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

courlett (kör′let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breastplate used as a bearing.

courmi, curmi (kör′mi), *n.* [Gr. κοῦρμι, also κόρμα, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

courol (kö′rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidæ*. *G. Cuvier*.

couronne (kö-ron′), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (*a*) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (*b*) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about $3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about $2.67 when first coined in 1384: but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was $2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (*c*) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size. — **Couronne des tasses** [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tass*, *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

couronné (kö-ro-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

couroucou (kö′rö-kö), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidæ*.

courrort, *n.* Same as *curror*.

course[1] (kōrs), *n.* [< ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, *cors*, *cours*, m., *course*, f., F. *cours*, m., *course*, f., = Pr. *cors*, m., *corsa*, f., = Sp. Pg. *curso*, m., = It. *corso*, m., and *corsa*, f., a course, race, way, etc., < L. *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dores, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys *cowse* att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free *course*, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my *course*:
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Thither his *course* he bends. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my *course*. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,
When he doth run his *course*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the *course*, and the ladies came in carriages.
Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence — **4.** The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the *course* of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the *course* of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long *course* of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the *course* of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit. — **7.** The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; the *course* of a disease.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 1.

The *course* of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauadain brake his spere on Segramours hauberke at the same *cours*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first *course* allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harneis thereunto accustomed, to kepe the fielde, and to run with every commer eight *courses*."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by *course* came up in the Church it is not certainly known.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests.
2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by *course*, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law, doth pass.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth common things of *course* and circumstance
To the reports of common men commit.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a *course* of medical treatment; a *course* of training.

My Lord continues still in a *Course* of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a *course* of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another *course* with him.

Now see the *cours* howe thai [bees] goo to and froo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper *Course* would be speedily taken. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a *course* taken for it.
John Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these *courses*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant *courses* by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your *course* without remorse.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a *course* of fish; a *course* of game; a dinner of four *courses*.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the firste *cours* be-fore the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery *course* of bricks there lieth a *course* of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

The lower *courses* of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(*b*) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (*c*) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection *courses* of ore.
Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(*d*) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired. — **18.** *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See cut under *sail*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the *courses*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore *course* was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia. — **20.** In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and hane their *courses* with grayhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

A matter of course, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursitor*, 1.—**Course of a plinth,** the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall.—**Course of crops,** the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—**Course of exchange,** in *com.* See *exchange*.—**Course of nature,** the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—**Course of the face of an arch,** in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—**Course of trade.** (*a*) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(*b*) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(*c*) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (*d*) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.—**In course.** (*a*) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(*b*) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—**In course of,** during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of* preparation.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

Margin of a course. See *margin*.—**Of course,** by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow *of course*.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick.—**Springing-course,** in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—**To take course**†, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he *took* the wrong *course* to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and *took course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=**Syn.** 3. Way, road, route, passage.—9. Rotation.—12. Series, succession.—13. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course[1] (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [< *course*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, i.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed.

Course them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies.*

course[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *coarse*.

course[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse*[1].

course[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coresen*, < ME. **coresen*, < *coreser*, mod. *courser*, a groom: see *courser*[2], and cf. *corse*[4], the same word as *course*[4], but in a more literal sense.] To groom.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,
That ever yet sawe I me.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

coursed (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses.—**Coursed masonry,** that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, *n.*, 16 (*a*).

courser[1] (kōr'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *courser*, *coursere*, *corsour*, *curser*, *cowrcer*, < OF. *corsier*, *coursier*, F. *coursier* = Pr. *corsier* = Sp. Pg. *corcel* = It. *corsiere*, < ML. *cursarius*, *corserius*, *curserius*, < *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., > F. *course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*[1], *n.* Cf. L. *cursor*, a runner, LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory*, *Cursores*.] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *courser* and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

"Take hym a gray *courser*," sayd Robyn,
"And a sadell newe."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound.
Sir T. Hanmer.

3†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored *courser*, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursores*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

courser[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *courser*, *corser*, *coresur*, < OF. *coretier*, *coratier*, *couratier*, *couletier*, mod. F. *courtier* = Pr. *corratier* = Sp. *corredor* = Pg. *corretor* = It. *curattiere*, a broker, agent, huckster, < ML. *corratarius*, *curaterius*, *corraterius* (cf. L. *curator*, > E. *curator*), < L. *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *curate*, *curator*. Hence *course*[4], *corse*[4].] 1. A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.—2. A groom.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth;
Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

coursey†, *n.* [Earlier *coursie*, < F. *coursie* (see extract) (= It. *corsia*), < *cours*, *course*, course: see *course*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

Coursie [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, tearmed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed. *Cotgrave.*

coursie[1]†, *n.* See *coursey*.

coursie[2] (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

coursing (kōr'sing), *n.* [< *course*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *courser*[1], 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood.*

3. In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

coursing-hat (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-trī'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *court*, *cort*, *curt*, < AF. *court*, OF. *cort*, *curt*, *court*, F. *cour* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. Pg. It. *corte*, < ML. *cortis*, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. *cor(t-)s*, contr. of *cohor(t-)s*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard*, *garth*, *garden*, q. v.; hence *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courtier*, *courtezan*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is

Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

Four *courts* I made, East, West, and South and North,
In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York.—3. A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the *courts* of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court*.

The same night sothely, sais me the lettur,
The corse caried was to *courtte* of the knight Paris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—7. In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court*; an archbishop's *court*; a *court* martial.—9. A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.]—11. Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle *court* did bord.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

A court in banc. See *banc*.—**A friend at or in court.** See *friend*.—**Archdeacon's court,** the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—**Court Christian,**

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the *court Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Court leet. See *court-leet*.—**Court martial,** a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc.—**Court of Arches,** a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance,** the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants,** the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments,** a court formerly held in England, before the verderers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood,** an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports: now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims.** (*a*) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (*b*) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas,** originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity.** See *equity*.—**Court of guard.** (*a*) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie.

> Through narrow loop and casement barr'd,
> The sunbeams sought the *Court of Guard*.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 2.

(*b*) The soldiers composing the guard.

> A *court of guard* about her. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633).

Court of Guestling, or **of Brotherhood and Guestling,** an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission,** or **High Commission Court,** an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

> The abolition of those three hateful *courts*, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the *High Commission*, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Court of inquiry, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ives.*—**Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage†,** an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer.** See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market,** a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain,** a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary,** a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trail-baston,** a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court,** formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court.** See *day*[1].—**Forest court,** in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court.** See *court-baron*.—**General Court,** the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**Inferior court.** See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court,** a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court,** a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court.** See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts,** such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court.** See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court,** a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court,** a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are conterminous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party, New Court party,** two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court,** in Louisiana, one of a class of local courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers' or Merchants' Court,** a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court.** (*a*) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (*b*) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York; the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county (Chicago). In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court. In Kentucky the name is given to an intermediate court of appeal.—**Supreme Court,** the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the court of general original jurisdiction in law and equity is termed the Superior Court, and the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Kentucky the term Superior Court is given to an appellate court, whose decisions are in turn reviewed by a Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court,** in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord,** the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

> My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for *the courts of the Lord*. Ps. lxxxiv. 2.

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts, see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty, augmentation, circuit, county*, etc.)

II. *a.* Pertaining to a court; adhering to a royal court; characteristic of courts: as, *court* manners; the *court* party in the civil wars of England.—**Court holy-water†,** flattery; fine words without deeds. *Nares*.

> O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

court (kōrt), *v.* [< *court*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

> When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay*.

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

> He [the captain] fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 20.
>
> A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope*.

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek: as, to *court* commendation or applause.

> It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.
>
> What can Cato do
> Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
> That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.
>
> They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

> On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
> We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
> Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
> To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
> *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

> 'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and *Court* with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

> What kissing and *courting* was there,
> When these two cousins did greet!
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

courtage† (kōr'tāj), *n.* Brokerage.

courtal†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

courtant†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

court-baron (kōrt'bar″ǫn), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court, freeholders' court, manorial court*.

court-bred (kōrt'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

court-card (kōrt'kärd'), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

court-chaplain (kōrt'chap″lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

> The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift*.

courtcraft (kōrt'kräft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

court-cupboard (kōrt'kub″ẹrd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

> Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.
>
> Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive.

court-day (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

court-dress (kōrt'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

court-dresser (kōrt'dres″ėr), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

> Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke*.

courteous (kėr'tē-us or kōr'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous, curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *corteis*, also variously spelled *curtais, curtays, curtase, curtese, curteys, curtois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis, corteis, cortois*, etc., F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

> I have slain one of the *courteousest* knights
> That ever bestrode a steede.
> *Childe Maurice* (Child's Ballads, II. 318).
>
> Which fiue poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so[o]uer in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *curtese* handling, you that be wise, iudge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 42.
>
> Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oil'd.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

=**Syn.** *Civil, Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

courteously (kėr'tē-us-li or kōr'tius-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curteisly, cortaysly, cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*[2].] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

> Than seide Gawein that thei dide nothinge *curteisely* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffre.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.
>
> The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little Way, to confer of some Business. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 148.

courteousness (kėr'tē-us-nes or kōr'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

> Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, lentlenesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Mat., v.

courtepy†, *n.* [ME., also *courtpie, courtby, cowrteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote*[2] = *coat*[2]), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pī, pige*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

> Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.
>
> And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

courter (kōr'tėr), *n.* [< *court*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *courtier*.] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
An Answer to Baxter, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

courtesan, courtesanship. See *courtezan, courtezanship*.

courtesy (kėr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, curt'sy, curtsy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; < ME. *curtesie, curteisie, corteysye, cortaysye*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesia*, It. *cortesia*), courtesy, < *curteis*, etc., courteous: see *courteous*.] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes, ffor he was full of feire *courtesie* and a feire speker.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
Courtesie grows in courts, news in the citie.
Get a good stock of these.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!
His nod was pleasure, and his full bow bliss.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue so feire a companye, some *curtesie* moste I do for the love of hem, and also for the love of youreself.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know
That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it! *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility: formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kėrt'si), Scotch also *curchie*.

With capp and knee they *courtsey* make.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .
With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
She turned her from Sir Leoline.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy;* the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Courtesy (or **curtesy**) **of England,** the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England*. It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ*.—**Courtesy of the Senate,** in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(*a*) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (*b*) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title,** a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master:* as, the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy*.=**Syn. 1.** Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite*.

courtesy (kėrt'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *courtesied*, ppr. *courtesying*. [< *courtesy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied*.
Longfellow (trans.), Children of the Lord's Supper.

II.† *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 5.

courtezan, courtesan (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtisane, curtizan;* < ME. *courtezane*, < F. *courtesan, cortisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortezão* (ML. *cortesanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortegiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortesana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortejar* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court*, *n.*] 1†. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spiritualty.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan*.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections.

courtezanship, courtesanship (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan-ship), *n.* [< *courtezan, courtesan*, + *-ship*.] The character or practices of a courtezan.

court-favor (kōrt'fā'vọr), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

court-fool (kōrt'fōl'), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

court-frumpt, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

court-guide (kōrt'gīd'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

court-hand (kōrt'hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,
Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,
If I discover. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

court-house (kōrt'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, Culpeper *Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

courtier (kōr'tiėr), *n.* [< ME. **courtier, courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. **cortarius, *curtarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, n., the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court*. As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court* + *-i-er* (*-yer*), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

Chloe. Are we invited to court, sir?
Tib. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 363.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

courtierism (kōr'tiėr-izm), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-ism*.] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 196.

courtierly (kōr'tiėr-li), *a.* [< *courtier* + *-ly*[1].] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His *courtierly* admirers, plying him with questions.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 344.

courtiery† (kōr'tiėr-i), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *courtry*.] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*.
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

courtint, courtinet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *curtain*. *Wright.*

court-lands (kōrt'landz'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a demain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

courtledge (kōrt'lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court* + *ledge*[1]) of *courtilage*, usually *curtilage*.

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

court-leet (kōrt'lēt), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and court-baron had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 8 3.

courtlesst, *a.* [< *court* + *-less*.] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent curtsies from you are too *courtless* and simple. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

court-like (kōrt'lik), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,
Nor is this *court-like!*
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, iv. 2.

courtliness (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

courtling† (kōrt'ling), *n.* [< *court* + *-ling*[1].] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

courtly (kōrt'li), *a.* [< *court* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,
But one who lives by lance and sword,
Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship, the embattled field.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

courtly (kōrt'li), *adv.* [< *court* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

court-mant, *n.* A courtier.

court-marshal (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

court-martial (kōrt'mär'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court*.

court-mourning (kōrt'mōr'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

courtnallt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, < *court* + *-n-er*, as in *citiner*.] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,
And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

courtoist, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

court-passaget, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year
At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

courtpiet, *n.* Same as *courtepy*.

court-plaster (kōrt'plas'tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the *court* as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

courtresst, *n.* [< *courter, courtier*, + *-ess*.] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress*.
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

court-rolls (kōrt′rōlz′), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll*.

courtry†, *n.* [< *court* + *-ry*.] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettricke Foreste,
Counted him nought, nor a' his *courtrie* gay.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

court-shift (kōrt′shift′), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

courtship (kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *court* + *-ship*.] **1.** The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of *courtship* to greatness hath not hitherto, in me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons, and Estates, is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall *Courtship*, with large Salaries and Stipends. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship*; by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

Discussing how their *courtship* grew, . . .
And how she look'd, and what he said.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courtly behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
Was packeted to France to study *courtship*.
Ford, Fancies, i. 1.

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full of *courtship* for your fair sake.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 2.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship*, . . . pretended to be Frederick the emperour. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 205.

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

courtshipment† (kōrt′ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor *courtshipment*.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

court-sword (kōrt′sōrd′), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

courtyard (kōrt′yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved *courtyard* about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and shrubs. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

coury (kou′ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu*.

cous-cous (kös′kös), *n.* [Also written *couz-couz*, *kous-kous*; the native name.] A favorite west African dish, consisting of flour, flesh or fowls, oil, and the leaves of *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab. Also called by the natives *lalo*.

couscous (kös′kös), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coescoes*, the D., and *Cuscus*, the NL., spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus*.] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescoes*. See *Cuscus*.

couscousou (kös′kö-sö), *n.* A dish in vogue in Barbary, similar to the *cous-cous* of west Africa. See *cous-cous*.

couseranite (kö′ze-ran-īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

cousin[1] (kuz′n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cosin*, *cozin*, *cosen*, *cozen*, *coosin*, *coosen*; < ME. *cousin*, *cosin*, *cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), < OF. *cosin*, *cusin*, *cousin*, F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino*, m. (OF. *cosine*, *cousine*, F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan. *kusine* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cozina* = It. *cugina*, fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. **cosina*), contr. of L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < *com-*, together, + *sobrinus*, fem. *sobrina*, a cousin by the mother's side, for **sororinus*, **sosorinus*, < *soror* (for **sosor*), sister, = E. *sister*, q. v. Cf. *cousin*[2], *cozen*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

And [she] myȝte kisse the kynge for *cosyn*, an she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 132.

Twenty-four of my next *cozens*
Will help to dinge him downe.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 35).

Behold, thy *cousin* Elizabeth ["Elisabeth, thy kinswoman," in the revised version], she hath also conceived a son. Luke i. 36.

We here receive it
A certainty, vouch'd from our *cousin* Austria.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—**2.** The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins*, *cousins german*, *first cousins*, or *full cousins*; children of first cousins are called *second cousins*, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german*, more properly called a *first cousin once removed*.

You are my mother's own sister's son;
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

Cousin german [< F. *cousin germain*: see *cousin*[1] and *german*[1]], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

To call cousins†, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.
Walpole, Letters (1752), I. 262.

To have no cousin†, to have no equal.

So heer are pardons half a dozen,
For ghostely riches they *have no cosen*.
Heywood, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into suddein wrath,
Both *coosen* passions of distroubled spright
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

cousin[1] (kuz′n), *v. t.* [< *cousin*[1], *n.* Cf. *cousin*[2] = *cozen*[2], cheat, ult. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*[1], *n.*

cousin[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*[2].

cousinage[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cousinage*; < *cousin*[1] + *-age*. Cf. *cosinage*.] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

cousinage[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*[2].

cousiner†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener*.

cousiness† (kus′n-es), *n.* [< ME. *cosynes*; < *cousin*[1] + *-ess*.] A female cousin.

Ther-for, curteise *cosynes*, for loue of crist in heuene,
Kithe nouȝ thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

cousinhood (kuz′n-hůd), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-hood*.] **1.** Relationship as of cousins.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood*. *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

cousinly (kuz′n-li), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Tom,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*

She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly*.
The Century, XXV. 691.

cousinry (kuz′n-ri), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ry*.] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i.

cousinship (kuz′n-ship), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

cousiny (kuz′ni or kuz′n-i), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
I — 'tis my will — commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

cousner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozener*.

coussinet (F. pron. kö-sē-nā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin*, a cushion: see *cushion*.] In *arch.*, a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

cousso, *n.* See *kousso*.

cousu (kö-sü′), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of *coudre*, sew, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] In *her.*, same as *rempli*, but admitting in some cases of two metals or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

couteau (kö-tō′), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-tōz′). [Formerly *coutel*; locally in United States *cuttoe*; F. *couteau*, < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh*, *cotelh* = Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *cultello*, *coltello*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass*.] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche**, a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—**Couteau de chasse**, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

couth†, **couthe**† (köth), *pret.* [< ME. *couth*, *couthe*, *coude*, < AS. *cūthe*, pret.: see *could*, *can*[1].] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could*.

Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle craftes
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

couth† (köth), *pp.* and *a.* [< ME. *couth*, < AS. *cūth*, pp. See *can*[1], and cf. *uncouth*, *kithe*.] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*[1].

William thei receyued,
With clipping & kesseng & alle *couthe* dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

couthie, couthy (kö′thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth*, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away
Wi' comrades *couthie*.
Fergusson, Rising of the Session.

couthie, couthy (kö′thi), *adv.* [< *couthie*, *couthy*, *a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

coutil (kö′til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

couvade (kö-väd′), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting, cowering, < *couver*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L. *cubare*, lie down: see *cove*[2], *covey*[1].] A custom, prevalent in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is still to some extent practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have met with a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

couvert (kö-vār′), *n.* [F., plate, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, lit. a cover, < *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] See *cover*[1], 6.

couverte (kö-vārt′), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cuberta*), glaze, deck, lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.

couveuse (kö-vėz′), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver*, brood, hatch: see *couvade*, *cove*[2].] **1.** A brooder.—**2.** An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

couvre-nuque (kö′vr-nūk), *n.* [F., < *couvrir*, cover (see *cover*[1]) + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.] In *armor*, that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armet, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet.*) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

couxia (kö′shi-ä), *n.* 1. Same as *couxio.*—2. The *Pithecia satanus*, or black-bearded saki.

couxio (kö′shi-ō), *n.* The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ.*

covado (kō-vä′dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto*, a cubit, ell Flemish, ‹ L. *cubitum, cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit.*] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit.

It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from ½ to 1½ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24½ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 20.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

covariant (kō-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *variant.*] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

cove[1] (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: ‹ ME. **cove* (not recorded), ‹ AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove, kave, kofe*, LG. *kave, kowe*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, ‹ LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*[3], a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*[3], *cubby*[1]), but not to *cave*[1], *coop, cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coues*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

Hence—2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *coved.*

4†. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove.*

cove[1] (kōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving.* [‹ *cove*[1], *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

cove[2]† (kōv), *v. t.* [‹ OF. *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, ‹ L. *cubare*, lie down, in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation, incubate*, etc., and cf. *couvade* and *covey*[1].] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

cove[3] (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove;* a *rum cove;* a *flash cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a *gentry cove* here. *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

A *ben cove*, a *brave cove*, a gentry cuffin.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

cove-bracketing (kōv′brak″et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* [‹ *cove*[1], 3, + *-ed*[2].] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xliv.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 414.

Coved ceiling, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings

Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

covellin, covelline (kov′el-in), *n.* [Perhaps from a proper name, *Covell.*] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper.*

covellite (kov′el-īt), *n.* Same as *covellin.*

coven[1]†, *n.* See *covin*[1].

coven[2]†, *n.* See *covent.*

covenable†, *a.* [‹ ME. *covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, ‹ OF. *covenable, cuvenable*, also *convenable*, mod. F. *convenable* (› E. *convenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *convenable, covenhable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, ‹ ML. *convenabilis*, irreg. ‹ L. *convenire* (› OF. *covenir, cuvenir, convenir*, F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *convene, convenient.*] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

Thei [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a *couenable* name he putte to the place.
Wyclif, Ex. xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *couenable* somaunse [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *couenable.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 56.

covenableness†, *n.* [‹ ME. *covenablenesse*; ‹ *covenable* + *-ness.*] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse* [var. *cesoun*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, Eccl. viii. 6.

covenablety†, *n.* [‹ ME. *covenablete*, ‹ OF. *covenablete, cuvenablete, convenablete*, ‹ *covenable*: see *covenable* and *-ty.*] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he souȝte *couenablete* [var. *oportunyte*, Purv.] for to bitake him. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 16.

covenably†, *adv.* [‹ ME. *covenably, covenabli*; ‹ *covenable, a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He souȝte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

covenant (kuv′e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant*, ‹ ME. *covenant, covenaunt, covenand*, rarely *convenant*, contr. *covnant, cownand, conant, conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, ‹ OF. *covenant, cuvenant, couvenant, couvenent, covinent*, also *convenant*, F. *convenant* (= Pr. *convinent, covinent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, ‹ *covenant, cuvenant*, etc., adj., ‹ L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire* (› OF. *covenir, cuvenir*, etc.), agree: see *covenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent.*] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *couenaunt*, true to be,
Firste whanne y baptisid was.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law:* (*a*) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty; any promise made by deed.

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Covenants are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

(*b*) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant* of warranty of title in a deed.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5†. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly seruethe his *cownand*, shall pay a spone of selver.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *cov'nant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.
Jolly Pinder [pound-keeper] *of Wakefield* (Child's [Ballads, V. 206).

Action of covenant, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant.** See *breach.*—**Concurrent covenant.** See *dependent covenant.*—**Covenant against encumbrances.** See *encumbrance.*—**Covenant of redemption**, in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works**, in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real**, a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land**, covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses**, a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ**, the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church**, a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent** or **concurrent covenant**, a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Half-way covenant**, a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant**, a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant.** See *covenant*, 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant**, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant, the New Covenant**, the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively; the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament.*—**Syn.** *Engagement*, etc. (see *promise, n.*); *Covenant, Contract*, compact, bargain, convention, mutual pledge. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.

covenant (kuv′e-nant), *v.* [‹ *covenant, n.*] I. *intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B

to convey to him a certain estate: with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver.
Mat. xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montriul to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. *trans.* 1. To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you.
Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condiscended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covnant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Covenanted civil service. See *civil*.—**Covenanted mercies,** in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv′e-nant-brā′kėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

covenanted (kuv′e-nan-ted), *a.* [< *covenant* + *-ed*[2].] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

covenantee (kuv′e-nan-tē′), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-ee*[1].] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanter (kuv′e-nan-tėr), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oathes in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

covenanting (kuv′e-nan-ting), *p. a.* [< *covenant* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

covenantor (kuv′e-nan-tor), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-or*; equiv. to *covenanter*.] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

covenous† (kuv′e-nus), *a.* See *covinous*.

covent†, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, < ME. *covent*, *covand*, *covaund* (= MLG. *kovent*, *kavent*, convent), < OF. *covent*, *covant*, *couvant*, *chouvent*, *chouvant*, also *convent*, *counvent*, = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree*.] 1. A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *couent*, or gederynge togydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *couent* of warieris.
Wyclif, Ps. lxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covente* standing about ye Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antems.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friers, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

[Hence the name of *Covent* Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry*.]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thi *covaunde* was.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 280.

Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. See *act*, *send*.

coventry-bell (kuv′en-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreó*, *Cofantreó* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*[1]), + *treó*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

coventry-blue (kuv′en-tri-blö), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rape (kuv′en-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (kōv′plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight.*

cover[1] (kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *cuveren*, *coveren*, *kuveren*, also *keveren*, *kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *covrir*, *cuvrir*, *couvrir*, F. *couvrir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire*, < L. *cooperire*, cover, < *co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *coöperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient*, *apert*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth.
Ex. x. 5.

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. Ps. xxxii. 1.

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. Ps. lxxxv. 2.

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.
Bible Commentary, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy.
Brougham.

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around.
Cowley.

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn.
1 Cor. xi. 6.

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—8. To copulate with: said of male animals.—9. To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—10. To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces, Fatigar and Dawaro.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough.
Addison, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—14. To contain; comprise.—**Covered battery.** See *battery*.—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive*.—**Covered money.** See *money*.—**Covered way.** (*a*) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (*b*) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gwilt.* Also *covert-way*.—**To cover into,** to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation *into* the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about $2,600) to *cover into* the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

To cover shorts or **short sales,** on the *stock exchange*, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short*.—**To cover the buckle,** to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [Colloq.]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

To cover the feet. See *foot*.—**Syn. 2.** To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. *intrans.* 1. To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

Lor. Bid them prepare dinner.
Laun. That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

cover[1] (kuv′ėr), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v.* Cf. *covert*.] 1. Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay.*

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the *cover*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel *covers*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In *roofing*, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—**6.** [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling *cover* of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a *cover*.—**7.** The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—**To break cover.** See *break*.—**To draw a cover.** See *draw*.—**Syn.** See *covering*.

cover[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *coveren, cuveren, kuveren, keveren*, < OF. *cobrer, coubrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde *keuer* the more comfort to karp yow wyth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he *keuered* his wyttes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I scholde *covere* agayn my sigght. *Seven Sages*, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,
That thus has *couered* vs of oure care.
York Plays, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To get on; advance.

Thei *keuered* with clene strengthe with him to towne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we *covered* of oure cares colde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

covercle†, *n.* [< ME. *coverkyl, covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.
Paraventre brode as a *covercle*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The *covercle* of a shell-fish.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

cover-cloth (kuv'ėr-klôth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three cover-cloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework.*

coverer (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and *couerer* of here churche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 176.

cover-glass (kuv'ėr-glàs), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of Bacterium lactis were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

covering (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *coveryng, kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural *covering* of birds.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical *coverings*, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in *bookbinding*, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.
3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—**Syn.** Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

covering-board (kuv'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her *covering-board* by the weight of her whole topsails.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

covering-seed (kuv'ėr-ing-sēd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares.*

covering-strap (kuv'ėr-ing-strap), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

coverlet (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1], *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *covrelit*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *covrir, couvrir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*[1], *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,
And tane three *co'erlets* aff his wife's bed.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,
Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

coverlid (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1] + *lid*, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

cover-point (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* **1.** A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*[2].—**2.** In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

co-versed (kō-vėrst'), *a.* [< *co-*[2] + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

cover-shame† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

cover-side (kuv'ėr-sīd), *n.* A country or region having covers in it; a hunting-region.

cover-slip (kuv'ėr-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.

cover-slut† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *coversluts* of infamy. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

covert (kuv'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert, cuvert, couvert*, F. *couvert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto, cuberto* = It. *coperto, coverto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire* (> OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert, coverte*, < OF. *covert, couvert* (F. *couvert*), m., *coverte, couverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta* = It. *coperta, coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire*, cover: see above. Cf. *couvert, couverte*, and *cover*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,
Whether of open war or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 41.

An ugly *covert* smile
Lurked round the captain's mouth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a *covert* place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenters' work. *Bacon*, Gardens.

On one side are *covert* branches hung,
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet. *Keats*, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.—**Syn.** *Latent, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.
II. *n.* **1.** A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntre keppit in *couert* & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13652.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and from rain.
Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock
Beneath the *covert* of a rock.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrits to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that *covert* they may remove the goodness of those things rather then the abuse. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the *covert* of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the *covert* to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforst to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shadie grove not farr away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird
Whose vernal *coverts* Winter hath laid bare.
Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from *covert* drew.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 9.

4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under *covert*, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In *fowling*, a company; a flock.

A *covert* of cootes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, including all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *tectrices*.—**In covert,** in secret; covertly.

Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

al, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *t*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapularies; *pc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *gsc*, greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; *msc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lsc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business *in Covert*, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 208.

To break covert. See *break*.

covert†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *covert*, *n.*] To cover.

This is husbondrie
To *covert* hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

covert-baron (kuv'ėrt-bar'ọn), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

covertical (kō-vėr'ti-kạl), *a.* In *geom.*, having common vertices.

covertly (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus *couertly* speke he thought longe on these wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 305.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had *covertly* dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

covertness (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

coverture (kuv'ėr-tụr), *n.* [< ME. *coverture, covertoure* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture, couverture*, F. *couverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cobertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *cooperire*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A cover or covering.

The *covertoures* of hir veyn aparayles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow
Contemnes all roofes or civill *coverture*.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The *couverture* is of quilted work.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a sotilte,
To hide your falshede vnder a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morow be ye aure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Agaynst his cruell scortching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 337.

3. Specifically, in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

covert-way (kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*[1], *v. t.*).

covet (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cuvet*; < ME. *coveten, coveiten, coveyten*, < AF. *cuveiter*, OF. *coveiter, covoiter*, F. *convoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar, cubiçar*, covet, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, covet, < ML. as if **cupiditare*, desire, covet, < *cupidita*(*t-*)*s*, desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupidous, Cupid*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thow *coveytest* prowesse and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts.
The country Squire doth *couet* to be Knight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 61.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—**2**. To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

covetable (kuv'e-ta-bl), *a.* [< *covet* + *-able*.] That may be coveted.

coveter (kuv'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coveytere*; < *covet* + *-er*.] One who covets.

We ben no *coueyteris* of yuelis. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

covetise†, *n.* [< ME. *covetise, coveitise*, < AF. **cuveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubiticia* = OSp. *cobdicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça* = It. *cupidigia, cupidezza*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita*(*t-*)*s*, desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet*.] Covetousness; avarice; avaricious desire.

Couetise to conne and to knowe sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eue.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 241.

covetiveness (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [< **covetive* (< *covet* + *-ive*) + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

covetous (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [< ME. *coveitous, covaitous, covetous, covetus*, etc., < AF. **cuveitus, coveitus*, OF. *covoitous*, F. *convoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus, cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita*(*t-*)*s*, desire: see *covet*.] **1.** Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the bateile as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetouse* to do chiualrie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4.

I must much value the frequent Respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the Improvement of this Acquaintance. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his sword for gold.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

covetously (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [< *covetous* + *-ness*. The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.] **1.** Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some niggardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence. *Pope*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

=**Syn. 2**. *Avarice, Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

covetta (kō-vet'ä), *n.* [See *cove*[1], *coving*.] A carpenters' plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

covey[1] (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey, cove*, < OF. *coveye, covee*, F. *couvée* (= It. *covata*; also *cova, covo*, and aug. *covone*—Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*[2], and cf. *couvade*, a doublet of *covey*[1].] **1.** In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Covies* unmolested fly. *Prior*, Alma, i.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison*, Guardian.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Pack, Brood*, etc. See *flock*.

covey[2] (kō'vi), *n.* [< *cove*[3] + dim. *-ey*[1].] Same as *cove*[3].

co-vibrate (kō-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *vibrate*.] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditive—is organized to respond to or *co-vibrate* with them.
Le Conte, Sight, Int., p. 12.

covid (kō'vid), *n.* [< Pg. *covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado, cubit*.] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih*, equal to 14.1 inches.

covin[1]† (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine, coven*, < ME. *covin, covine, covyne, coveyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine, covaine, couvaine*, later *couvine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant*.] **1.** A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *couin*, or delay.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1383 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

covin[2]†, *n.* Same as *covent*.

coving (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cove*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner. *Gwilt*, Encyc. of Arch., p. 949.

Covings of a fireplace, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

covinous† (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [< *covin* + *-ous*.] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous*.

covin-tree†, *n.* [< *covin*[2], *coven*[2], for *covent*, a meeting, + *tree*.] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 38.

cow[1] (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kīn). [< ME. *cow, kow, cou, cu, ku*, pl. *ky, kye, kie, kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn, kin, kyen, kuyn, kiyn, kien, kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū, kō, kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *ko, ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo, chua*, MHG. *kuo, ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kȳr* (acc. *kū*) = Sw. Dan. *ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = OIr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *biw*, cattle, kine, = L. *bos* (*bov-*), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βοῦς* (*βοϝ-*), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.] **1.** The female of the genus *Bos* or ox (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox*.—**2.** The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—**3**†. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.
Cotgrave (under *crier*).

Humble cow. See *humble*.

cow[2] (kou), *v. t.* [< ME. **couen* (?), not found, < Icel. *kūga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufva*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Their [the Indians'] spirits are humiliated and debased by a sense of inferiority, and their native courage *cowed* and daunted by the superior knowledge and power of their enlightened neighbors. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

Cowed into sullen rage.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 349.

=**Syn.** To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

cow[3] (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—**2.** A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight.*

cow[4] (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cowl*[1], q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*[1], 3.

cow[5]† (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*[1].] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little abune our bree.
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

cow[5]† (kou), *n.* [< *cow*[5], *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

cowage, *n.* See *cowhage*.

coward (kou'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *coward, couard, cueard* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde, cobarde, cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde, covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *couard, couart, cuard*, OF. *couard* (*coüard*), *coward, couart, cuart, coart*, F. *couard*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la cowarde ou la court cowe*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd*, ME. *Cuwaert, Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard*, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *couarde*, f., a tail, *couart*, m., a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue, cowe, coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

Pg. It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cue*[1], *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *cow*[1], the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart*: see *cow*[1], *n.*, 3), with *cowherd*[1] (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*[2], *cowheard*[2]), with *cow*[2], intimidate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.]

I. *n.* **1.** One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wher-fore a-bideste thow? whi doste thow not that thow haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thow arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coué*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Coward, Poltroon, Craven, Dastard, Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon, craven,* and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

West. My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.
K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*, and such as he;
He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.
. . . A *craven;* how he hangs his head.
Tennyson, Geraint.

You are all recreants and *dastards;* and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

II. *a.* **1.** Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The *coward* slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!
Spurn *coward* passion!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth.*

coward† (kou′ärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *cowarden, couarden*, < OF. *coarder*, F. *couarder;* from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.
W. Swinderby, Letter in Foxe's Martyrs.

cowardice (kou′är-dis), *n.* [< ME. *cowardis, -ise, -yse*, < OF. *couardise*, F. *couardise* (= It. *codardigia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward, n.*] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardise*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

'Tis not his arm
That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** Poltroonery, dastardliness, cowardliness.

cowardiet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *couardie, cuardie* (= Pr. *coardia* = Sp. *cobardía* = Pg. *cobardia* = It. *codardia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward, n.*] Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

cowardize (kou′är-dīz), *v. t.* [< *coward* + *-ize.*] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, Sermon before the Artillery Company (1680).

cowardlike (kou′ärd-līk), *a.* Like a coward; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

cowardliness (kou′ärd-li-nes), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, Characters, The Valiant Man.

cowardly (kou′ärd-li), *a.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a coward: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 77.

=**Syn.** Dastardly, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted.

cowardly (kou′ärd-li), *adv.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a coward; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

cowardous† (kou′är-dus), *a.* [< *coward* + *ous.*] Cowardly. *Barret.*

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 1.

cowardry† (kou′ärd-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cowardrie, cowardree;* < *coward* + *-ry.*] Cowardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile harted *cowardree*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cowardship (kou′ärd-ship), *n.* [< *coward* + *-ship.*] The state or fact of being a coward. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

cowbane (kou′bān), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—**Spotted cowbane**, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

cow-beck (kou′bek), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A preparation of hair and wool used for hats.

cow-bell (kou′bel), *n.* **1.** A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts.—**2.** An American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

cowberry (kou′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [< *cow*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

cow-bird (kou′bèrd), *n.* **1.** An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridæ* and genus *Molothrus;* especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long, glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.

Cow-bird (*Molothrus ater*).

The bronzed cow-bird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor* (*Thremmaphilus*) *roseus*. *Macgillivray.*

cow-blackbird (kou′blak′bèrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-blakes (kou′blāks), *n. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy (kou′boi), *n.* **1.** A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—**2.** On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback.

Colorado is not a State of homes, and it never will be a populous State. Like Nevada, it is a district of miners' cabins and of *cow-boys'* huts. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 462.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now [1780] almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow boys*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

cow-bunting (kou′bun″ting), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-calf (kou′käf), *n.* A female calf. See *free-martin*.

cow-catcher (kou′kach″ėr), *n.* A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

cow-chervil (kou′chėr″vil), *n.* A popular name of *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley, cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

cow-cress (kou′kres), *n.* A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

cowcumber (kou′kum-ber), *n.* A form of *cucumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

cowdie-gum (kou′di-gum), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

cow-doctor (kou′dok″tor), *n.* A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

cower (kou′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *couren*, < Icel. *kūra* = Sw. *kura* = Dan. *kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to Icel. *kyrr*, older form *kvirr*, quiet, = Sw. *quar*, remaining, = Dan. *kvær*, silent, quiet, = Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle, = MHG. *kürre*, G. *kirre*, tame. G. *kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kauc*, a cage (see *cave*[1], *cage*). W. *cwrian*, cower, is prob. from the E.] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

To hur [their] God Seraphin the gomes [people] gon all *Koure* doune on hur knees [&] karpen these wordes. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

She *cowered* low upon the ground,
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 39.

cow-feeder (kou′fē″dėr), *n.* One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

cow-fish (kou′fish), *n.* A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (*a*) A sea-cow or sirenian. (*b*) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gilli*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidæ*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The grampus, *Globicephalus melas*. [New England.] (*c*) An ostraciontoid fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (*d*) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.

Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

cow-gate (kou′gāt), *n.* Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 126.

cow-grass (kou′gràs), *n.* **1.** A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—**2.** Same as *knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare*.

cowhage (kou′āj), *n.* [Also written *couhage, cowage*, and *cowitch* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*[1] + *itch*), < Hind. *kawānch, koānch*, cowhage.] **1.** (*a*) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (*b*) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (*c*) The plant itself.—**2.** In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Acidoton urens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twining cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same order, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—**Cowhage cherry.** See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*[1].

cowheard[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cowherd*[1].

cowheard[2]†, *n.* See *cowherd*[2], *coward*.

cowheart (kou′härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, q. v.] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]

cowhearted (kou′här″ted), *a.* [See *cowheart*.] Timid.

cow-heel (kou′hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

cow-herb (kou′ėrb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Saponaria Vaccaria*.

cowherd[1] (kou′hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*[1] + *herd*[1].] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

> And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,
> And for her sake a *cowheard* vile became
> The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* vile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 39.

cowherd[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*: see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*[1]. See *coward*.

cowhide (kou′hīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—2. In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy *cowhide* boots.

cowhide (kou′hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding*. [< *cowhide*, *n.*, 2.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

> He got his skin well beaten — *cow-hided*, as we may say — by Charles XII. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 356.

cow-hitch (kou′hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

cow-hocked (kou′hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

cow-house (kou′hous), *n.* [< ME. *couhous*; < *cow*[1] + *house*.] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

cowish[1] (kou′ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense imported from *coward*.] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

> It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
> That dares not undertake. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

cowish[2] (kou′ish), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A plant found in the valley of the Columbia river, probably some species of *Peucedanum*. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet potato.

cowitch (kou′ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage*.

cow-keeper (kou′kē″pėr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

> Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

cow-killer (kou′kil″ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—**Cow-killer ant**, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

cowl[1] (koul), *n.* [< ME. *cowle*, *coule* (also *covel*, *covele* (written *couel*, *couele*), and *cuvel*, *kuvele* appar. after the Icel. *kufl*), < AS. *cūle*, *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele* (the form **cufl* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = D. *kovel* = MLG. *kogel*, *koggel*, *kagel*, also *kovel*, LG. *kagel* = OHG. *cugelā*, *cugulā*, MHG. *kugele*, G. *kugel*, *kogel* = Icel. *kufl* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed AS. form **cufl*) = OF. *coule*, *cole* = Pr. *cogula* = Sp. *cogulla* = Pg. *cogula* = It. *cuculla*, *cocolla*, formerly also *cucula*, f., also *cucullo*, formerly *cucuglio*, *cuculio*, m., = W. *cwcwll*, *cwfl* = Ir. *cochal*, < L. *cucullus*, m., LL. also *cuculla*, f., a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in ML. esp. a monk's hood. Hence (from L.) *cucullate*, etc.] 1. A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

> What differ more (you cry) than crown and *cowl*!
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 199.

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence—3. A monk.

> Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's-pence,
> And number'd bead, and shrift,
> Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
> And turn'd the *cowls* adrift.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—5. A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

cowl[2] (koul), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < ME. **couel*, earlier *cuvel* (in comp. *cuvel-staf*, cowl-staff), < OF. *cuvel*, later *cuveau*, a little tub, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, vat, < L. *cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup*, *coop*.] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

> That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

cow-lady† (kou′lā″di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird or a ladybug.

> A paire of buskins they did bring
> Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656).

cowled (kould), *a.* [< *cowl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded.

> Yet not for all his faith can see
> Would I that *cowled* churchman be.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

> While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-*cowled* monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 212.

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a *cowled* leaf.

cow-leech (kou′lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor*.

cow-leeching (kou′lē″ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

cow-lick (kou′lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick*.

cowl-muscle (koul′mus″l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *cucullaris* (which see).

cowlstaff† (koul′stȧf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaves* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colestaff*, *coltstaff*, *colstaff*; ME. *cuvelstaf*, < *cuvel*, *coul*, E. *cowl*[2], + *staf*, E. *staff*.] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

> Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.
>
> Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†, to be henpecked, as husbands who allow themselves to be abused by their wives.

> I know there are many that wear horns and *ride* daily *upon coltstaves*; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

cow-man (kou′man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

> A gloomy outlook for the future of the *cow-man*.
> *New York Evening Post*, Jan. 14, 1887.

cow-mass† (kou′mȧs), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

> Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine*, 1739.

cow-milker (kou′mil″kėr), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.

co-work (kō-wėrk′), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *work*.] To work jointly; coöperate.

co-worker (kō-wėr′kėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *worker*.] One who works with another; a coöperator.

> *Co-workers* with God. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

cowp (koup), *v.* and *n.* See *coup*[1].

cow-paps (kou′paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*. Also called *dead-men's-fingers*.

cow-parsley (kou′pärs″li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

cow-parsnip (kou′pärs″nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

cow-path (kou′pȧth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

> Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a *cow-path*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.

cow-pea (kou′pē), *n.* A plant, *Vigna Sinensis*. See *pea*.

cowpen-bird (kou′pen-bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*.

Cowperian (kou- or kō-pē′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—**Cowperian glands**, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size, shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandulæ Cowperi*.

cow-pilot (kou′pī″lot), *n.* A fish, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

cow-plant (kou′plant), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

cowpock (kou′pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

cow-poison (kou′poi″zn), *n.* The *Delphinium trolliifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

cow-pony (kou′pō″ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

> I put spurs to the smart little *cow-pony*, and loped briskly down the valley. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 86.

cowpox (kou′poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia*. See *vaccination*.

cow-quakes (kou′kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

cowrie, *n.* See *cowry*.

cowrie-pine (kou′ri-pīn), *n.* See *kauri*.

cowry (kou′ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also written *cowrie*, sometimes *kouree*, repr. Hind. *kaurī*, Beng. *kari*, a cowry.] 1. The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldive and East Indian islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 1*s.* 6*d.* of English money.

Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ*.

cow-shark (kou′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ*.

cowslip (kou′slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cow-slippe*; < ME. *cowslyppe*, *couslyppe*, *cowslowpe*, *cowslope*, *cowslop*, corruptly *cowyslepe* (and *cowslek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < AS. *cūslyppe*, also *cūsloppe*, cowslip, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe*, *oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ("because the cow licks this flower up with her lips"—Minsheu), < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, *sloppe* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (ME. *sloppe*, a puddle, E. *slop*[1], q. v.), akin to *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance, < *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, dissolve: see *slop*[1] and *slip*. The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In ME. it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] 1. The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

> The *cowslips* tall her pensioners be;
> In their gold coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.—**American cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primulaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star*.—**Bugloss** or **Jerusalem cowslip**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—**Cowslip ale**, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke*.—**Cowslip wine**, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—**French** or **mountain cowslip**, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula*.—**Virginian cowslip**, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.

cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*².] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns. *Keats.*

cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

cowt (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte*: see *colt*.] A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte*'s been known
To make a noble aiver. *Burns*, A Dream.

cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree*.

cow-troopial (kou'trō"pi-al), *n.* Same as *cowbird*. See *troopial*.

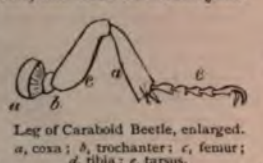
cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*.

cox† (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb*.] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless cox, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

coxa (kok'sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] 1†. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, os coxæ or os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter*.



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἀγρα, a taking (used as in *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

coxal (kok'sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthritis (kok-sär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἀρθρον, joint, + *-itis*.] Same as *coxitis*.

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*, i. e., *cock's comb*: see *cockscomb*.] 1†. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb*. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in—to unknot,
By privilege of *coxcombs*, what they plot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb*,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.=**Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite*.) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. Beau Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop*.

Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
Dryden, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux*?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al*.] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lylly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

coxcombically, coxcomically (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers genuinely British,
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byron, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity*.] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry*.] 1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical*, *coxcombically*.

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity*.] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis*.

coxocerite (kok-sos'e-rīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxoceritic (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok"sō-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

coxofemoral (kok-sō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

coxon† (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain*.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

coxopodite (kok-sop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

coxopoditic (kok-sop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stèr'nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain*.

coy[1] (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy*, *koy*, < OF. *coi*, *quoi*, *quei*, *coy*, *quoy*, *coit*, *quoit*, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi*, quiet, still, = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quedo*, *quieto* = It. *cheto*, *quieto*, < L. *quietus*, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet*, which is thus a doublet of *coy*: see *quiet*, *a.*] 1†. Quiet; still.

He be-heilde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy*, that seiden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Coy or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though *coy*, and gentle though retired.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy*, and sullen.
Shak., T. of the S., ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy[1] (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen*, *coien*, < *coy*, *a.* Cf. *accoy* (of which *coy*, *v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy*, *v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To quiet; soothe.

I *coye*, I styll or apayse, Ie acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

Coye hem that they seye noon harme of me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

Coyyn, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs],
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy*, *v.*

Coynge [read *coyynge*, that is, *coying*] or styrunge to werkyn [var. sterynge to done a werke], instigacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
Bp. Rainbow, Sermons, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it*.

He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it*.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

One kiss—nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy[1]† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye*; from the verb.] 1. A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde
But a bloman [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde
A nyse *coye*.
The *coye* is with hys handys two
Clappynde togedere to and fro.
Octovian, l. 1344 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, *n.*

Till the great mallard be catch't in the *coy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 133.

coy[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*[1], *coe*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, ii. 3.

coyly (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].]
1†. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarying,
Ful *coyly* and preualy within entring.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

coynet†, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coynie, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

coynte†, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'te), *n.* [< Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant almost everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cajote*, *cayote*, and *kiote*.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

coypou, coypu (koi'pö), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrel†, **coystril**†, *n.* Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

coz (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *coz*,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *coz*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

coze, cose (kōz), *n.* [Formed from *cozy*, *a.*] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, cose (kōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cosed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cosing*. [Like *coze*, *n.*, formed from *cozy*, *a.*] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

cozen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

cozen[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cheat; defraud.

A statelier resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Couzen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

cozenage[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

cozier†, *n.* See *cosier*.

cozily, cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, cosiness (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, cosy (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cozey*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cosh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*[2].] **I.** *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *chromium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

crab[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mænas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horsemen, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

Crabbe is a manere of fissce in there sea.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—3. A crab-louse.—4. [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—5†. An arch.

This work is isett upon sixe *crabbes* [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used

Crab (*c*).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab.** (*a*) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (*b*) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

crab[1] (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [< *crab*[1], *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] 1. To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go *crabbing*.—2. Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

crab[2] (krab), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] 1. A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a *crab's* like an apple.
Shak., Lear, i. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbes* in the fyre.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*P. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*P. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*P. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Pyrus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples, but are of no value. See *apple*, 1.
3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, i. 2.

crab[3] (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [E. dial. also *crob*, q. v.; < ME. **crabben*, found only in pp. adj. *crabbed*, q. v.; prob. = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbeln*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *kribbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed. In E. the word, most familiar in the form *crabbed*, has long been associated with *crab*[2], a sour apple, *crabbed* being understood as 'sour.'] I. *trans.* 1. To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbeit he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitched his particular, no man could *crab* him.
J. Melville, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

'Tis easier to observe how age or sicknesse sowers and *crabbes* our nature. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. To break or bruise. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be peevish or cross.—2. In *falconry*, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

crab[3] (krab), *n.* [< *crab*[3], *a.*; with allusion to *crab*[2], *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

crab[3]† (krab), *a.* [Partly < *crab*[3], *v.*, and *crabbed*, partly < *crab*[2], *n.*] Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

She speakes as sharply, and lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab* orenge.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
Dryden.

crab-apple (krab'ap[ʳ]l), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe appulle* (= Sw. *krabbäple*); as *crab*[2] + *apple*.] Same as *crab*[2].

crabbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab*[1], *crab*[2].

crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *crabbed*, *crabbid*; associated with the verb *crab*[3], q. v.] 1. Sour or harsh to the taste.—2. Perverse; cross; peevish; morose; springing from a sour temper or character: as, a *crabbed* man.

I toke ful gode hede
How thow contraryedest Clergye with *crabbed* wordes.
Piers Ploweman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 129.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spell-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedlie* humbled them both together.
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, i.

crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *crabbednesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] 1. Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his wife's temper." *Everett*, Orations, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

crabber (krab'ėr), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

crabbery (krab'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [< *crab*[1] + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

crabbing[1] (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crab*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

crabbing[2] (krab'ing), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of removing completely all dirt and grease from stuffs by soap and alkalis before they are subjected to dyeing. It is usually performed by passing the fabrics through vats containing detergent liquids, and then squeezing them between rollers.

crabbit (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

crabby† (krab'i), *a.* [< *crab*[3] + *-y*[1]; an alteration of *crabbed*.] Difficult; perplexing; crabbed; disagreeable.

Persius is *crabby*, because auntient.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, Prol.

crab-catcher (krab'kach[ʳ]ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches crabs.—2. A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

crab-eater (krab'ē[ʳ]tėr), *n.* 1. The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—2. The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. *Dr. S. L. Mitchill*. Also called *cubby-yew*.

crabert, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. *I. Walton*.

crab-faced† (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," *Beaumont*.

crab-farming (krab'fär[ʳ]ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

crab-grass (krab'gràs), *n.* 1. An annual grass, *Panicum sanguinale*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some other species of *Panicum*, as also the *Eleusine Indica*, are known by the same name.
2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

crabite (krab'it), *n.* [< *crab*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

crab-lobster (krab'lob[ʳ]stėr), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

Crab-louse (*Phthirius pubis*), enlarged.

crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perinæum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.

crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *oil*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-oil*.] An oil extracted from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-pot (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

Crabro (krā'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidæ*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sexmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the

Crabro interrupta. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

crab-roller (krab'rō[ʳ]lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

Crabronidæ (kra-bron'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

crab's-claw (krabz'klâ), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

crabs'-eyes (krabz'īz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

crabsidle (krab'sī[ʳ]dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsidled*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [< *crab*[1] + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. *Southey*, Letters (1800), I. 105.

crab-spider (krab'spī[ʳ]dėr), *n.* 1. A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—2. A scorpion.

crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

crabstock (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

crabstone (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *crab-tre*; < *crab*[2] + *tree*.] I. *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not Be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,
Which was both good and strong.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

crab-winch (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab*[1], 7 (*e*).

crab-wood (krab'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *wood*[1], but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-yaws (krab'yâz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of framboesia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

cracchet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cratch*[1].

Cracidæ (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodiidæ*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinæ* proper, the curassows and hoccos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinæ*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinæ*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalida vetula maccalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

Cracinæ (kra-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidæ*.

crack (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke, crakke,* < ME. *crakken, craken,* < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian,* > ME. *charken, cherkin,* E. *chark*[1], q. v.), crack, = D. *kraken,* crack, creak, *krakken,* crack, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craquer*) = OHG. *chrahhōn,* MHG. G. *krachen,* crack; cf. Gael. *crac,* crack, break, *crac,* a crack, fissure. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*[1], a doublet of *crack,* and cf. *creak*[1], *crick*[1], *crake*[1], *clack, click, cluck, knack, crash,* etc. Hence *crackle,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings *crack*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn *crake*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should *crack*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse. — **5.** To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip *cracks*.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl. — **7.** To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Galen *cracks* how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

I wonder if yon poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to *crack* on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny,
Thy felow may nat hale the by";
Thus they begyn to *crake*.
Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 16.

Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame.
Ramsay, Poems, ii. 522.

II. *trans.* **1.** To break; sever; sunder.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is *crack'd*! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to *crack* glass or ice.

I had lever to *cracke* thy crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 72).

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole doth fly.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. To open and drink: as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,
And bottles *cracked* most merrille.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

You'll *crack* a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to *crack* him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack't*.
Roscommon.

One story disproved *cracks* all the rest.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to *crack* a whip.

He neither *cracked* his whip, nor blew his horn.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and *crack* that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "*crack* Latin," *Wyclif*.

Or *crack* out bawdy speeches and unclean.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

A nut to crack. See *nut*. — **To crack a crib,** to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.] — **To crack a joke,** to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive. — **To crack up,** to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been *cracked up* to be." *The American*, VII. 334.

crack (krak), *n.* [< ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] **1.** A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a *crack* in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the *cracks* of the boarded roof. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 31.

Hence — **2.** A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided *crack* in his character or reputation.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Her faults
Or *cracks* in duty and obedience.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty *crack*,
And stand secure amidst a falling world.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a *crack* on the head.

His steep fall,
By how much it doth give the weightier *crack*,
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "*crakys* of war," *Barbour*. — **6.** A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a *crack*.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose *crack* toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a *Crack* and a Projector.
Addison, London Cries.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1*st Gent.* What dost think, Jockey?
2*d Gent.* The *crack* o' the field[']s against you.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded *crack*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great *cracks* hath been made, that all should be well.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 183.

12†. A boaster. — **13†.** A prostitute. *Johnson.* — **14†.** A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a *crack*, not thus high.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly: since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a *crack*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a *crack*
Was cleanly out of sight, man.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

Puts spurs to his hack,
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a *crack!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, nibour Symon; come sit down
And gie's your *cracks*. — What's a' the news in town?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a *crack* with her master, when she could get it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a *crack*," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

The crack of doom. See *doom*.

crack (krak), *a.* [< *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of 'boast.'] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a *crack* shot; a *crack* regiment; the *crack* player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,
I mean in that scene
Of Macbeth — by some thought the *crack* one of the piece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the *crack* hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 69.

crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

cracked (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a *cracked* pitcher. — **2.** Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; *crack'd* and small his voice.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a *cracked* title, much tyranny and exactions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains.
Bacon, Holy War.

cracker (krak'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically — (*a*) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (*b*) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or -crusher. (*c*) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (*d*) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically — (*a*) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (*b*) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great *crakers* were never great fighters.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.] — **4.** A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston *crackers*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a *cracker* in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. — **6.** *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Enucleatores*. — **7.** One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.
J. S. Bradford, Lippincott's Mag., VI. 457.

"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a *Cracker* funeral."
H. B. Stowe, Dred, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 485.

crack-hemp† (krak′hemp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *hemp*.] One destined to stretch a rope — that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

cracking (krak′ing), *n.* [< ME. *crakkyng*; verbal n. of *crack*, *v.*] 1. The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crakkynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crakkyng* of trumpes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

crackle (krak′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [< ME. *crakelen*, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. *krakelen*, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of *crack*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.
Addison, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119.—3. In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

crackle (krak′l), *n.* [< *crackle*, *v.*] 1. One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

crackle-china (krak′l-chī′nä), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackled (krak′ld), *a.* [< *crackle* + *-ed*².] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

Crackled ware, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

crackle-glass (krak′l-glȧs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blowpipe, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

crackle-porcelain (krak′l-pôrs′lān), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle*, *n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *cracklin*.

crackless (krak′les), *a.* [< *crack* + *-less*.] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness — a *crackless* bank of it.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

crackle-ware (krak′l-wãr), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

cracklin (krak′lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackling (krak′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle*, *v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] 1. The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccl. vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.
Keats, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett.*—4. In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—5. Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cracknel (krak′nel), *n.* [< ME. *crakenelle*, an alteration of F. *craquelin*, < D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel (= E. *crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack*, *v.*] 1. A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or bysket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp.—**Cracknel bread**, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

crack-rope† (krak′rōp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

crack-skull (krak′skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

cracksman (kraks′man), *n.*; pl. *cracksmen* (-men). [< *crack's*, poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? vii. 5.

crack-tryst (krak′trīst), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

cracky (krak′i), *a.* [Sc., < *crack*, *v.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 3.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

Cracovian (kra-kō′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cracow* + *-ian*, after F. *Cracovien*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia.—**Cracovian catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

Cracovienne (kra-kō-vi-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Cracovien*, Cracovian.] 1. A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka.—2. Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

cracow† (krak′ō), *n.* [ME. *cracowes*, *crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; G. *Krakau*, Pol. *Krakov*.] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.

Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.

Cracticus (krak′ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρακτικός, noisy, < κράζειν, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. *crake*² and *Crax*.] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

-cracy. [= F. *-cratie*, < L. *-cratia*, < Gr. *-κρατία* (in comp. ἀριστο-κρατία, aristocracy, δημο-κρατία, democracy, etc.), with adj. in *-κρατικός* (L. *-craticus*, F. *-cratique*, E. *-cratic*, whence mod. nouns in F. *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < κρατεῖν, rule, < κρατύς, strong, hard, = E. *hard*, q. v.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel *-o-*, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in *-cratic*, *-cratical*, whence the noun in *-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the system or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *bureaucrat*, etc.

cradle (krā′dl), *n.* [< ME. *cradel*, *cradil*, *credel*, < AS. *cradol*, *cradel*, *cradul*, a cradle, < Ir. *craidhal* = Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. *cryd*, a cradle); akin to L. *cratis*, a hurdle (> E. *crate* and ult. *grate*² and *grill*¹), and to E. *hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*², *grill*¹, *hurdle*.] 1. A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a litill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair.
Lowell, The Changeling.

Hence—2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc.—3. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—4. A name of various mechanical contrivances. (*a*) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*. (*d*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (*e*) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (*f*) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand,
A *cradle* for barlie, with rubstone and sand.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(*g*) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (*h*) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (*i*) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (*j*) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (*k*) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (*l*) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (*m*) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

Mining-Cradle.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*.—**Armor-plate cradle.** See *armor-plate*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*.—**Cradle printing-machine**, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

cradle (krā′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [< *cradle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she *cradled* me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die!
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and *cradled* by the glimmering deep.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . *cradled* yet in his fathers houshold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing—growing old,
Ripened like summer's *cradled* sheaf.
Halleck, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

cradle-bar (krā′dl-bär), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

cradle-cap (krā′dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

cradle-clothes (krā′dl-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* **1.** Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

cradle-hole (krā′dl-hōl), *n.* **1.** A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —**2.** A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

cradle-rocker (krā′dl-rokʳ′ėr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (*i*) (1).

cradle-scythe (krā′dl-sīŦH), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

cradle-vault (krā′dl-vâlt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

cradle-walk† (krā′dl-wâk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.
Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.

cradling (krā′dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cradle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning.
Otia Sacra (1648), p. 33.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (*b*) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached.—**3.** In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

craft[1] (kràft), *n.* [< ME. *craft*, *cræft*, *creft*, power, skill, cunning, guile (sense of 'vessel' not found), < AS. *cræft*, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel, = OS. *kraft* = OFries. *kreft* = D. *kracht* = OHG. *chraft*, MHG. G. *kraft* = Icel. *kraptr*, *kraftr* = Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] **1**†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foomen al his [Samson's] *craft* espien.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 78.

He that conquerid the Crosse be *craftez* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 285.

And many other thinges thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 16.

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

4†. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1.

The playner parte of ffraunce a *crafte* hath fonde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *crafte* of bakyng from hensforth, with-yn the said Cite . . . on-less that he be a franchessid man. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym iij. of the said *crafte*, of the most abilist persons. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

The craft, freemasonry. = **Syn. 5.** See *occupation*.

craft[1]† (kràft), *v.* [< ME. *craften*, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < *craft*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I vnderstand,
With wollen cloth all maner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *crafte* it [a cistern] up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

craft[2] (kràft), *n.* A Scotch form of *croft*.

craft-guild† (kràft′gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

craftily (kràf′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *craftily*, *craftili*, *-lik*, *-liche*, etc. (also *craftly*, < AS. *cræftlīce*), = OS. *kraftiglīko* = MHG. *krefteclīche*; as *crafty* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Skilfully.

Cranes and curlues *craftyly* rosted.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
Craftely to be leten blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

craftiness (kràf′ti-nes), *n.* [< *crafty* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.

craftless (kràft′les), *a.* [< *craft*[1] + *-less*.] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.

craftsman (kràfts′man), *n.*; pl. *craftsmen* (-men). [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *man*.] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship (kràfts′man-ship), *n.* [< *craftsman* + *-ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 128.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 268.

craftsmaster† (kràfts′màsʳtėr), *n.* [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *crafts maister*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2 (1623).

crafty (kràf′ti), *a.* [< ME. *crafty*, *crafte*, *crafti*, *creftı*, < AS. *cræftig* (= D. *krachtig* = MLG. *krachtich*, *krechtich*, LG. *krachtig* = OHG. *chreftig*, *kreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig* = Icel. *kröptugr* = Sw. Dan. *kraftig*), < *cræft*, strength, craft: see *craft*[1], *n.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
Evelyn, Diary, May 28, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = **Syn. 2.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

crag[1] (krag), *n.* [= Sc. *crag*, *craig*; < ME. *crag*, < W. *craig* = Gael. *creag*, a rock, crag, = Ir. *craig*, a rock (cf. *carrach*, rocky); cf. W. *careg*, a stone, = Gael. *carraig*, a rock, cliff, = Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf, = W. *caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *kragge* to kepe this two beris.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2240.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals.—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

crag[2] (krag), *n.* [Sc. also *craig*, neck, throat (> Ir. *craig*, throat, gullet); appar. < MD. *krage*, neck, throat, D. *kraag*, neck, collar, = MLG. *krage*, neck, throat (> Icel. *kragi* = Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. *krage*, G. *kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat: see *craw*[1], which is ult. identical with *crag*[2] (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] **1**†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

2. The craw. [Prov. Eng.]

cragged (krag′ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie traueller. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend,
The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

craggedness (krag′ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.

cragginess (krag′i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepiness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

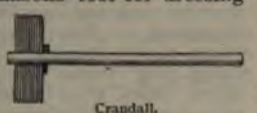
About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation. *The Century*, XXVII. 112.

craggy (krag′i), *a.* [< ME. *craggy*; < *crag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the corneæ of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

crandall (kran′dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall.*] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

crandall (kran′dal), *v. t.* [< *crandall, n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashlar having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

crane[1] (krān), *n.* [< ME. *crane*, < AS. *cran* = MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan(-vogel)* = MLG. *krān*, *krāne*, LG. *kran* = MHG. *krane;* also with suffix: AS. *cornoch* = OHG. *cranuh*, *chranih*, MHG. *cranich*, *kranech*, G. *kranich* = (with change of *kr* to *tr*) Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane* = W. *garan* = Corn. Bret. *garan* (the Gael. and Ir. word is different, namely, *corr*) = Gr. γέρανος (see *geranium*) = OBulg. *zeravi* = Lith. *gerwe*, a crane. L. *grus* (> It. *grua* = Sp. dim. *grulla* = Pg. *grou* = Pr. *grua* = F. *grue*), a crane, is perhaps related. Root unknown. See *crane*[2].] 1. A large grallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidæ*. There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus*. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea;* it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus*.) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. canadensis*. A statelier and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana*, which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus*, and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone*. The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus* (*Bugeranus*) *carunculata*. The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearica*. The Numidian crane, or demoiselle, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides*.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian *Cranes* forget, whose silv'ry Plumes
Give Pattern, which employ the mimick Looms.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large grallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane;* and the name *gigantic crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Grus (which see).

—4†. Same as *crinet*, 1.

crane[1] (krān), *v.;* pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

Three runners, with outstretched hands and *craning* necks, are straining toward an invisible goal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 248.

Hence—2. In *hunting*, to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning?* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 9.

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

crane[2] (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*[1], the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. Dan. *kran*) = F. *crône*, a crane (a machine), = Gr. γέρανος, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the word for *crane*, a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *crann*, a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan*, a crane (Ir. also a craner), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swinging arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load can be given successively two horizontal motions at right angles with each other. Rotary cranes, again, have several forms, as that in which the load is suspended from the end of the

Traveling Crane.

jib, and the more complex kind, in which the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane*, which employs guys to hold the post in position. *Walking* and *locomotive cranes* are portable forms, which are also called *traveling cranes*. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane*.

Some from the Quarries hew out massie Stone,
Some draw it up with *Cranes*, some breath and grone,
In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *craner*[2].—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron *crane*, with a row of pothooks of all lengths hanging from it.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

4. *pl. Naut.*, supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensably necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the *cranes*." . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 258.

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane.** See *hydraulic.*—**Overhead crane**, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

crane[2] (krān), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[2], *n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up*. [Rare.]

crane[3] (krān), *n.* Same as *cran*.

crane-fly (krān′flī), *n.* A common name of the dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs*, a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea*.

crane-ladle (krān′lā″dl), *n.* In *founding*, a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

crane-line (krān′līn), *n. Naut.*, a line fastening two backstays together.

crane-necked (krān′nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle.*

crane-post (krān′pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk*.

cranequin†, *n.* [OF., also *crannequin*, *crenequin*, *crennequin* (see def.), < OD. **kraeneken*, *kraencke*, an arbalist, prop. dim. of *kraene*, a crane: see *crane*[2].] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalist, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase*. Hence—2. The arbalist itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins*.

cranequinier†, *n.* [OF., < *cranequin.*] A crossbowman who carried the large arbalist worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

craner[1] (krā′nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In *hunting*, one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*[1], *v. i.*, 2. Hence—2. One who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

craner[2] (krā′nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-er*[1].] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the marketplace a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note, and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that."
N. and Q., 4th ser., VIII. 123.

crane's-bill, cranesbill (krānz′bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium*, from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium*.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the Geranium pratense of the botanists? *W. Black*, Phaeton, xx.

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.

crane-shaft, crane-stalk (krān′shâft, -stâk), *n.* Same as *crane-post*.

cranet† (krā′net), *n.* Same as *crinet*, 1.

crang, *n.* See *krang*.

Crangon (krang′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κράγγών, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidæ*. The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris*.

Crangonidæ (krang-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idæ*.] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon:* often merged in some other family.

crania[1], *n.* Plural of *cranium*.

Crania[2] (krā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium*, skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda*, typical of the family *Craniidæ*. See cut under *Craniidæ*.

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 194.

craniacromial (krā″ni-a-krō′mi-al), *a.* [< *cranium* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

Craniadæ (krā-ni′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Craniidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cranial (krā′ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *cranialis*, < *cranium*, the skull: see *cranium*.] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

The cartilaginous *cranial* mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen*, Anat., vi.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial*.—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Cranial bones**, the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Cranial nerves**, those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. There are from three to twelve pairs, the latter being the usual number. When twelve in number, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrate (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal.—**Cranial segments**, certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo.—**Cranial vertebræ**, certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebræ. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the prosencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

Craniata (krā-ni-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium*, q. v., + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Craniota*.

craniid (krā′ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

Craniidæ (krā-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crania* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Craniadæ*.

Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

craniocele (krā′ni-ō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Encephalocele. *Dunglison.*

cranioclasm (krā′ni-ō-klazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + **κλασμός*, a breaking, ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break.] The operation of craniotomy. *Dunglison.*

cranioclast (krā′ni-ō-klast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and withdrawing the fetal skull.

craniofacial (krā″ni-o-fā′shial), *a.* [= F. *cranio-facial*, ⟨ ML. *cranium*, q. v., + L. *facies*, the face.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis

Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basicranial axis.

a, alisphenoid; *au*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *bo*, basioccipital; *bs*, basisphenoid; *c*, occipital condyle; *c′*, cristagalli; *cy*, condyloid foramen; *f*, frontal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *o*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, hamulate process of internal pterygoid; *s*, frontal sinus; *sq*, squamosal; *t*, maxilloturbinal; *v*, vomer.

and the basicranial axis. (See these terms, under *axis*[1] and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 90° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous;* when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley.*—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

craniognomic (krā″ni-og-nom′ik), *a.* [⟨ *craniognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

craniognomy (krā-ni-og′nō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

craniograph (krā′ni-ō-grȧf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making drawings of the skull, such as projections which shall exhibit the topographical relations of various points.

craniography (krā-ni-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *craniographie;* as *craniograph* + *-y*[3].] A description of the skull.

cranioid (krā′ni-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Crania* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Craniidæ*.

craniolite (krā′ni-ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull (see *Crania*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

craniolith (krā′ni-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniolite*.

craniological (krā″ni-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *craniology* + *-ical;* cf. F. *craniologique*.] Pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krā-ni-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *craniologiste;* ⟨ *craniology* + *-ist*.] One versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *craniologie* = Sp. *craneología* = Pg. It. *craniologia*, ⟨ NL. *craniologia*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

craniometer (krā-ni-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *craniomètre* = It. *craniometro*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

craniometric, craniometrical (krā″ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *craniométrique;* as *craniometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometry (krā-ni-om′et-ri), *n.* [= F. *craniométrie* = It. *craniometria;* as *craniometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *asterion*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D;* the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *dacryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O;* the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelion*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium: also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pterion*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *subnasal point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine: also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line of Camper*, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

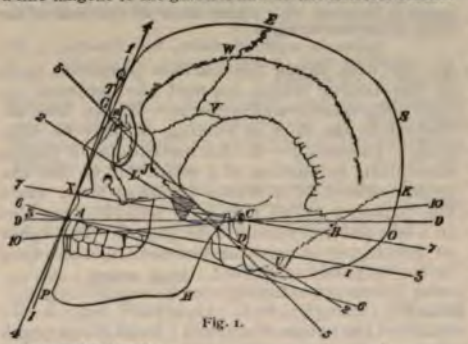


Fig. 1.

of the incisor teeth (1 1); the *line of Daubenton*, a line drawn through the opisthion and the projection (on the median plane of the skull) of the lower border of the orbit (2 2); the *basi-alveolar line*, a line drawn through the basion and alveolar point (3 3); the *minimum frontal line*, the shortest transverse measurement of the forehead (not shown in the figure); the *naso-alveolar line*, the line passing through the nasal and alveolar points (4 4); and the *nasobasilar line*, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point (5 5). An *alveolocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line 6 6. The following are the craniometrical angles: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basi-alveolar lines (*RDA*); the *angle of the condyles*, the angle which the plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle of Gratiolet*, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle of Camper*, the angle between the facial line of Camper (1 1) and the line (7 7) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle of Cloquet*, the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (9 9)—that is, the angle *TAC;* the *facial angle of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (10 10) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle of Jacquart*, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (7 7) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the ophryon (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle of Serres*, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasal angle of Welcker*, the angle *RXD*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle of Broca*, the angle *RUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle of Daubenton*, the angle which the line of Daubenton (2 2) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*T*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *Z′S* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse maximum or bizygomatic diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull and it opens upward); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle of Segond* being the angle *PDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*), and the *cerebral angle of Segond* being the angle *UDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *sphenoidal angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphysian angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the ophryon and to the opisthion. The following craniometrical diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the *maximum anteroposterior diameter* of Welcker is the *anteroposterior metopic* of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to the point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveolocondylean plane intersects the cranial vault (but sometimes the line is drawn at right angles to the plane of the foramen magnum). The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *alveolar* or *basilar index*, the ratio of the surface of that part of the projection of the skull on the median plane which lies in front of the basion to the surface of the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalospinal index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the ophryon from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic* or *alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

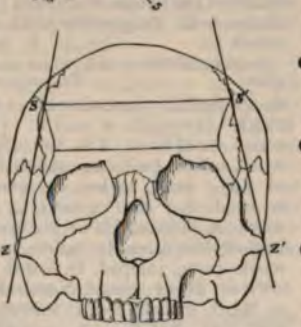


Fig. 2.

Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

craniopagus (krā-ni-op′a-gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium* + L. *pangere* (√ **pag*), fasten, fix: see *pact*.] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

craniopharyngeal (krā″ni-ō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

craniophore (krā′ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(*a*) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (*b*) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

cranioplasty (krā′ni-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

cranioscopist (krā-ni-os′kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cranioscopy (krā-ni-os′kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cranioscopie* = Pg. *cranioscopia*, ‹ NL. *cranioscopia*, ‹ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

craniospinal (krā″ni-ō-spī′nal), *a.* [‹ ML. *cranium* + L. *spina* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal* axis. Also *craniovertebral*.

Craniota (krā-ni-ō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata*.

The Skulled Animals or *Craniota* (Man and all other Vertebrates). *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 416.

craniotabes (krā″ni-ō-tā′bēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ ML. *cranium* + L. *tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

craniotomy (krā-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *craniotomie*, ‹ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + τομή, a cutting, ‹ τέμνειν, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

craniovertebral (krā″ni-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [‹ ML. *cranium* + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al*.] Same as *craniospinal*.

cranium (krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *crania* (-ä). [Also formerly *cranion* (after Gr.) and *crany*; ML. NL. *cranium* (> It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), ML. also *cranea*, *craneum* (> Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *craneo*); ‹ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, akin to κάρα, the head, κάρηνον, the head, L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The skull of a human being, or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebræ consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superaddition to the vertebræ, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.

Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above.

Fr, *Pa*, *Oc*, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; *Fr*′, *Cr*, *Sa*, *La*, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial*.—3. In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennæ, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

crank[1] (krangk), *a.* [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank*[2], *n.*, q. v.; prob. ult. ‹ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank*[1], *v.*, and see *crinch*, *cringe*. The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank*[2], appearing in ME. or AS.] 1. Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank* hand; *crank*-handed.—2. Hard; difficult: as, a *crank* word. [Scotch in both senses.]

crank[1] (krangk), *v.* [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of **crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to **crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp*[1], *crumple*, to *crimp*, *crimple*. In part the verb *crank*[1] depends on the noun. See *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bend; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

crank[1] (krangk), *n.* [‹ *crank*[1], *a.*, or *crank*[1], *v.*] 1. A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

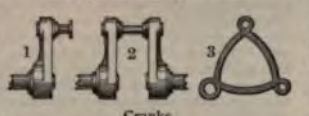
Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchet; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle*.

4. *pl.* Pains; aches. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

crank[2] (krangk), *n.* [‹ ME. *cranke*; perhaps ‹ AS. **cranc*, in comp. **cranc-stæf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. ‹ *crank*[1], *a.*, bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank*[1], *a.*] 1. A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The *single crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The *double crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The *bell-crank* (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—3. An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch.]—4. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel.—**Disk crank**, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

crank[2] (krangk), *v. t.* [‹ *crank*[2], *n.*] 1. To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape.—2. To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.]

crank[3] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. **cranc*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and **crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: ‹ MD. *kranck*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krank*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *kronk*, *cronc*, North Fries. *cronc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. **chranch* (not recorded, but cf. deriv. **chranchalōn*, *krankolōn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *kranck*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *krancke*, D. *kranke* = G. *kranke*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig. with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krankhoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank*[1], *crank*[2], *crank*[4], and *crank*[5] are referred: see *crank*[1], etc., and *crinch*, *cringe*.] **I.**† *a.* Sick; ill; infirm; weak. [North. Eng.]

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence
He loued not to gad,
But waxed *cranke* for why? no heart
A sweeter layer had.
Warner, Albion's Eng., vii. 36.

II. *n.* 1†. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Baser in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-iack, is the *Counterfet cranke*; who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his lookes, complayning onely that he is troubled with the falling sicknes.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

The Groundworke of Cony-catching; the manner of their Pedlers — French, and the meanes to vnderstand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranke*.
Greene, Plays (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

Thou art a *counterfeit crank*, a cheater.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank*[1], *n.*, 3, a whim, crotchet, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[2], *crank*[4], *crank*[5], as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crotchets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he [Guiteau] should be a mere *crank*, and the act [the assassination of Garfield] a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.
Judge Wylie, Charge to the Jury in the Guiteau trial, 1882.

The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 150.

crank[4] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank*[1], bent, ult. ‹ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank*[1] and *crank*[2]. Cf. D. *krengen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *krænge*, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *a.* 1. *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capsized, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff*. Also *crank-sided*.

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconveniency thereof, ill laden.
Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, II. 400, note.

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . .
With bows and stern raised high in air.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Hence—2. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle*.

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.
London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *n.* A crank vessel; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. *Halliwell*.

crank[5] (krangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cranck*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank*[4], liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank*[4], and cf. *crank*[3].] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustie. *J. Udall*, On Mark ii.

Thou *crank* and curious damsel!
Turberville, To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank*: I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

crank[5]† (krangk), *adv.* [‹ *crank*[5], *a.*] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,
And piped ful merily. *Drayton*.

crank[6] (krangk,, *v. i.* [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack*, *creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*[2], with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crank[6] (krangk), *n.* [< *crank*[6], *v.*] **1.** A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—**2.** Figuratively, something inharmonious.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
Are my poor verses. *Burns.*

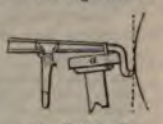
[Scotch in both senses.]

crank-axle (krangk'ak*sl), *n.* **1.** An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—**2.** In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

crank-bird (krangk'bėrd), *n.* [< *crank*[1] + *bird*[1].] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*.

crank-brace (krangk'brās), *n.* The usual form of carpenters' brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

cranked (krangkt), *a.* [< *crank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked* axle.—**Cranked tool**, a turners' cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, *a*, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



Cranked Tool.

crank-hatches (krangk'hach*ez), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

crank-hook (krangk'hůk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

crankiness (krang'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

crankle[1]† (krang'kl), *v.* [Freq. of *crank*[1], *v.* Cf. *crinkle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

Serpeggiare, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 198.

II. *trans.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

crankle[1]† (krang'kl), *n.* [< *crankle*[1], *v.*] A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

crankle[2] (krang'kl), *a.* [Cf. *crank*[3], *a.*, *crank*[4], *a.*, and *cranky*[2].] Weak; shattered. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

crankous (krang'kus), *a.* [< *crank*[1], crooked, distorted (or *crank*[3]), + *-ous*.] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank, or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it serves for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod. *E. H. Knight.*

crank-plane (krangk'plān), *n.* **1.** A plane the bed or tool-stock of which is moved by a crank and pitman. It is used for metals.—**2.** A special machine for planing engine-cranks.

crank-shaft (krangk'shaft), *n.* A shaft turned by a crank.

crank-sided (krangk'sī*ded), *a.* Same as *crank*[4], 1.

crank-wheel (krangk'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

cranky[1] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—**2.** [With ref. to *crank*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky*? You are sometimes *cranky*." William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth." *Dickens*, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.

I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

cranky[2] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *cranky*[1], *cranky*[3], *cranky*[4].] Sickly; ailing. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cranky[3] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[4] + *-y*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, liable to be overset: same as *crank*[4], 1.

Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

cranky[4] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[5] + *-y*[1].] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*[5].

cranky[5] (krang'ki), *n.*; pl. *crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

crannied (kran'id), *a.* [< *cranny*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies.
Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

crannog (kran'og), *n.* [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannag*, a pulpit, crosstrees of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*[2].] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold. Also *crannoge*.

crannuibh, *n.* [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie*, *cranie*, < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of **cran*, < OF. *cran*, *cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., OF. also *crene*, *crenne*, f., = It. dial. *cran*, m., *crena*, f., a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, cranny, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena*, *crenate*, and cf. *carnel*, *crenel*, *crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

We neede not seeke some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a towhead to every crack and *cranny*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 109.

Wall-weed sweet,
Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat.
Swinburne, St. Dorothy.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying*. [< *cranny*[1], *n.*] **1.** To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies, clefts, or crevices.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; haunt crannies.

All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 47.

cranny[2] (kran'i), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*[4].] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

cranny[3] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight.*

cranock (kran'ok), *n.* [Also, as W., *crynog*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

cranreuch (kran'růch), *n.* [Also written *cranreugh*, *crandruch*, *crainroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. **cranntarach*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary *cranreuch* drest.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

crantara (kran'ta-rä), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *crantara*, *-taraidh*, also called *croistara*, *-taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*[2], *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*[1]), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

crants† (krants), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corance*; prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *kranz* = Sw. *krans* = Dan. *krands* = D. *krants*, *krans*, < G. *kranz*, MHG. OHG. *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

But that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,
Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

crany (krā'ni), *n.* [< ML. NL. *cranium*: see *cranium*.] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

crany† (krā'ni), *v. t.* [Appar. < *crany*, *n.*] To cause to give a dull, hollow sound.

The laxness of that membrane [the tympaneum] will certainly dead and *crany* the sound. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

crap[1] (krap), *n.* [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] **1.** The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—**2.** The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

He has a *crap* for a' corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

crap[1] (krap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping*. [< *crap*[1], *n.*] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

crap[2] (krap), *n.* [< ME. *crappe*, also in pl. *crappes*, *crappys*, *craps*, chaff; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappæ*, pl., also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, chaff; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop*, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

crapaudine[1] (krap'â-din), *n.* [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

crapaudine[2] (krap'â-din), *a.* [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*[1].] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

crape (krāp), *n.* [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep*, *krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *crespe*, crape, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crespe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese crape is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors, and is sometimes used for rich dresses.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 136.

When in the darkness over me,
The four-handed mole shall scrape,
Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,
Nor wreathe thy cap with doleful *crape*.
Tennyson, To ——, iii.

2†. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!" *G. Colman*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 126.

Australian crape, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape**, **China crape**, a material manufactured in the same way as common crape, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The corded threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton crape imitating crape made of silk.

crape (krāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping*. [< F. *créper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, *n.*, and cf. *crisp*, *v.*] **1.** To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 29.

2. To cover or drape with crape.

crape-cloth (krāp'klôth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crape-fish (krāp'fish), *n.* [< *crape* (obscure) + *fish.*] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (krāp'hār), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

craplet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple.*

They did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crapnel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel.*

crappe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*[2].

crappie (krap'i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. F. *crape*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins

Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique — that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor.*

crappit-head (krap'it-hed), *n.* [< Sc. *crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, lit. fill the *crap* or crop (see *crap*[1], *crop*), + *head.*] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken myself, and the *crappit-heads* too.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

craps (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap*[2], q. v.] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.] — 3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

crapula† (krap'ū-lă), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κραιπάλη*, a drunken sickness, intoxication.] Same as *crapulence.*

The drunkard now supinely snores; . . .
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find
A *crapula* remains behind.
Cotton, Night, Quatrains.

crapule† (krap'ūl), *n.* [F., < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula.*] Same as *crapulence.*

crapulence (krap'ū-lens), *n.* [< *crapulent*: see *-ence.*] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (krap'ū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *crapulentus*, drunk, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula.*] Same as *crapulous.*

crapulous (krap'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crapuleux*, < LL. *crapulosus*, drunken, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula.*] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of boors that Teniers ever painted.
George Eliot, Essays, p. 142.

crapy (krā'pi), *a.* [< *crape* + *-y*[1].] Like crape; having the appearance of crape — that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair. *H. B. Stowe*, Chimney Corner, x.

crare† (krār), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; Sc. *crayar*, *crear*; < ME. *crayer*, *krayer* = OSw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast, < OF. *craier*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Cogges and *crayers*, than crossez thaire mastez,
At the commandment of the kynge, uncoverde al ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

crase†, *v.* and *n.* See *craze.*

crash[1] (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crasshe*, < ME. *crasshen*, *craschen*, gnash, grate, as teeth, break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *craze.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclos'd
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder. *Mallet*, Excursion.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He shak't his head and *crasht* his teeth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 52.

All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

crash[1] (krash), *n.* [< *crash*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the huger fall
At distance. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin. — 3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

crash[2] (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets. — 2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρᾶσις*, a mingling, < *κερανννύναι*, (√ **κρα*), mix, > also E. *crater.*] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

[He] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teicheos* into *teichous.* It is otherwise called *synæresis.* Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (᾽) called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *τἀγαθά* for *τὰ ἀγαθά*, *κἂν* for *καὶ ἐν*, *ἁνήρ* for *ὁ ἀνήρ.*

crask (krask), *a.* [< ME. *crask*, perhaps < OF. *cras*, < L. *crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass.*] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum.*

Craspedacusta (kras*e*pe-da-kus'tă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *ἀκουστής*, a hearer, < *ἀκουστός*, verbal adj. of *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic.*] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petasidæ* of *Trachymedusæ*, and by Allman to the *Leptomedusæ.* The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocodium victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.

Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

Craspedocephalus (kras*e*pe-dō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidæ.* *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance.* See cut in preceding column.

Craspedota (kras-pe-dō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, < Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered, < *κρασπεδοῦν*, surround with a border, < *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusæ; the *Hydromedusæ* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those [*Medusæ*] in which a well marked velum is found, the Acraspeda where the same is absent. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

craspedote (kras'pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota.*

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore acraspedote. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota.*

craspedototal (kras*e*pe-dō-tō'tal), *a.* [< Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-al.*] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the Leptomedusæ, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusæ in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 340.

craspedum (kras'pe-dum), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dă). [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

Craspemonadina (kras-pe-mon-a-dī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Craspedomonadina*, < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina*[2].] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingœca*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata.*

crass (kras), *a.* [= F. *crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, < L. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. **crattus*, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crask.* Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy theory of spirit?
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 171.

Give me the hidalgo with all his crack-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 344.

crassament† (kras'a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; < L. *crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, < *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 179.

crassamentum (kras-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *crassamenta* (-tă). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament.*] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (kras'hed*e*ed), *a.* [< *crass* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription.
The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 558.

crassilingual (kras-i-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al.*] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

crassiment†, *n.* See *crassament.*

crassiped (kras'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crassipedia.*

Crassipedia (kras-i-pē'di-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), < L. *crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicolæ*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

Crassitherium (kras-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

> The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.
> *Woodward*, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

crassly (kras′li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

> Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 302.

crassness (kras′nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

> The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.
> *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 118.

Crassula (kras′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of L. *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceæ (kras-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceæ*.] The houseleek family, a natural order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Crassulaceæ*.

crastination† (kras-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *crastinatio(n-)*, in sense of 'holiday,' but lit. a putting off till to-morrow, < L. *crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] Procrastination; delay.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

Cratægus (kra-tē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράταιγος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A rosaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 30 species, natives of northern temperate regions, and about equally divided between North America and the old world. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haw*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tē′vä), *n.* [NL., after Gr. Κρατεύας, L. *Cratævas*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear.

cratch[1]† (krach), *v. t.* [< ME. *cratchen*, *cracchen*, scratch, prob. for **cratsen*, = Sw. *kratsa* = Dan. *kradse*, scratch, scrape, claw, = Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, = MD. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, D. *krassen* = MLG. LG. *kratzen*, *krassen*, scratch, scrape, all prob. (the E. and Scand. through LG.) < OHG. *chrazzōn*, *chrazōn*, *crazōn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen* (> It. *grattare* = Sp. Pg. *grattar* = F. *gratter*, > E. *grate*: see *grate*[1]), scratch, scrape, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scratch, scrape (perhaps also from G., after the Rom. forms); cf. Icel. *krota*, engrave, ornament. The OHG. *chrazzōn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from LL. *charaxare*, ML. *caraxare*, < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave: see *character*. In mod. E. *cratch*[1] is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

> With that other paw hym was *cracching*
> All hys Armure he to-breke and tere,
> So both on an hepe fill, both knyght and bere.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5892.

cratch[2]† (krach), *n.* [< ME. *cratche*, *cracche*, *crecche*, < OF. *creche*, a crib, manger, F. *crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia* = It. *greppia*, < OHG. *crippa*, *chripha*, for **chrippja*, MHG. G. *krippe*, a crib, = E. *crib*, of which *cratch*[2] is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A grated crib or manger.

> He encradled was
> In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 226.

> I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths. *Hakewill*, Apology.

2. A rack or open framework.

> In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp, for a time, houses vpon *cratches*, their other houses being taken vp for the Riuers lodgings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 696.

cratch-cradle (krach′krā′dl), *n.* [< *cratch*[2] + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, q. v.] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

cratches (krach′ez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **cratch*[1], *n.*, < *cratch*[1], *v.*, after G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches, < *kratzen*, scratch: see *cratch*[1].] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

crate (krāt), *n.* [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, q. v. Doublet *grate*[2].] **1.** A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

> A quantity of olives, and two large vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. *Arabian Nights* (tr. by Lane), I. 121.

2. The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krā′tėr), *n.* [= F. *cratère* = Sp. *cráter* = Pg. *cratera* = It. *cratere*, *cratera* = D. G. Dan. *krater*, a crater (def. 2), < L. *crater*, a bowl, < Gr. *κρατήρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κεραννύναι* (√ **κρα*), mix.] **1.** pl. *crateres* (krā-tē′rēz). In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *oxybaphon*.

Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

> Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphoræ, and numerous bowls.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 301.

> A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Cære and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, forming the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic debris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—**4**†. Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

> Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—**6.** In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.

The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

cratera (kra-tē′rä), *n.*; pl. *crateræ* (-rē). [L., a fem. form of *crater*, a basin: see *crater*.] In *bot.*, the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

crateral (krā′tėr-al), *a.* [< *crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

> After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 194.

crateres, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

crateriform (kra-ter′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cratériforme*, < L. *crater*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

> This hill [in St. Jago] is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *crateriform* structure.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 11.

craterlet (krā′tėr-let), *n.* [< *crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

> Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

> Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 389.

Crateropodidæ (krā″tę-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crateropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

Crateropus plebeius.

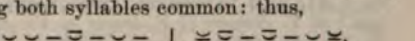
Crateropus (kra-ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρατερός*, strong, stout, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidæ*. As at present used, the genus includes 15 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambezi.

craterous (krā′tėr-us), *a.* [< *crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning*. [Rare.]

-cratic, -cratical. See *-cracy*.

Cratinean (kra-tin′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Κρατῖνειος, < Κρατῖνος, L. *Cratinus*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520–423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean* verse or meter.

II. *n.* A logaœdic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,



See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

craumpish†, *v. t.* Same as *crampish*.

craunch (krânch), *v. t.* [Also written *cranch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scranch*, *scrunch*, q. v.] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

> She can *cranch*
> A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

> She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, Brobdingnag, iii.

cravant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

cravat (kra-vat′), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = G. *cravate*, < F. *cravate* (= It. *cravatta*, *croatta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, < *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.

(See *steinkirk*.) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the scarf, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England *neckcloth* is the usual word in this sense.

The handkerchief about his neck,
Canonical *crabat* of Smeck.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his *cravat*, as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?" *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

cravat (krạ-vat′), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *cravatted*, ppr. *cravatting*. [< *cravat*, *n.*] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and *cravatted*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxiii.

To come out washed, *cravatted*, brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

cravat-goose (krạ-vat′gös), *n.* A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis*, from the white mark on the throat.

cravat-string† (krạ-vat′string), *n.* A cravat.

And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 223.

crave (krāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craved*, ppr. *craving*. [< ME. *craven*, < AS. *crafian* = Icel. *krefja* = Sw. *kräfva* = Dan. *kræve*, crave, ask, demand; cf. Icel. *krafa*, a demand.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

I *crave* leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace *craved*
Audience of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

For e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,
Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;
And, wanting nothing, nothing can it *crave*.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 110.

3. To demand a debt; dun: as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. *intrans.* To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for*.

On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles *craved for* help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 356.

craven (krā′vn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cravent*, *cravant*; < ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde* (for orig. **cravante*, in three syllables, the accented final *-e* being later lost, as in *costive*, q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. *cravanté*, *craventé*, pp. of *cravanter*, *craventer*, *crevanter*, *gravanter*, *carventer*, break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) *cravanter*, *gravater*, *accravater*, crush with a load, *craventer* (Rouchi), overwhelm, *craventer* (Picard), tire out (*craventé*, tired out), = Sp. Pg. *quebrantar*, break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < ML. as if **crepantare*, freq. (< *crepan(t-)s*, ppr.) of L. *crepare* (> F. *crever* = Pr. *crebar* = Sp. Pg. *quebrar* = It. *crepare*), break: see *crepitate*, *decrepit*, and cf. *crevice*, *crevasse*, from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave*, the form *craven*, ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. *cravant*, *cravend*); or with (2) *creant*, *recreant*, ME. *creant*, *creaunt*, *recreant*, *recreaunt*, used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, ult. < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *creant*, *recreant*. The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Overcome; conquered; defeated. See *to cry craven*, below.

Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouercumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].
Legend of St. Katharine, p. 132.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

Haa! *crauaunde* knyghte, a coward the semez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 133.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

To cry craven† (orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. '(I am) conquered!'), to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

When all human means *cry craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. *n.* A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

K. Hen. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Flu. He is a *craven* and a villain else.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights in many an evil name
Of *craven*, weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

=**Syn.** *Poltroon*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.

craven (krā′vn), *v. t.* [< *craven*, *a.*] To make craven, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Against self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine
That *cravens* my weak hand.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold
And basely *craven'd*, that in times of old
Did conquer Heav'n itself. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

craver (krā′vėr), *n.* One who craves or begs; a suppliant. [Rare.]

I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

craving (krā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crave*, *v.*] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

cravingly (krā′ving-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

cravingness (krā′ving-nes), *n.* The state of craving.

craw[1] (krâ), *n.* [< ME. *crawe* (not in AS., where *crop* was used: see *crop*), prob. < Sw. *kräfva*, dial. *kræ*, = Dan. *kro*, the craw, akin to Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, = D. *kraag*, the neck, collar: see *crag*[2].] **1.** The crop or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies*.

We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *craw* with a large white crescent. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [Rare.]

As tigers combat with an empty *craw*.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 49.

3. The ingluvies or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

craw[2] (krâ), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[1].

craw[3] (krâ), *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[2].

craw-bone† (krâ′bōn), *n.* The collar-bone.

crawfish, crayfish (krâ′-, krā′fish), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *craifish*, *crafish*, *crefish*, accom. forms (simulating *fish*[1]) of *crevis*, *crevice*, *creyssh*, < ME. *crevise*, *creveys*, *crevis*, *creves*, < OF. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *escrevisse*, F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, < OHG. *chrebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *krebs*, a crab: see *crab*[1].] **1.** The common name of the small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*; especially, in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis*; and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*. —**2.** The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*. Also called *sea-crawfish*.

crawfish (krâ′fish), *v. i.* To move backward or sidewise like a crawfish; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back down. [Colloq., U. S.]

crawl[1] (krâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *crall*; not found in ME.; < Icel. *krafla*, paw, scrabble, crawl, = Sw. *krafla*, grope, = Dan. *kravle*, crawl, creep; cf. D. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, = MLG. G. *krabbeln*, crawl (see *crab*[3], *v.*); cf. Sw. *krâla*, crawl, dial. *krâla*, crawl, *kralla*, creep, also Sw. dial. *krylla*, swarm out, as insects, *krilla*, crawl, D. *krielen*, swarm, crowd.] **1.** To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; creep.

Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on 't;
If I had never a leg, I would *crawl* to see it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

From shaded chinks of lichen-crusted walls,
In languid curves, the gliding serpent *crawls*.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.
Arbuthnot.

Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand
A one-horse wagon slowly *crawled*.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

One
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls*.—**To crawl into one's hole.** See *hole*[1].—**Syn.** *Crawl*, *Creep*. So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep*, as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep*, but do not *crawl*. The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, Shakspere, etc.

The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls*.
Tennyson, The Eagle.

'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*
From leaf to leaf. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 122.

I did not properly *creep*, knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather swam upon the ground.
J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

crawl[1] (krâl), *n.* [< *crawl*[1], *v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl*.

crawl[2] (krâl), *n.* [< D. *kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see *kraal*, which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with *corral*, q. v.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.

crawl-a-bottom (krâl′a-bot′um), *n.* The hog-sucker. [Local, U. S.]

crawler (krâ′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidæ*, as of *Corydalus cornutus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156. Also called *clipper*.

crawley-root (krâ′li-rōt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *coralroot*.] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

crawlingly (krâ′ling-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crawly (krâ′li), *a.* [< *crawl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a sensation as of the contact of crawling things. [Colloq.]

It made you feel *crawly*. *The Century*, XXIX. 268.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [NL., formed after *Crex*, q. v., < Gr. κράζειν, later κράξειν, croak as a raven: see *crake*[1], *croak*.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidæ*. It was formerly conterminous with the *Cracinæ*, and contained all the curassows and hoccos; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector*. See cut under *curassow*.

cray[1]†, *n.* Another form of *crare*.

cray[2] (krā), *n.* An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

cray[3]† (krā), *n.* [< late ME. *cray*, < OF. *craye*, in *mal de craye*, a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: *craye*, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *crayon*.] A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

With mysfedynge she [the hawk] shall haue the Fronse, the Rye, the *Cray*, and many other syknesses that bring theym to the Sowse.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 2.

crayer†, *n.* See *crare*.

crayfish, *n.* See *crawfish*.

crayon (krā′on), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crayon*, < *craie*, chalk, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk, or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Crayons are made from certain mineral substances in their natural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—**3.** One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. *a.* Drawn with crayons: as, a *crayon* sketch.

crayon (krā′on), *v. t.* [= F. *crayonner;* from the noun.] **1.** To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—**2.** To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krā′on-drâ′ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krā′on-ist), *n.* [< *crayon* + *-ist.*] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

craze (krāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crazed*, ppr. *crazing*. [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, < Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *slå i kras* = Dan. *slaa i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *écraser*, break, shatter, is also of Scand. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cablys *crasen* and begynne to ffolde.
Anc. Metrical Tales (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *crazing*, 2.—**3.** To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*,
Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!
There is no other course, or we should *craze*,
Seeing such evil with no human cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to *craze* tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased
Ful clere, and nat an hole *ycrased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crased* then the hard Marble.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels.
Milton, P. L., xii. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crased*, will with the least clappe be cracked. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *craz'd*, the tenure is not good,
That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

The vawlt of the same tower is so *craysed* as, for doubt of fallinge thereof, ther is a prop of wod set upe to the same. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Giue it out that you be *crazed* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill
Can *craze* my health that not assails yours first.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 3.

Till length of years
And sedentary numness *craze* my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits.
Tillotson.

craze (krāz), *n.* [< *craze*, *v.*] **1.** A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—**2.** Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—**3.** An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.
J. Wilson, Genius and Char. of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affectation of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *craze* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *craze* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 284.

crazed (krāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *craze*, *v.*] **1.** Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* eld
Annull'd my vigorous cravings. *Keats.*

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—**3.** Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The *craz'd* creations of misguided whim.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

crazedness (krā′zed-nes), *n.* A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazednesse* nor infirmity of body. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

craze-mill†, crazing-mill† (krāz′-, krā′zing-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

crazily (krā′zi-li), *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krā′zi-nes), *n.* **1†.** The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for
From an old, foolish, peevish, doting man
But *craziness* of age? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

There is no *crasinesse* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them their great force.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 344.

=**Syn.** *Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crazing (krā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *crasynge;* verbal n. of *craze*, *v.*] **1†.** A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crasyng* of the wallis was stoppid.
Wyclif, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crasynges* of stoonys. *Wyclif*, Isa. ii. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a separating of the glaze from the body, forming blisters which are easily broken.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard. *Eng. Encyc.*

crazing-mill†, *n.* See *craze-mill*.

crazy (krā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *crasig*, *crasie;* < *craze* + *-y*[1]; substituted for earlier *crazed.*] **1.** Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crazy* old house or vessel.

There arriued with this ship diuers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wiues and families; but many of them *crasie* by the tediousnesse of the voyage.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,
Now healthful, now *crasie*, now sick, now well,
Now liue, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crazy* brains.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crazy* speech; *crazy* actions.

Whatever *crazy* sorrow saith,
No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly long'd for death.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

crazy-bone (krā′zi-bōn), *n.* Same as *funny-bone.*

crazy-quilt (krā′zi-kwilt), *n.* A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of crazy-work.

crazy-weed (krā′zi-wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see). Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crazy-work (krā′zi-wėrk), *n.* A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creable† (krē′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *créable* = Sp. *creable*, < L. *creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create.*] That may be created. *Watts.*

creach, creagh (krāch), *n.* [< Gael. *creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creadion (krē-ad′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio;* < Gr. *κρεάδιον*, a morsel of meat, dim. of *κρέας*, flesh.] **1.** A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus.*—**2†.** A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochæra.*

creagh, *n.* See *creach.*

creaght†, *n.* [Appar. < Ir. and Gael. *graigh*, *graidh*, a herd, flock, = L. *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious.*] A herd of cattle. *Halliwell.*

creaght†, *v. i.* [< *creaght*, *n.*] To graze on lands. *Davies.*

creak[1] (krēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., *crick;* < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *krieken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack:* see *crack*, *chark*[1], and *crick*[1], *cricket*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.
Busy. Nor he me, with his treble *creeking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board *creaked* from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

creak[1] (krēk), *n.* [< *creak*[1], *v.*] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,
Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The loath gate swings with rusty *creak*.
Lowell, Palinode.

creak[2] (krāk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *crake*[2].

creaky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, crazy, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 296.

cream[1] (krēm), *n.* [< ME. *creme*, sometimes spelled *crayme*, < OF. *cresme*, prop. *creme*, F. *crème* = Pr. Sp. It. *crema* = Pg. *creme*, < ML. *crema*, *cremum*, cream, another use of LL. *cremum*, equiv. to L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth. Not connected with AS. *reám*, E. *ream*, cream: see *ream*[2].] **1.** The richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawnche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-*cream*.

Pour water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—**4.** The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-*cream;* a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—**Clotted cream, clouted cream.** See *clot*[1].—**Cold cream.** See *cold-cream.*—**Cream of lime,** the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—**Cream of tartar,** the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar.* It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*[1].—**Cream-of-tartar tree,** the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii,* so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd.* In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata.*—**Cream of the cream** [*F. crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—**Cream of the valley,** a fine kind of English gin.

cream[1] (krēm), *v.* [< *cream*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—**2.** To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware
That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine
Her *creaming* pannes. *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubableness of any gathering. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 57.

cream[2] (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim.*

cream[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrism.*

cream[4] (krēm), *n.* Same as *crame.*

cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

cream-cheese (krēm'chēz'), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream.

From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, overwrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, the Rev. Mr. *Creamcheese;* there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*[1].

cream-colored (krēm'kul^{ǝ}ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 59.

Cream-colored courser, *Cursorius isabellinus,* a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjâb, Sind, and Rajputana.

cream-cups (krēm'kups), *n.* A name given in California to *Platystemon Californicus,* a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

creamer (krē'mėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle. —**2.** A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

creamery (krē'me-ri), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [< *cream* + *-ery.*] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery;* the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cheese."
Encyc. Amer., II. 522.

cream-faced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!
Where gott'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-fruit (krēm'frōt), *n.* An edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant.

creaminess (krē'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

creaming-pan (krē'ming-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan.*

cream-jug (krēm'jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid.*

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid,* etc. *Ruskin,* Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.

cream-nut (krēm'nut), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa,* the Brazil-nut.

creamometer (krē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre,* < *crème,* E. *cream,* + L. *metrum,* a measure.] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer.*
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

cream-pan (krēm'pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan.*

cream-pitcher (krēm'pich^{ǝ}ėr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug.*

cream-pot (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

cream-slice (krēm'slīs), *n.* **1.** A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—**2.** A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight.*

cream-ware (krēm'wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware.*

cream-white (krēm'hwīt), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

cream-wove (krēm'wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave.*

creamy (krē'mi), *a.* [< *cream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.

creance† (krē'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce,* and, esp. in def. 3, *criance, cryance, criants, crians,* < ME. *creance, creaunce,* < OF. *creance,* faith, confidence (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença,* < ML. *credentia,* faith, confidence, credence: see *credence,* and cf. *creant*[1].] **1**†. Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*

Wherfore it semethe wel, that God lovethe hem and is plesed with hire *Creance,* for hire gode Dedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coyne ffor castes of gile.
Richard the Redeless, i. 12.

3. In *falconry,* a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance,* or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

creance† (krē'ans), *v. i.* [ME. *creauncen,* < *creaunce,* belief, credit: see *creance, n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer.*

creant[1]† (krē'ant), *a.* [ME., also *creaunt* (< OF. **creant*), also and appar. orig. *recreant,* < OF. *recreant,* tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, < ML. *recreden(t-)s,* ppr. of *recredere,* refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant,* and cf. *miscreant.* The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven, a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant.*
Ywain and Gawain, l. 3173.

The thef that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke,
Was, for he gelt hym *creaunt* to Cryst on the crosse and knewleched hym guilty. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 193.

To cry creant†, to cry "(I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare *to cry craven,* under *craven, a.*

On knees he fel doune and *cryde* "*creaunte!*"
Richard Cuer de Lion, l. 5819.

creant[2] (krē'ant), *a.* [< L. *crean(t-)s,* ppr. of *creare,* create: see *create.*] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word
Which thrilled behind us.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

crease[1] (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; cf. Sc. *creis,* curl; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *kriz,* a crease, a wrinkle, *krīza,* crease, wrinkle, fold; W. *crych,* a wrinkle, *crych,* adj., wrinkled, *crychu,* rumple, ripple, crease. There is prob. no connection with G. *kraus,* curled, crisp, Sw. *krus,* a curl, etc.: see *crouse.*] **1.** A line or long thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease,* and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

2. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease,* one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease,* a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket*[2].) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

3. A split or rent.—**4.** A curved tile.—**5.** The top of a horse's neck. [In the last three senses prov. Eng.]—**Gluteofemoral crease.** See *gluteofemoral.*

crease[1] (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< *crease*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—**2.** To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp. —**3.** In *hunting,* to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebræ, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

crease[2] (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< ME. *cresen, crescen,* by apheresis from *encresen,* increase: see *increase,* and cf. *cresce.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *crece* and thrive.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

II. *trans.* To increase; augment. [Now only prov. Eng.]

crease[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *cres,* **crese,* by apheresis from *encrese,* increase: see *increase, n.,* and cf. *crease*[2], *v.*] Increase; profit.

In theyre ocupacion they shoulde have no *cres,*
Knyghthode shoulde nat floure in his estate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

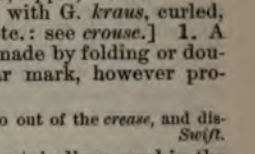
crease[3] (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *creese.*

creaser (krē'sėr), *n.* **1.** A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—**2.** In *bookbinding,* a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—**3.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

creasing (krē'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crease*[1], *v.*] In *arch.,* same as *tile-creasing.*

creasing-hammer (krē'sing-ham^{ǝ}ėr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.

creasing-tool (krē'-sing-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working,* a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.



Creasing-tools.

a is an adjustable double creaser having two spring-jaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

creasol, *n.* See *creosol.*

creasote, *n.* and *v.* See *creosote.*

creast†, **creasted**†. Obsolete spellings of *crest, crested.* *Spenser.*

creasy (krē'si), *a.* [< *crease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of creases; marked by creases.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his *creasy* arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it. *Tennyson,* Enoch Arden.

creat (krē'at), *n.* [< F. *créat,* < It. *creato,* a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. Pg. *criado,* a servant, client, < L. *creatus,* pp. of *creare,* make, create:

see *create*, *v.* Cf. *creole.*] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

creatable (krē-ā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *create* + *-able.*] That may be created.

create (krē-āt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating.* [< L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> It. *creare, criare* = Sp. Pg. *crear, criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κραίνειν*, complete, Skt. √*kar*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might *create* a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 295.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but *created* first the stage.
Dryden, Prol. to Troilus and Cressida, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine [in India] by engrossing all the rice of the country. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord.
Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans.* To originate; engage in originative action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*. *Emerson*, Farming.

create (krē-āt′), *a.* [< ME. *creat, create*; < L. *creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

creatic (krē-at′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ic.*] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatic nausea**, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatine, kreatine (krē′a-tin), *n.* [= F. *créatine*, < Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*[2].] A neutral crystallizable organic substance ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin, kreatin.*

creatinine, creatinin (krē-at′i-nin or -nīn, -nin), *n.* [= F. *créatinine*; < *creatin* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] An alkaline crystallizable substance ($C_4H_7N_3O$) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in the juice of muscular flesh. Also spelled *kreatinine, kreatinin.*

This substance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Human Physiol., § 60.

creation (krē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *creation, -cion*, < OF. *creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio, creazo* = Sp. *creacion* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione*, < L. *creatio(n-)*, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] 1. The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton, P. L., vii. 223.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation.*

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Disraeli.*

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldome ben seene, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.
Evelyn, Diary, July 15, 1669.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he [the king] might make a *creation* to replace it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquis, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

The days of creation. See *day*[1].—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution.*—**Syn. 3.** *World*, etc. See *universe.*

creational (krē-ā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *creation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to creation.

creationism (krē-ā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism.*—2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism.*

creationist (krē-ā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *creativo*; as *create* + *-ive.*] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativeness (krē-ā′tiv-nes), *n.* The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations [French, Spanish, and English] had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativeness*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

creator (krē-ā′tọr), *n.* [< ME. *creator, creatour, creatur*, < OF. *creator, creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. Pg. *criador* = It. *creatore*, < L. *creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create, v.*] 1. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *J. Caird.*

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (krē-ā′tọr-ship), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (krē-ā′tres), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ess*; after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice*, < L. *creatrix* (*creatric-*), fem. of *creator*: see *creator.*] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *Creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 10.

creatrix (krē-ā′triks), *n.* [L.: see *creatress.*] Same as *creatress.*

creatural (krē′tūr-al), *a.* [< *creature* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—2†. Creative.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in generall:
This well expresseth that common condition
Of every vitall center *creaturall.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 25.

Creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

creature (krē′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *creature*, < OF. *creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. Pg. *criatura* = It. *creatura*, < LL. *creatura*, a creature, the creation, < L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O ȝe *creaturis* vnkynde! thou iren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!
How durst ȝe slee oure best frend?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creature* called tobacco. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature* — fire.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor, idle, low*, etc., or *good, pretty, sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature*; what a *creature!* a *pretty creature*; a *sweet creature.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature.*
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am not I here, whom you have made your *creature*?
That owe my being to you? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungratefull enough.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.
Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

creaturelessꝑ (krē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *creature* + *-less.*] Without creatures.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

creaturely (krē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *creature* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in *creaturely* cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions.
John Woolman, Journal, iv.

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin — to the perversity of the *creaturely* will.
Prof. Flint.

creatureship (krē′tūr-ship), *n.* [< *creature* + *-ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of *creatureship* simply and absolutely considered. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 134.

creaturize† (krē′tūr-īz), *v. t.* [< *creature* + *-ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 594.

creaunce†, *n.* and *v.* See *creance.*

creaunt†, *a.* See *creant*[1].

creaze (krēz), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for **craze*, < *craze*, *v.*] In *mining*, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

crebricostate (krē-bri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *costa*, a rib, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *sulcus*, a furrow, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set transverse furrows.

crebritude† (kreb′ri-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *crebritudo*, < L. *creber*, close, frequent.] Frequentness; oftenness. *Bailey.*

crebrity (kreb′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *crebrita(t-)s*, closeness, frequency, < *creber*, close, frequent.] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the *crebrity* and number of the stones remaining. *A. L. Lewis*, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 166.

crebrous (krē′brus), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, frequent, + *-ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working.
Goodwin, Works, V. i. 175.

crèche (krāsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *creche*, a crib, > E. *cratch*[2], q. v.] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

Creciscus (krē-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < *Crex* (*Crec-*) + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis*. *Cabanis*, 1856.

credence (krē′dens), *n.* [< ME. *credence*, < OF. *credence*, *credance* (also *creance*, etc.), faith, = It. *credenza*, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. *credentia*, faith, < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *credent* and *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creance*, a doublet of *credence.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not sei what he is, but wele he semed a wise man, and therfore I yaf to his counselle *credence*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

These fine legends, told with staring eyes,
Met with small *credence* from the old and wise.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend
Credence of what their lying lips disclose.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his *credence* to make good the rest. *Tyndale.*

The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with *letters of credence* vnto your Maiestie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

What Sign, what Powers, what *Credence* do you bring?
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

3†. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is vsed, & tastynge, for drede of poysenynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Tasting and *credence* (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 17, note 3.

4†. In medieval times, a side-table or sideboard on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabo-basin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table.*

Credence, 16th century.
From a carving in Amiens Cathedral. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

= **Syn.** 1. Confidence, trust, faith.

credence† (krē′dens), *v. t.* [< *credence*, *n.*] To give credence to; believe.

In *credensing* his tales. *Skelton*, Why Come ye not [to Court?

credence-table (krē′dens-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

credencive (krē-den′siv), *a.* [< *credence* + *-ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

credenciveness (krē-den′siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

credend (krē-dend′), *n.* Same as *credendum.*

credendum (krē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dä). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*, believe: see *creed.*] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

credent (krē′dent), *a.* [< L. *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credere*, believe: see *credit.* Cf. *creant*, a doublet of *credent*, and *grant*, which is closely related.] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too *credent* ear you list his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a *credent* bulk;
That no particular scandal once can touch.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

credential (krē-den′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *credencial*, < ML. **credentialis*, < *credentia*, faith, credit: see *credence*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.
Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.

II. *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here,
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear.
Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's ambassador. *Trench.*

He felt that he had shown his *credentials*, and they were not accepted. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting *credentials* should take place as early as possible.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than *credentials*. The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

credibility (kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= OF. *creabletê*, *croiableté*, F. *crédibilité* = Sp. *credibilidad* = Pg. *credibilidade* = It. *credibilità*, < L. as if **credibilita(t-)s*, < *credibilis*, credible: see *credible.*] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.

Historical credibility, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

credible (kred′i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *credible*, < OF. *credible* (also *croidible* and *credable*, *creable*, *creaule*, *creavle*, F. *croyable*) = Sp. *creible* = Pg. *crivel* = It. *credibile*, *credevole*, < L. *credibilis*, worthy of belief, < *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

Aftur they ben duly warned or required by ij. *credible* persones of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.

In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to an execution, had its various movements prescribed with a scarcely *credible* minuteness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 429.

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible*.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Credible witness, in *law*: (*a*) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses*. (*b*) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses*.

credibleness (kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives.
Boyle, Works, I. 435.

credibly (kred′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by credible persons or witnesses.

And so at the Necquebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergriese. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 73.

Philip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard.
Mr. Dudley, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.

credit (kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. *cret-im* = Gael. *creid*, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. *çrad-dadhāmi*, I believe (pp. *çrad-dadhat*, trusting, *çraddhā*, trust, faith, desire), < *çrad*, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*), + √ *dhā* (= Gr. *διδόναι* = L. *dare*, give): *çrad* being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; put credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 239.

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.

Gru. Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.
Curt. I call them forth to *credit* her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age.
Waller, Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to *credit* goods or money.—**4.** To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* the interest paid on a bond.=**Syn. 1.** To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

credit (kred'it), *n.* [= D. *krediet* = G. Dan. Sw. *kredit*, < F. *crédit* = Sp. *crédito* = Pg. It. *credito*, < L. *creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed*.] **1.** Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of *credit*, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them *credit*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Mrs. Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained *credit* and was acquitted.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little *credit*, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliableness, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the *credit* of a historian; a physician in high *credit* with the profession; the *credit* of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my *credit*; and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and *credits* slain, for the poor victory of an opinion!
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that *credit* and reputation they had gained among foolish men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*. *Hooker.*

Authors of so good *credit* that we need not to deny them an historical faith. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my *credit*, ma'am.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a *credit* to his family.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with *credit*, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favor.

Whose *credit* with the judge . . .
Could fetch your brother from the manacles
Of the all-binding law. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Credit with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (*a*) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give *credit*; to sell or buy on *credit*. When a merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on *credit*; and this *credit* was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over. *Macaulay.*

As it is, he has to buy on a *credit*, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an' above, because it's a *credit* bargain.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 231.

(*b*) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

Credit supposes specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In *bookkeeping*, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit*: as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—**9.** A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit*.—**10.** The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.—**11.** A sum of money due to some person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

Credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.
The American, VII. 166.

12†. A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant:
Yet there he was; and there I found this *credit*,
That he did range the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Bill of credit. See def. 9, and *bill*³.—**General credit** of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—**Letter of credit**, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that credit to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if credit is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. Letters of credit are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—**Open credit**, in *finance*, a credit given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guaranties nor a deposit of securities.—**Public credit**, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a community or country.—**To open a credit.** See *open*.

creditability (kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *creditable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being creditable.

creditable (kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *credit* + *-able*.] **1†.** Worthy of credit or belief; credible.

And there is an instance yet behinde, which is more *creditable* than either, and gives probability to them all.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

Creditable witnesses. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

creditableness (kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.
Decay of Christian Piety.

creditably (kred'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.
South, Sermons, V. 218.

crédit foncier (krā-dē' fôn-syā'). [F., lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, cash, funds: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund*.] An association that lends money on the pledge of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (*a*) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (*b*) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'liėr; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), < *mobile*, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile*.] **1.** In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.
2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of $2,500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to $3,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

creditor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *crediteur*, *creditour* = Sp. *acreedor* = Pg. *acredor*, *credor* = It. *creditore* = G. *creditor* = Dan. Sw. *kreditor*, < L. *creditor*, a creditor (def. 2), < *credere*, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] **1†.** One who believes; a believer.

The easy *creditors* of novelties.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor*. Abbreviated *Cr.*

My *creditors* grow cruel, my estate is very low.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Catholic creditor. See *catholic*.—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house*.—**Creditor's action**, or **creditor's bill.** (*a*) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill*. (*b*) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill*, or a *bill in aid of an execution*.—**Executor creditor.** See *executor*.—**Preferred creditor**, a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor**, in *Scots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor*.—**To delay creditors.** See *delay*.

creditress (kred'i-tres), *n.* [< *creditor* + *-ess*: see *creditrix*.] A female creditor.

creditrix (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= It. *creditrice*, < LL. *creditrix* (*creditric-*), fem. of L. *creditor*: see *creditor*. Cf. *creditress*.] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix*. *I. Walton*, Cotton.

credit-union (kred'it-ū'nyon), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit or money to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier*.

crednerite (kred'nėr-īt), *n.* [After the German geologist H. *Credner* (born 1841).] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

credo (krē'dō), *n.* [L., I believe: see *creed*.] **1.** The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—**2.** A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

credulity (krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< F. *crédulité* = Sp. *credulidad* = Pg. *credulidade* = It. *credulità*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous*.] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
We welcome fond *credulity*,
Guide confident, though blind.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 30.

There is often a portion of willing *credulity* and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Credulity, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chances to be the daughter of fancy or terror.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

=**Syn.** *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

credulous (kred'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crédule* = Sp. *crédulo* = Pg. It. *credulo*, < L. *credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] **1.** Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms
That he suspects none. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Children and fools are ever *credulous*,
And I am both, I think, for I believe.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

2†. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death.
Beau. and Fl.

credulously (kred'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Leiger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too *credulously* to entertain those Reports.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

credulousness (kred'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the *credulousness* of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
Clarke, Sermons, I. i.

creed (krēd), *n.* [< ME. *crede* (sometimes, as L., *credo*), < AS. *crēda* = Icel. *kredda* (also, after L., *kredo*) = MHG. *crēde* (cf. Gael. *crē*); in other languages usually in L. form, OF. F. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *credo*, creed; < L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] **1.** A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff*, The Creeds of Christendom, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), both originating in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches, Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A. D. 1563), the great symbol of Romanism (see *Tridentine*); the *Orthodox Confession of Mogilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church; the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by Swiss theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563–71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Savoy Confession* (1658), a Congregational symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postyllys [Apostles] made *Crede* of ower feyth. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the *Creed* was commonly then called the Rule of Faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to *creeds*.
Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the *creed* of slaves. *W. Pitt*, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual *creed* of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.
Prof. Cairns, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

creed† (krēd), *v. t.* [< *creed*, *n.*, or directly < L. *credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] To credit; believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.
Milton, Colasterion.

creedal (krē'dal), *a.* [< *creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868.

creedless (krēd'les), *a.* [< *creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

creedsman (krēdz'man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [< *creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds. *The Independent* (New York), May 25, 1871.

creek[1] (krēk), *n.* [In the United States commonly pronounced and sometimes written *crick*; early mod. E. *creek* and *crick*, < ME. *creke* (a doubtful spelling), reg. *crike*, *cryke*, *cryk* (with short vowel), an inlet, cove, like F. *crique*, a creek, of Scand. origin: < Icel. *kriki*, a nook, = Sw. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove, = D. *kreek*, a creek, bay, = AS. **crecca*, a creek, preserved in the proper names *Creccagelād*, now *Cricklade* in Wiltshire, and *Creccanford*, *Creccganford*, now *Crayford* in Kent. See *crick*[2].] **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . .
And euery *cryke* [var. *cryk*, 1 MS.; *creke*, Tyrwhitt] in Bretayne and in Spayne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 409.

And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewysdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theym into a lytell *kryke* bytwene .ij. hylles at the shore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalia, now called Matala.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 250.

On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play.
Milton, P. R., ii. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*[2].

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.
Goldsmith.

3†. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence—**4†.** A device; an artifice; a trick.

The more queynte *crekes* that they make,
The more wol I stele. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 131.

5. A small seaboard town of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

creek[1]**†** (krēk), *v. i.* [< *creek*[1], *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it [a town]. *Holland*, tr. of Camden.

creek[2]**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *creak*[1].

creek-fish (krēk'fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

creeky (krē'ki), *a.* [< *creek*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

A water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creekie* shore aflot.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 9.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Sc. *creel*, *creil*, *creill*, *crail*, < ME. *crelle*, < Gael. *craidhleag* = Ir. *craidhlag*, a basket, creel, related to Gael. *creathall* = Ir. *craidhal*, a cradle. Less prob. < Gael. and Ir. *criol*, a chest, coffer, Ir. *crilin*, a box, chest, coffer, pyx.] **1.** An osier basket or pannier. Specifically—(*a*) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.
C. Reade, Christie Johnstone, ii.

(*b*) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs.

2. In *angling*, fish that are placed in a creel; the catch.—**3.** In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools.—**4.** A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North. Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a creel, or **to have one's wits in a creel**, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]—**To coup the creels.** See *coup*[1].

creel (krēl), *v. t.* [< *creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the creel; hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

creel-frame (krēl'frām), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. *creeping*. [< ME. *crepen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*), < AS. *crēopan* (pret. *creap*, pl. *crupon*, pp. *cropen*), creep, crawl, = OS. *kriopan* = OFries. *kriapa* = D. *kruipen* = MLG. LG. *krupen* = Icel. *krjūpa* = Sw. *krypa* = Dan. *krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) OHG. *chriochan*, MHG. G. *kriechen*, creep.] **1.** To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

We wol nougt *krepe* of [out of] these skinnes lest vs schathe tidde [harm befall us].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3084.

The slow-worm *creeps*, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (*b*) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,
And makith me oold & blac of ble,
And y go downeward with the hille.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, *creeping* like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hour after hour *crept* by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke*.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

They *creepe* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength agayne. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Like a guilty thing I *creep*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.—**7.** To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 240 feet on the bridge, in the same time. *Science*, V. 345.

=**Syn.** *Crawl*, *Creep*. See *crawl*[1].

creep (krēp), *n.* [< *creep*, *v.*] **1.** The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*. *Lowell*.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-clay, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-clay is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. *pl.* A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

A room with a south light that made even the thought of painting in it send cold *creeps* all down your back.
The Century, XXVIII. 541.

creeper (krē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *crepere*, a creeper, < AS. *crēopere*, a cripple, < *crēopan*, creep: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which creeps.—**2†.** One who cringes; a sycophant.

A Courtly Gentleman to be loftie and curious in countenaunce, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauell with his superiours. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropæolum aduncum*), etc.

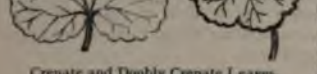
juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or *cremor*," *Ray*.

cremosin†, **cremosine**† (krem'ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

crems, *n.* See *krems*.

crena (krē'nä), *n.*; pl. *crenæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch: found only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny (11, 37, 68, § 180), but frequent in later (LL. ML.) glossaries (and appar. the source of It. dial. *crena*, f., *cran*, m., = OF. *crene*, *crenne*, f., *cren*, *cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., and ult. of E. *cranny*, a crevice: see *cranny*[1]); perhaps orig. **cretna*, a cut (cf. *curtus*, cut short, short: see *curt*), connected with Skt. √ *kart*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—2. In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

crenate[1] (krē'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crenatus*, < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] I. *a.* 1. Notched; indented; scalloped. (*a*) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be *doubly crenate*.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or *crenated* in the Indian corn.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 377.

(*b*) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. *n.* A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a crenelle. [Rare.]

Many bastions and *crenates*. *H. Coppée*.

crenate[2] (krē'nāt), *n.* [< *cren*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of crenic acid.

crenately (krē'nāt-li), *adv.* In a crenate manner; with crenatures.

crenation (krē-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *crenate* + *-ion*.] Same as *crenature*.

From three to five of the *crenations* being usually visible.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 119.

crenature (kren'a-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *crenatura*, < *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*[1].] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf, or of any other crenate part.

crencle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

crencle[2] (kreng'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenel (kren'el), *n.* [< OF. *crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *créneau* = Pr. *cranel*, < ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *carnel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*[1].] 1†. The peak at the top of a helmet.—2. Same as *crenelle*.—3. In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

crenelate, crenellate (kren'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenelated*, *crenellated*, ppr. *crenelating*, *crenellating*. [< ML. as if **crenellatus*, pp. of **crenellare* (OF. *creneler*), < *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel*, *crenelle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—2. To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

II. *intrans.* To add crenelations; render a place defensible by battlements.

The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 472.

crenelate, crenellate (kren'e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

crenelated, crenellated (kren'e-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *embattled*. See also *crenelate*, *v.*—2. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented molding of frequent occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the *crenelated* coping of the stone walls.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, [xxxv.

Crenelated Molding.
Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.

The *crenellated* surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate*, *crenated*, *crenelled*.

crenelation, crenellation (kren-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *crenelate*, *crenellate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] 1. The act of rendering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenelate*, *v.*

The usage of fortifying the manor-houses of the great men . . . went a long way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or *crenellation* of these houses or castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.—3. A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy *crenellations* of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

crénelé (krā-ne-lā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *créneler*: see *crenelate*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

crenelet (kren'e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

crenellate, crenellated, etc. See *crenelate*, etc.

crenelle (kre-nel'), *n.* [< OF. *crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose *crenelles* make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like *crenelles*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

crenelled (kren'eld), *a.* Same as *crenelated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and *crenellet* or embattled towers, at his own free will. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

crengle (kreng'gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenic (krē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρήνη*, Doric *κράνα*, a spring; cf. *κρουνός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, unerystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ocherous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

Crenilabrus (kren-i-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), + *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* or *tinca* is the conner, gilthead, or goldenmaid; *C. cornubicus* or *norvegicus* is the goldfinny or goldsinny; *C. rupestris* is Jago's goldsinny; *C. multidentatus* is the corkling, corkwing, or Ball's wrasse; *C. gibbus* is the gibbous wrasse; *C. luscus*, the scale-rayed wrasse; and *C. microstoma*, the small-mouthed wrasse or rock-cock.

crenkle (kreng'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

Crenuchina (kren-ū-kī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

Crenuchus (kren'ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Crenuchina*.

crenula (kren'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *crenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zoöl.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or *crenulæ*. *Say*.

crenulate, crenulated (kren'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *crenula* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] Notched; marked as with notches.

In most parts it [phonolite] has a conchoidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is *crenulated* with minute air-cavities. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 96.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenelate*, *crenellate*. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (*c*) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

crenulation (kren-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *crenulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See cut under *crenate*.—2. Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals [in *Extracrinus*] are much more delicate than in Pentacrinus, having more the character of striæ or *crenulation* than of coarse ridges.
Science, IV. 223.

creodont (krē'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

Creodonta (krē-ō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Arctocyonidæ*, *Miacidæ*, *Oxyænidæ*, *Amblyctonidæ*, and *Meronychidæ*.

Creodonta were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

creole (krē'ōl), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, < F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, < Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp. **criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, < L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (*b*) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—2. In Louisiana: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

(*b*) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole* songs; *creole* dialects.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian growth, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole* chickens; *creole* roses.—**Creole dialect**, the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—**Creole negro**, a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—**Creole patois**, the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

creolean (krē-ō'lē-an), *a.* [< *creole* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole. [Rare.]

creolian† (krē-ō'li-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *creole* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.
Godwin, On Population, p. 472.

creophagous (krē-of'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, < *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 831.

Creophilæ (krē-of'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscides*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the flesh-flies.

creosol, creasol (krē'ō-, krē'a-sol), *n.* [As *creosote*, *creas-ote*, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

creosote, creasote (krē'ō-, krē'a-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, < NL. *creosota*, < Gr. *κρέας* (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σωτ-* in *σωτήρ*, preserver, < *σώζειν*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,

and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reek flavor. Also written *kreosote*, *kreasote*.

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′a-sōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted*, *creasoted*, ppr. *creosoting*, *creasoting*. [< *creosote*, *creasote*, *n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.
Pop. Sci. Mo., III. 555.

creosote-bush (krē′ō-sōt-bush), *n.* The *Laurea Mexicana*, a zygophyllaceous evergreen shrub of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

creosote-water (krē′ō-sōt-wâ″tėr), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopœia.

crepance, crepane (krē′pans, -pān), *n.* [< L. *crepare*, ppr. *crepan(t-)s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven*, *crevice*[1].] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

crêpe (krāp), *n.* [F.: see *crape*.] Crape.

crepel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*.

crêpe-lisse (krāp′lēs′), *n.* [F., smooth crape: *crêpe*, crape; *lisse*, smooth.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

crepera (krep′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of L. *creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscle*.] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.

Crepidæ.— From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

crepida (krep′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *crepidæ* (-dē). [L., < Gr. κρηπίς, acc. κρηπῖδα, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leather thongs.

crepidoma (krē-pi-dō′mä), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. κρηπίδωμα, < κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a foundation: see *crepida*.] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

Crepidula (krē-pid′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepidula*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, < Gr. κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a half-boot: see *crepida*.] A genus of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptræidæ* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.

Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*.

crepil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer.*

crepinet, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Cotgrave.*

Crepis (krē′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepis*, an unknown plant, < Gr. κρηπίς, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

crepitaculum (krep-i-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lä). [L., a rattle, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate*.] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake*. — 3. A talc-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. *Pascoe.*

crepitant (krep′i-tant), *a.* [= F. *crépitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *crepitante*, < L. *crepitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate*.] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia. — 2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

crepitate (krep′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitated*, ppr. *crepitating*. [< L. *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (> F. *crépiter* = Sp. Pg. *crepitar* = It. *crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven*, *crevice*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their declivity.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically — 2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake. — 3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

crepitation (krep-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *crépitation* = Sp. *crepitacion* = Pg. *crepitação*, < L. as if **crepitatio(n-)*, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent *crepitation* of dozens of India fire-crackers, which the youth of Pierpont were discharging all about the village green. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically — 2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales. — 3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation. — 4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

crepitative (krep′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *crepitate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edthin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 433.

crepitus (krep′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus*. [L., a rattling, a crackling noise, < *crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically — 2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other.

crepon (krep′on), *n.* [= It. *crepone*, < F. *crépon*, < *crêpe*, crape: see *crape*.] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed.

creppin†, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

crept (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

crepul†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer.*

crepuscle, crepuscule (krē-pus′l, -kūl), *n.* [= F. *crépuscule* = Sp. *crepúsculo* = Pg. It. *crepusculo*, < L. *crepusculum*, twilight, < *creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscule* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

crepuscular (krē-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *crépusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *crepuscular*, < L. **crepuscularis*, < *crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscle*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green ilex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 163.

2. In *zoöl.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study. *Science*, III. 66.

Those [flying-squirrels] that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

Crepuscularia (krē-pus-kū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **crepuscularis*: see *crepuscular*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphinges*, *Sphingides*, *Sesiasides*, and *Zygænides*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia*, *Sphinx*, *Sesia*, and *Zygæna*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera*.

crepuscule, *n.* See *crepuscle*.

crepusculine (krē-pus′kū-lin), *a.* [As *crepuscule* + *-ine*[1].] Crepuscular. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

crepusculous (krē-pus′kū-lus), *a.* [< *crepuscule* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xix.

crepusculum (krē-pus′kū-lum), *n.* [L., twilight, dusk: see *crepuscle*.] Twilight.

cres., cresc. In *music*, common abbreviations of *crescendo*.

cresce†, *v. i.* [ME. *cresce*n (also *cresen*, in part by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *crease*[2]) = OF. *crestre*, *croistre*, F. *croître* = Pr. *crescer*, *creisser* = Sp. *crecer* = Pg. *crescer* = It. *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, < *creare*, make, create: see *create*. From L. *crescere* are ult. E. *accrease* = *accresce*, *encrease* = *increase*, *decrease*, *crescent*, *increscent*, *decrescent*, *excrescent*, etc.] To grow; increase.

crescence†, (kres′ens), *n.* [= OF. *crescence*, *creissance*, *croissance*, F. *croissance* = Sp. *crecencia* = Pg. *crescença* = It. *crescenza*, < L. *crescentia*, an increase, < *crescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *crescent*.] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

crescendo (kre-shen′dō), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase: see *cresce*.] I. *a.* In *music*, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *cres.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character <. — **Crescendo pedal**, in *organ-building*. (*a*) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminuendo pedal may return to the same. (*b*) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

crescent (kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *creissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *crescere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *cresce*. II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. L. form; early mod. E. also *cressant*, < ME. *cressent*, *cressaunt*, < OF. *creissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

There is many a youth
Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,
And overcome it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon
Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.
Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter. — **Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomesal margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesal aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked sulci of the brain of the *Carnivora* and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent*. — 2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence — 3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.
Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction

device, or symbol. Specifically—(*a*) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

> The cross of our faith is replanted,
> The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted.
> *Campbell*, Song of the Greeks.

> The *crescent* glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(*b*) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *decrescent* and *increscent*.

Heraldic Crescent.

> A second son differences his arms with a *crescent*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.]), i. 114.

(*c*) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne *Crescent* in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—**6.** A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—**7.** In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of point-lace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or couronnes.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

> At noon I bought two crisp *crescents* . . . at a shop counter. *The Century*, XXXII. 939.

Crescent City, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed**, in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Gianuzzi**, in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *demilunes of Heidenhain*.—**Order of the Crescent**, a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

crescent (kres'ent), *v. t.* [< *crescent*, *n.*] **1.** To form into a crescent.—**2.** To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

> A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.
> *Seward*, Letters, vi. 195.

crescentade (kres-en-tād'), *n.* [< *crescent* + *-ade*, formed after *crusade*.] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), and compare *crusade*[1].

crescented (kres'en-ted), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—**2.** Bent like or into a crescent.

> Phœbe bent towards him *crescented*. *Keats.*

Crescentia (kre-sen'shiä), *n.* [NL., after *Crescenti*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the tropics. The principal

Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

crescentic (kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *crescent*, *n.*, + *-ic.*] Having the form of a crescent.

> In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are *crescentic*, or even annular. *Le Conte*, Light, p. 27.

> Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, *crescentic* shores, etc. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 520.

crescentically (kre-sen'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

crescentiform (kre-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, crescent, + *forma*, shape.] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zoöl.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

crescentoid (kres'en-toid), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-oid.*] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

> Neither kind of tubercles *crescentoid*, but united in pairs. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

crescent-shaped (kres'ent-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

crescentwise (kres'ent-wīz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

crescive (kres'iv), *a.* [< *cresce* + *-ive.*] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

> The prince obscur'd his contemplation
> Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
> Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
> Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

> The great and *crescive* self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love. *Emerson*, Experience.

creset, *v.* See *crease*[2].

creshawk (kres'hâk), *n.* [< *cres-* (prob. due ult. to F. *cresserelle*, *crécerelle*—Cotgrave), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk*[1].] The kestrel. *Montagu.*

cresmet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *chrism*.

cresol (krē'sol), *n.* [< *cres-*, for *creosote*, + *-ol.*] A phenol having the formula C_7H_8O, occurring in coal- and wood-tar. When pure it forms a colorless crystalline mass. Also *cresylic acid* and *cressol*.

cresotic (krē-sot'ik), *a.* [For *creosotic*, < *creosote* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing creosote.—**Cresotic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid derived from cresylic alcohol.

crespt, *v.* An obsolete form of *crisp*.

crespinet, *n.* [OF., also *crepine*, F. *crépine*, a fringe, caul, kell, < *crespe*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape*.] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *crisp*, *crispine*, *crespinette*.

crespinettet, *n.* [OF., dim. of *crespine*: see *crespine*.] Same as *crespine*.

cress (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse*, *karse*, *kars*; < ME. *cresse*, *cres*, also transposed, *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, < AS. *cresse*, *cerse*, *cærse* = D. *kers* = OHG. *cresso*, *cressa*, MHG. G. *kresse*, cress; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson*, *creson*, F. *cresson* = Pr. *creissoun* = It. *crescione* = Cat. *crexen*, < ML. *cresso(n-)*, *cresco(n-)*, later also *crisonium* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to L. *crescere*, grow: see *cresce*), and Slov. *kresh*, *kresha* = Lett. *kresse*, cress. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *kresen*, creep.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. Water-cress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the brinks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rotundifolia*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper-, town-, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; cow-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita*. Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. præcox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and swine- or wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*, of the *Compositæ*, and the Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*, of the *Geraniaceæ*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

> Poure folke for fere tho fedde Hunger gerne
> With creym and with croddes, with *eares* and other herbes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 322.

> I linger by my shingly bars;
> I loiter round my *cresses*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

cressant†, cressaunt†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crescent*.

cressed†, *n.* An old form of *cresset*.

cresselle (kre-sel'), *n.* [F. *crécelle*, OF. *crecelle*, *crecerelle* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rattle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

cresset (kres'et), *n.* [< ME. *cresset*, < OF. *cresset*, *craisset*, *craicet*, *crasset*, var. *crusset*, *crucet*, *croiset*, *creuset*, F. *creuset*, a cresset; a modification, with other dim. suffix *-et*, of OF. *crassel*, *croisel*, *croissel*, *crucel*, *cruceau*, *croissol*, *croisuel*, a cresset, < OD. *kruysel*, a hanging lamp, dim. of *kruyse*, a pot, cup, cruse, D. *kroes*: see *cruse*.] **1.** A cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon*.

Cressets.

> From the arched roof,
> Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
> Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
> With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

> The *cresset* was a large lanthorn fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The *cressets* were found partly by the different companies.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

> A *cresset*, in an iron chain,
> Which served to light this drear domain,
> With damp and darkness seemed to strive.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to clear the inside and make the staves flexible.—**3.** A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—**4.** A chafer or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

cresset-light (kres'et-līt), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

cresset-stone (kres'et-stōn), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

cressol (kres'ol), *n.* See *cresol*.

cress-rocket (kres'rok[ʳ]et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

cressy (kres'i), *a.* [< *cress* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in cresses.

> The *cressy* islets white in flower.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

crest (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*, < ME. *crest*, *creste*, rarely *creest*, *crist*, < OF. *creste*, *creiste*, F. *crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, < L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] **1.** A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista*.

> With stones, and brands, and fire, attack
> His rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back.
> *C. Pitt*, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

Crests proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its side. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture, and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight *crest* in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (*a*) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in *armor*, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long and floating like a plume of feathers or a cointoise, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were usual on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *aigret*.) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (*b*)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent; thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.

Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

> A golden Viper . . . was erected vpon the *crest* of his helmet. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .
She watch'd my *crest* among them all, . . .
She saw me fight, she heard me call.
Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

(*b*) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.

A lion sejant, affronté (the royal crest of Scotland).

The *crest* is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.
Sumner, True Grandeur of [Nations.

(*c*) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering *crest* of the tides
Plunged on the vessel. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

(*d*) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (*e*) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (*f*) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building — whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (*g*) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital *crest*; the frontal *crest*; the tibial *crest*. See phrases below, and *crista*. (*h*) In *zoöl.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically — (1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculose summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (*i*) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Hepaticæ*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch.

3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 395.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Auditory crest. See *auditory*.—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** See *dicrotic*.—**Frontal crest.** (*a*) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx*.—**Iliac crest,** the crest of the ilium. See *crista iliï*, under *crista*.—**Lacrymal crest,** a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest,** a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (*a*) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from the inion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest*. (*b*) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal,** or **sagittal crest,** a median lengthwise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (*b*) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossæ of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest,** the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest,** the crista tibiæ (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest,** a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supramaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

crest (krest), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*; < ME. *cresten*; < *crest*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow.
Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining skie, in summers night, . . .
Is *creasted* all with lines of firie light.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height *crested* at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 27.

crested (kres'ted), *a.* [< *crest* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills *crested* with Gothic ruins. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one. —**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet*.

crestfallen (krest'fâ'ln), *a.* [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] **1.** Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much *crest-fallen* since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 11.

2. In the *manège*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

cresting (kres'ting), *n.* [< *crest* + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge; a crest, as the range of crest-tiles of an edifice.

Cresting.— Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

crestless (krest'-les), *a.* [< *crest*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a crest, in any sense of that word; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crestolatry (kres-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< *crest* + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

crest-tile (krest'tīl), *n.* One of the tiles covering the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.

Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Ægina.

cresyl (krē'sil), *n.* [< *cre(o)s(ote)* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a radical (C_7H_7) which cannot be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

cresylic (krē-sil'ik), *a.* [< *cresyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cresyl.—**Cresylic acid.** Same as *cresol*.—**Cresylic alcohol,** or *hydrate of cresyl*, C_7H_8O, a colorless liquid occurring in coal-tar creosote and in the tar of fir-wood. It is homologous with phenyl hydrate (C_6H_6O).

cretaceal (krē-tā'sē-al), *a.* Cretaceous. [Rare.]

cretaceous (krē-tā'shius), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cretaceus*, chalky, < *creta*, chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. Pg. *greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *craie* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *krīdā*, MHG. *krīde*, G. *kreide* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite*, LG. *krīt* = Icel. *krīt* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt*, chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta*, Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chalky. (*a*) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (*b*) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group,** in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk*.) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the cretaceous group.

cretaceously (krē-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (krē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cretanus*, usually *Cretensis*, also *Creticus* and *Cretæus*, adj., of *Creta*, Gr. Κρήτη, Crete.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretan carrot.** See *carrot*.—**Cretan lace,** a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—**2.** The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar*.

cretated (krē'tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cretatus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Rubbed with chalk.

crête (krāt), *n.* [F., a crest: see *crest*.] In *fort.*: (*a*) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (*b*) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet*.

cretefaction (krē-tē-fak'shon), *n.* The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison.*

Cretic (krē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. κρητικός (sc. ποὺς = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan*.] **I.** *a.* Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See II.

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, *cretic* five beats, ionic six beats.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 79.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (– ⏑ – or – ⏑ –). The cretic has a magnitude of five times or more, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentasemic. The word *glō'rī-fī* may serve as an English example of a cretic. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer*. (*b*) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

Creticism (krē'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Cretic*, Cretan, + *-ism*.] A falsehood; a Cretism.

cretify (krē'ti-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cretified*, ppr. *cretifying*. [< L. *creta*, chalk, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *cretaceous* and *-fy*.] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

cretin (krē'tin), *n.* [< F. *crétin*, a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified ult. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian*, used, like E. *innocent* and *simple*, of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the *cretin*. *Cyc. of Practical Medicine.*

cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *crétinisme*, < *crétin* + *-isme*.] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, or deformity, arising from endemic causes, found among the inhabitants of the valleys of Switzerland and Savoy, and elsewhere.

cretinogenetic (krē'ti-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *cretin* + *genetic*.] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

Cretism (krē'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. Κρητισμός, lying, < Κρητίζειν, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < Κρής (Κρητ-), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* [F., originally a strong white fabric of hempen warp and linen weft: named from the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtains, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*[1].

cretose (krē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *cretosus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Chalky.

creutzer, *n.* See *kreutzer*.

creux (krė), *n.* [F., a hollow (= Pr. *cros*; ML. *crosum*, *crotum*), < *creux*, adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus*, hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

crevace†, *n.* An old form of *crevice*[1].

crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*[1].] **1.** A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—**2.** In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A *crevasse* is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv.

crevassed (kre-vast'), *a.* [< *crevasse* + *-ed*².] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more *crevassed* than the western. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 111.

crèvecœur (F. pron. krāv'kėr'), *n.* [F. *crève-cœur*, lit. heart-break, < *crever*, break, + *cœur*, heart: see *crevice* and *core*¹.] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

crevest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevet (krev'et), *n.* [A var. of *cruet*.] 1. A cruet. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevettina (krev-e-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Læmodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperina*. It contains such families as *Corophiidæ*, *Orchestiidæ*, and *Gammaridæ*.

creveyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *n.* [< ME. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *crevesse*, *craras*, *crevace*, *crevasse*, also *craras*, *crayres*, < OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse* (> mod. E. *crevasse*), a chink, crevice, < *crever*, break, burst, < L. *crepare*, break, burst, crack: see *crepitate*, *cracen*.] 1. A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a *crevice* in a wall, rock, etc.

It gan out crepe at som *crevace*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

I pry'd me through the *crevice* of a wall.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

The mouse
Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,
Or from the *crevice* peer'd about.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Specifically, in *lead-mining*, in the Mississippi valley, a fissure in which the ore of lead occurs. = **Syn.** 1. Chink, interstice, cranny.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creviced*, ppr. *crevicing*. [< *crevice*¹, *n.*] 1. To make crevices in; crack; flaw.—2†. To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares*.

crevice²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creviced (krev'ist), *a.* [< *crevice*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some (tendrils of plants) being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or *creviced* surface.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 395.

crevin (krev'in), *n.* [E. dial.: see *crevice*¹.] A crevice; a chink. [Prov. Eng.]

crevist, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

crevisse (kre-vēs'), *n.* [OF., a crab, crawfish: see *crawfish*.] In *medieval armor*, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *à queue d'écrevisse*, and also *à queue d'howard*. See cut under *armor* (fig. 3).

crew¹ (krö), *n.* [Formerly also *crue*: < late ME. *crewe*, a clipped form of **acrewe*, *acrewe*, later *accrue*, an accession, a company: see *accrue*, *n.*] 1†. An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See *accrue*, *n.*

The Frensh kynge sent soone after into Scotland a *crewe* of Frenshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., ii. fol. 98.

2. Any company of people: an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble *crew*
Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I see but few like gentlemen
Among you frighted *crew*.
Earl o' Moray (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

His words impression left
Of much amazement to the infernal *crew*.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

Mirth admit me of thy *crew*
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the *crew* are sick or dead.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

(*b*) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—4. Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train. = **Syn.** 2. Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

crew²† (krö). An archaic preterit of *crow*¹.

crewel¹ (krö'el), *n.* [Perhaps for **clewel* (= D. *klewel* = G. *knäuel*, a clue), dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread: see *clue*, *clew*.] 1. A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy-work.

Ha, ha! he wears *cruel* [a pun: in some editions, *crewel*] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet *crewel* in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, The Task, i. 54.

2†. Formerly, any ornamented woolen cord, thread, tape, or the like. See *caddis*¹. *Fairholt*.

[An] old hat
Lined with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.

3. The cowslip. *Dunglison*.—**Crewel lace**, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

crewel²†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

crewels (krö'elz), *n. pl.* [< F. *écrouelles*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled *cruels*. [Scotch.]

crewel-stitch (krö'el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

crewel-work (krö'el-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

crewet†, **crewette**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *cruet*.

Crex (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), < Gr. κρίξ, a sort of land-rail: see *crake*².] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See *crake*².

criance†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

criande†, *ppr.* A Middle English form of *crying*.

criants†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

crib¹ (krib), *n.* [< ME. *crib*, *cribbe*, < AS. *crib*, *cryb* = OS. *kribbia* = MD. *kribbe*, D. *krib* = MLG. LG†. *kribbe*, *krubbe* = OHG. *crippea*, *crippa* (> OF. *crèche*, > E. *cratch*², q. v.), also *chripfa*, *krippha*, MHG. *krippe*, *kripfe*, G. *krippe* = Icel. *krubba* = Sw. *krubba* = Dan. *krybbe*, a crib, manger. In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.] 1. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See *bambino*.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe aulter is the *cribbe* of oure Lorde, where our blessyd Lady her dere sone layde byfore the oxe and the asse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet.
Pope, Messiah, l. 79.

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small frame with inclosed sides for a child's bed.—4†. A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5. A situation; a place or position: as, a snug *crib*. [Slang.]—6. A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [Thieves' slang.]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the *cribs* (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See *corn-crib*.—8. A lockup. *Halliwell*.—9. A solid structure of timber or logs (see *cribwork*) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake *crib* and the pumping station. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 80.

The platform and *cribs* were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—11. An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called *cribbing*.—12. A reel for winding yarn.—13. A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [St. Lawrence river.]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in *cribs*.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.

14. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player. See *cribbage*.—15. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossips waiting to confess
Their *cribs* of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [Colloq.]

When I left Eton . . . I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a *crib*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, ii.

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—**To crack a crib**. See *crack*.

crib¹ (krib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cribbed*, ppr. *cribbing*. [= MHG. *krippen*, lay in a crib, G. *krippen*, feed at a crib; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To line with timbers or planking; said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward *crib* the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.
Cone and Johns, Petrolia, iii.

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [Colloq.]

Child, being fond of toys, *cribbed* the necklace.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Nor *crib* at dawn its pittance from a sheep,
Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's meat!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 243.

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by *cribbing* sixpences from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 320.

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to *crib* to a Presbyterian trundle-bed. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 35.

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

crib² (krib), *n.* Short for *cribble*.

cribbage (krib'āj), *n.* [< *crib*¹, *n.*, 14, + *-age*.] A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

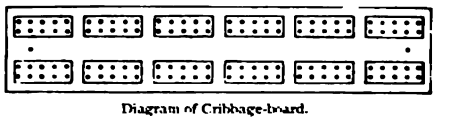


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the face-cards being counted as ten-spots. Each player strives, with the cards in his hand, with the one turned up from the undealt pack, and with the crib when it is his turn to have it, to secure as many counting combinations as possible, as, for instance, sequences, pairs, cards the spots on which will equal 15, etc. The counting is done by moving a peg forward on the cribbage-board as many holes as the player secures points, that player winning who first advances his peg the length of the board and back to the end hole.

cribbage-board (krib'āj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

cribber (krib'ėr), *n.* One who cribs.

cribbing (krib'ing), *n.* [< *crib*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. Same as *crib*¹, 11.—2. Same as *crib-biting*.

crib-biter (krib'bī tėr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

crib-biting (krib'bī ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called *cribbing*.

cribble (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *cribble;* < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey.*

cribble (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [< *cribble*, *n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

cribble-bread (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *cribble-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

> We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.
> *Bullinger's Sermons* (trans.), p. 243.

crib-dam (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

Cribella (kri-bel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solasteridæ:* same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. sexradiata* is exceptional in having six arms.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz.* Also *Cribrella*.

cribellum (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ạ). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribrellum*.

> The Ciniflonidæ . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

criblé (krē-blā'), *a.* [F., ult. < *crible*, sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shading or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

crib-muzzle (krib'muz'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

cribrate† (krib'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [< L. *cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] To sift.

> I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

cribrate (krib'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate*, *v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrose.

cribrate-punctate (krib'rāt-pungk'tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

cribration (kri-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if **cribratio(n-)*, < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In *phar.*, the act or process of sifting or riddling.

Cribratores (krib-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidæ*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

cribriform (krib'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve (see *cribble*, *n.*), + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in *anat.*: (*a*) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (*b*) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate.** (*a*) In echinoderms, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (*b*) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

Cribrilina (krib-ri-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribrilinidæ*.

Cribrilinidæ (krib-ri-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribrilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepralian*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *homeocharan*. The zoœcia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

cribrose (krib'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *cribrosus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribrose lamina**, in *anat.* See *lamina*.

cribrum (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] In *math.*, the sieve of Eratosthanes, a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

crib-strap (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

cribwork (krib'wėrk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

cric (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*4.] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight.*

Cricetinæ (kris-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Saccostomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are European, Asiatic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

cricetine (kris'ē-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinæ*.

Cricetodon (kri-set'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridæ*, related to the hamsters.

Cricetus (kri-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Muridæ*, of the subfamily *Cricetinæ*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits. See *hamster*.

crichtonite (krī'tọn-īt), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanic iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

crick1† (krik), *v. i.* [A var. of *creak*1; < ME. *creken* = MD. *kricken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*1.] To creak.

crick1† (krik), *n.* [= MD. *krick*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*1, *v.* Cf. *creak*1, *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

crick2 (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cryk*, *cryke*, *crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a crick, creek, bay: see *creek*1, the common literary form of the word.] 1. An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*1, 1.—2. A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*1, 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*.—3. A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

> A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the *cricks* and corners between other plants.
> *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 65.

crick3 (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cricke*, *crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*2, *creek*1, q. v. Cf. *crick*4.] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

> Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage.*
>
> Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes,
> That I may feel no *crick!*
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.
>
> They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

crick4 (krik), *n.* [Cf. *cric* and *crick*3.] A small jackscrew. *E. H. Knight.*

cricket1 (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket*, *crykett*, *crykette*, < OF. *crequet*, later *cricquet*, F. *criquet* = mod. Pr. *cricot*, a cricket; with dim. term. *-et* (*-ot*), equiv. to MD. D. *krekel* = MLG. *krikel*, *krekel*, > G. *kreckel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *crikion*, *crekion*, OF. *crisnon*, *crinon*, *crignon*, *crinçon*, *crinchon*, F. dial. *crignon*, *crinchon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *kriecker*, *krieckerken*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker,' 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*1, *creak*1: see *crick*1, *creak*1.] Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the family *Gryllidæ* (or *Achetidæ*), or of a group *Achetina:* sometimes extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidæ*. In both these families the antennæ are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Acrididæ* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domestica*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris;* the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris;* the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostostoma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.

House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

cricket2 (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; prob. < OF. *criquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort); or perhaps another use of *cricket*3, a low stool (applied to the wickets?). The word is certainly not from AS. *crice*, *cryce*, a staff, crutch, as usually asserted.] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British empire, and somewhat less so in the United States and elsewhere. It is played by two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 3 stumps 27 inches high, with 2 bails each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A line known as the *bowling-crease* is drawn through and parallel to the stumps, 6 feet 8 inches in length, behind which the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the bowling-crease; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,

Cricket-field.

1, bowler; 2, wicket-keeper; 3, long-stop; 4, slip; 5, point; 6, cover-slip; 7, cover-point; 8, mid-off; 9, long-leg; 10, short-leg; 11, mid-on; *S*, *S*, batsmen; *U*, *U*, umpires; *a*, *a*, popping-creases; *b*, *b*, bowling-creases.

where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted; the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the bails off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a bail or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in the field then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

> From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and manly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

cricket2 (krik'et), *v. i.* [< *cricket*2, *n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

> They boated and they *cricketed;* they talk'd
> At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

cricket3 (krik'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of F. *criquet*, a small horse, also (a different word) a grasshopper. The word *crock*3, a low stool, seems not to be related.] A small, low stool; a footstool.

> A barrister is described [Autobiography of Roger North, p. 92] as "putting cases and mooting with the students that sat on and before the *crickets*." This was circa 1680. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 224.

cricket-ball (krik'et-bâl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

cricket-bird (krik'et-bėrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

cricketer (krik'et-ėr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Most of the professional *cricketers* wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 59.

cricket-frog (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hyladea*: so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-costumes, etc.

cricket-iron (krik'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

crico-arytenoid (kri kō-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crico-arytenoideus*, q. v.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

II. *n.* Same as *crico-arytenoideus*.

crico-arytenoideus (kri kō-ar'i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *crico-arytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.: as *cricoid* + *arytenoideus*.] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posticus* lies behind the foregoing: it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

cricoid (krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κρικοειδής, ring-shaped, < κρίκος, a ring (see *circus*), + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid* cartilage. See II.

II. *n.* The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

cricopharyngeal (krī kō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< *cricoid* + *pharyngeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothyroid (krī-kō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *cricoid* + *thyroid*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid* artery, membrane, or muscle.

In some of the Balænoidea . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid* space. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 339.

Cricothyroid artery, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

II. *n.* A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroidean (krī'kō-thī-roi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid*.

cricothyroideus (krī'kō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *cricothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *cricothyroid*.] The cricothyroid muscle.

cried (krīd). Preterit and past participle of *cry*.

crier (krī'ėr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; < ME. *cryour*, *cryar*, < OF. *crieur*, *criour*, F. *crieur* (= Pr. *cridador* = Sp. *gritador* = It. *gridatore*), a crier, < *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

The person and office of this *crier* in the wilderness. *Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

Specifically — (*a*) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

The queen sate lowe, and hir justice of the hall.
And eke the *crier* ycleped the criminal.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

(*b*) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

Good folk, for me sake I hir hire
But help me to a *crier*.
For my jolif hert is rist astray
After two eyes, that passed this way.
Dryden, The Cryer.

crim (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming*. [E. dial., also (in senses 1, 2, 3) more commonly *crem*, *creem*; ult. < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cram*, *crom*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *forcrimman*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *cram*, of which *crim* is appar. in part a secondary form, and *crumb*, *n.*, and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *cramp* as related to *crample*. In form *crim* may be compared with OHG. *chrimman*, MHG. *krimmen* (pret. *krimm*), also *grimmen*, G. *krimmen*, *grimmen* (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp*.] I. *trans.* 1. To press or squeeze; crumble (bread). —2. To press or squeeze out; pour out. —3. To convey slyly. —4. To froth or curdle.

II. *intrans.* To shiver. [Prov. Eng.]

crim. con. An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation*. See *criminal*.

crime (krīm), *n.* [< ME. *crime*, *cryme*, < OF. *crime*, *crim*, F. *crime* = Pr. *crim* = Sp. *crimen* = Pg. *crime* = It. *crimine*, a crime, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. Gr. κρίμα, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), < *cernere* (√ **cri*) = Gr. κρίνειν, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate*.] 1. An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense "it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Tawey*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes*. Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

And gif the Kyng him self do ony Homycydie or ony *Crime*, as to sle a man, or ony suche cas, he schalle dye therefore. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

A *crime* is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. Forgery and murder are *crimes*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 95.

For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious *crime* was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Capital crime. See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1]. — **Crime against nature**, sodomy. — **Infamous crime.** See *infamous*. — **Occult crimes**, in *Scots law*, crimes committed in secret or in privacy. = **Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, *Crime*, *Vice*, *Iniquity*, *Transgression*, *Trespass*, *Delinquency*. (See *offense*.) *Wrong* is the opposite of *right*; a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal*.

To forgive *crimes* darker than death or night; . . .
This . . . is to be
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free.
Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

The very *sin* of the *sin* is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 143.

The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offence is at once both *crime* and *sin*, a *wrong* done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing *crime* than in repressing *vice*.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

War in man's eyes shall be
A monster of *iniquity*.
C. Mackay, Good Time Coming.

The brutes cannot call us to account for our *transgressions*. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 143.

In faith, he's penitent.
And I yet his *trespass*, in our common reason,
. . . is not almost a fault
To incur a private check. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Crimean (krī-mē'an), *a.* [< *Crimea* (also called the *Krim*) (= F. *Crimée*), < NL. *Crimea* = G. *Krimm* or *Krym*, < Russ. *Krymŭ* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: Turk. *Kirim*, Tatar *Krim*.] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century. — **Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

crimefult (krim'fūl), *a.* [< *crime* + *-ful*, 1.] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

Tell me
Why you proceeded not against these feats
So crimeful. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

crimeless (krim'les), *a.* [< *crime* + *-less*.] Free from crime; innocent.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *kriminneel* = G. *criminal* = Dan. *kriminel*, adj., < F. *criminel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *criminal* = It. *criminale*, < LL. *criminalis*, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal* action or case; a *criminal* sentence; a *criminal* code; *criminal* law; a *criminal* lawyer.

The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham*.

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal* act.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison*.

Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 78.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

However *criminal* they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydone*.

Unsystematic charity increases pauperism, and unphilosophical leniency towards the *criminal* class increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Criminal action. See *action*, 8. — **Criminal cases.** (*a*) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (*b*) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances. — **Criminal contempt.** See *contempt*. — **Criminal conversation**, in *law*: (*a*) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (*b*) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxxv. 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States. Often abbreviated *crim. con.* — **Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury. — **Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law. — **Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in the name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff. — **Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment. — **Criminal psychology.** See *psychology*. = **Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Criminal*, *Felonious*, *Sinful*, *Immoral*, *Wicked*, *Iniquitous*, *Depraved*, *Dissolute*, *Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal* election. It suggests penalty only remotely, if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further back of action than to intent (as, a *criminal* intent), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal*. *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the *wicked* man does wrong wilfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into such corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who throws off all moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, and *irreligious*.

A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for, if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay*, On Hallam's Const. Hist.

But negligence itself is *criminal*, highly *criminal*, where such effects to life and property follow it.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

Sinful as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fulness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 31.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly and far less profitable.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

He [Strafford] was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own *criminal* measure.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the *depraved* state of the will. *A. A. Hodge*, Outlines of Theology, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely *dissolute*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He [Wycherley] appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;
Who being *vicious*, old, and irritable, . . .
Made answer sharply that she should not know.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent *criminals* of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Habitual criminal, in *law*, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions. = **Syn.** Culprit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

criminalist (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *criminaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced *criminalists* vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 434.

criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *criminalité* = Sp. *criminalidad* = Pg. *criminalidade* = It. *criminalità*, < ML. *criminalita(t-)s*, < LL. *criminalis*, criminal: see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the *criminality* of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of *criminality* and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the *criminality*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 177.

criminally (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held *criminally* responsible if a man dies under his treatment. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 77.

criminalness (krim'i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

criminate (krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminated*, ppr. *criminating*. [< L. *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> It. *criminare* = Sp. Pg. *criminar* = OF. *criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*. Cf. *accriminate*, *incriminate*, *recriminate*.] **1.** To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament.
Burke, On the Speech from the Throne.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate himself*. *Scott.*

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminate* the views of the majority *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxvi.

He [Sir John Eliot] descends to *criminate* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Eliot was a man of fine literature.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 379.

To criminate one's self, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect: said of an accused person or of a witness.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *crimination* = Sp. *criminacion* (obs.; now *acriminacion*) = Pg. *criminação* = It. *criminazione*, < L. *criminatio(n-)*, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, criminate: see *criminate*.] The act of criminating, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual *criminations*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

criminative (krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

criminator (krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acriminador* = Pg. *criminador* = It. *criminatore*, < L. *criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, accuse: see *criminate*.] One who criminates; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

criminatory (krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

crimine, crimini (krim'i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine!* *Congreve*, Double Dealer, iv. 1.

Crimini, jimini,
Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy
Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini? *Byron.*

criminologist (krim-i-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), a crime, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of *criminologists* in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment. *Science*, IX. 220.

criminous (krim'i-nus), *a.* [= OF. *crimineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminoso*, < L. *criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, ML. criminal, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

More estranged than beforetime through . . . slanders and *criminous* imputations.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 94.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminous* as the Earle himselfe, it stung his conscience to adjudge to death those misdeeds whereof himselfe had bin the chiefe Author.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminous* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

criminously† (krim'i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

criminousness† (krim'i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

crimosin†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *crimson*.

crimp (krimp), *v.* [< ME. **crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crimple* and other derivatives) = MD. D. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, *krimfan*, MHG. *krimphen*, *krimpfen* (a strong verb, pret. *kramp*, pp. *krumpen*), bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. Sw. *krympa* = Dan. *krympe*, shrink, prob. from LG.): in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*[1], *crump*, *crimple*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*[1], *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *cram*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—**2.** To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—**3.** To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—**4.** To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.
Dickens.

5. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.
J. Moore, Edward.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 422.

6. To pinch and hold; seize. [Eng.] Hence—**7.** To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 515.

II. *intrans.* To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]

crimp (krimp), *n.* [< *crimp*, *v.*] **1.** That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—**2.** A crimper.—**3.** One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*
Took the foolish young imp
On board of his cutter so trim and so jimp.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depôts which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

4†. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at gleek or *crimp*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

crimp† (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp*, *v.*, as *cramp*[1], *a.*, to *cramp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

crimpage (krim'pāj), *n.* [< *crimp* + *-age*.] The act of crimping. *Maunder.*

crimper (krim'pėr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes. (*b*) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (*c*) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (*d*) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (*e*) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (*f*) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (*g*) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-slats. (*h*) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

crimping-board (krim'ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to raise the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

crimping-house (krim'ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp*, *n.*, 3.

crimping-iron (krim'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* **1.** An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—**2.** An implement for crimping the hair.

crimping-machine (krim'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for crimping or fluting.

crimple (krim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimpled*, ppr. *crimpling*. [< ME. *crimplen* (spelled *crymplyn*), freq. of *crimp*, q. v.] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

crimple†, *n.* [< ME. *crympylle*; from the verb.] A rumple.

crimp-press (krimp'pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—**Pad crimp-press**, in *harness-making*, a pad-crimp.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < ME. *crimosin*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, etc., < OF. **cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*, crimson, carmine: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] **I.** *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

II. *a.* Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

crimson (krim'zn), *v.* [< *crimson*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dye with crimson; make crimson.

And felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

II. *intrans.* To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

crimson-warm (krim'zn-wârm), *a.* Warm to redness.

crinal (krī'nal), *a.* [< L. *crinalis*, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krī'nāt), *a.* [Var. of *crinite*[1], with suffix *-ate*[1] for *-ite*[2].] Same as *crinite*[1], 2.

crinated (krī'nā-ted), *a.* [As *crinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having hair: hairy.

crinatory (krin'a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.

crinch (krinch), *r.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.

crincum†, **crincomet**, *n.* [Old slang.] Venereal infection. [Vulgar.]

Get the *crincomes*, go.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 704.

crinet† (krīn), *n.* [< F. *crin* = Pr. Sp. *crin* = Pg. *crina* = It. *crine*, < L. *crinis*, hair.] Hair. [Rare.]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

crined (krīnd), *a.* [< *crine* + *-ed*[2]: equiv. to *crinite*[1], q. v.] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

crinel† (krī'nel), *n.* [< OF. **crinel*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Same as *crinet*, 1. *Booth.*

crinet (krī'net), *n.* [< OF. **crinet*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*, and cf. *crinel*.] 1†. A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwell.* Also *crane*, *cranet*, *crinel*.—2. Same as *crinière*.

cringe (krinj), *r.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= E. dial. (North.) *crinch*, crouch; < ME. **crinchen*, *crenchen*, *crengen* (?), twist or bend, < AS. *cringan*, sometimes *crincan* (pret. *crang*, **cranc*, pl. *crungon*, **cruncon*, pp. *crungen*, **cruncen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assibilated form *swinge*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of equiv. *succumb*). The verb is but scantly recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle*, *cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cring'd*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful Monarch? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 959.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe* to the powerful. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws of existence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

=**Syn.** To stoop, truckle.

II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine about for mercy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

cringe (krinj), *n.* [< *cringe*, *r.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

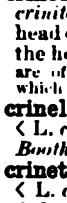
He must be under my usher, who must teach him the postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

cringeling (krinj'ling), *n.* [< *cringe* + *-ling*.] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [Rare.]

cringer (krin'jėr), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krin'jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

cringle (kring'gl), *n.* [In naut. sense also written *crengle*, *crenkle*, *crencle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel*, *kringele*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *hringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*: see *ring*[1]. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically: (*a*) *Naut.*, a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-cringles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-cringles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (*b*) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.] **Earing-cringle**, the cringle through which an earing is passed.



Cringle.

crinicultural (krin-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *cultura*, culture, + *-al*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

crinière (krin-iār'), *n.* [OF., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In *armor*, that part of the bards of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassets. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

Criniger (krin'i-jėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *criniger*, hairy: see *crinigerous*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some

Criniger phaeocephalus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*.—2. [*l. c.*] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (kri-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *criniger* (doubtful), having long hair, < *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *gerere*, bear.] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [Rare.]

criniparous (kri-nip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *parere*, produce.] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [Rare.]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 83, note.

crinite[1] (krī'nīt), *a.* [< L. *crinitus*, haired, pp. of *crinire*, provide with hair, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

crinite[2] (krī'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *encrinite*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krin'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *crinite*[1] + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

crinkle (kring'kl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [< ME. *crenclen* (rare), bend, turn, = D. *krinkelen*, turn, wind; freq. of **crink*, repr. by *cringe*, and, with change of vowel, by *crank* (cf. *crankle*): see *cringe*, *cringle*, and *crank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2012.

All the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream of his [Skelton's] verse, under which it seems to ripple and *crinkle*, catching and casting back the sunshine like a stream blown on by clear western winds.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

2†. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace
Thus far, shall not now *crinkle* for a little.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

crinkle (kring'kl), *n.* [= D. *krinkel*, curve, flexure; from the verb. Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

crinkleroot (kring'kl-rōt), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (kring'kli), *a.* [< *crinkle* + *-y*[1].] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimpy; like a crinkle.

crinkum-crankum (kring'kum-krang'kum), *n.* [A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from *crinkle* or *crank*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste zigzag: *crinkum-crankum*—in and out.
Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 2.

crino (krī'nō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Pl. *crinones* (kri-nō'nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

crinoid (krī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crinoidea*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing or consisting of crinoids: encrinital.

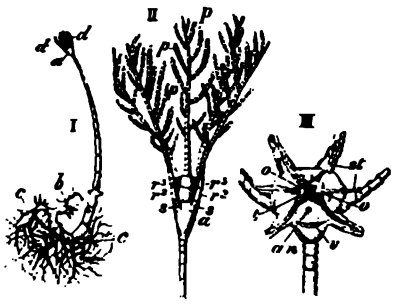
II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*: an encrinite; a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 289.

crinoidal (kri-noi'dal), *a.* [As *crinoid* + *-al*.] Same as *crinoid*.

Crinoidea (kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρινοειδής*, like a lily, < *κρίνον*, a lily, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A class of *Echinodermata* containing globular or cup-shaped echinoderms, having, normally, jointed arms furnished with pinnules, and stalked and fixed during some or all of their lives: so called from the resemblance of their rayed bodies, borne upon a jointed stem, to a lily or tulip. The body or calyx of the ventral surface is directed upward; the stalk is attached to the aboral, dorsal, or inferior surface, which is provided with plates; and the ambulacral appendages have the form of tentacles situated in the ambulacral grooves of the calyx and of the segmented arms. The class is divided into three orders: the *Blastoidea*, which are without arms; the *Cystoidea*, which are globular, and have arms; and the *Crinoidea*, which are cup-shaped, and provided with arms. All the representatives of the first two orders, and most of the third order, are extinct. The fossil forms are known as *stone-lilies* and *encrinites*. See *stone-lily* and *encrinite*.

2. The typical order of the class *Crinoidea*, having the body cup-shaped or calyx-like, the dorsal or aboral surface furnished with hard calcareous plates, the ventral or oral aspect coriaceous, and the body stalked and rooted, at least for some period if not continuously, and provided with five or more radiated segmented arms bearing pinnules and disconnected from the visceral cavity. All the ordinary encrinites, stone-lilies, lily-stars, etc., belong to this division, which abounded in early, especially Paleozoic, times, and is still represented by six living genera. These are *Antedon* (or *Comatula*), *Actinometra*, *Comaster*, *Pentacrinus*, *Rhizocrinus*, and *Holopus*. The order *Crinoidea* is by some divided into two suborders, *Articulata* and *Tessellata*, the latter all fossil; by others into the families *Encrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*, the former containing the ordinary encrinites or stone-lilies, as well as some living sea-lilies, and the latter comprising the feather-stars. Also called *Brachiata*.



Rhizocrinus lofotensis.

I. The entire animal: *a*, enlarged upper joint of stem; *b*, larval joints of stem; *c*, *c*, cirri; *d*, *d*, brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: *a*, as before; *r*, *r*, first radials; *r*[2], *r*[2], second radials; *r*[3], *r*[3], third radials; *p*, *p*, pinnules. III. Oral surface of calyx, seen obliquely: *v*, lower part of visceral mass; *at*, tentacular grooves; *e*, *e*, oral valves; *t*, oral tentacles; *an*, anus.

crinoidean (kri-noi'dē-an), *n.* [< *Crinoidea* + *-an*.] One of the *Crinoidea*; a crinoid.

crinoline (krin'ō-lin or -lin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax: see *crine*, *line*[1], *linen*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram.

Hence—2. A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material.—3. A frame-

work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge*, The Trial.

Crinoline-steels, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure*, Dict., II. 207.

crinon (krī′non), *n.* [< L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier.*

crinones, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

crinose (krī′nōs), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *-ose*. Cf. ML. *criniosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

crinosity (krī-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< *crinose* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krī′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an

Crinum.

umbel of flowers. The genus differs from the common *Amaryllis* in the long tube of the flowers, which also are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. Asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

criocephalous (krī-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *criocephalus*, < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalous* sphinx.

criocephalus (krī-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *criocephalous*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *criocephalus* of the tombs.
L. Hearn, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 6.

Crioceras (krī-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ*, or made type of a family *Crioceratidæ*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Criocera*, *Crioceratites*, and *Criocerus*.

Crioceras cristatum.

crioceratic (krī-os-e-rat′ik), *a.* Same as *crioceratitic*.

crioceratid (krī-ō-ser′a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crioceratidæ*.

Crioceratidæ (krī-ō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crioceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or crioceratites.

crioceratite (krī-ō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

crioceratitic (krī-ō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crioceratidæ*. Also *criocerate*, *crioceran*.

Crioceridæ (krī-ō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Crioceris*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocerida*, *Criocerides*, *Criocerites*.

Crioceris (krī-os′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Crioceridæ*. The asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

criosphinx (krī′ō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by

Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

crioust (krī′us), *a.* [ME. *crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A fool womman and *crious*. *Wyclif*, Prov. ix. 13 (Oxf.).

cripling, *n.* See *crippling*.

crippawn (kri-pân′), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of an Ir. word.] A disease of cattle. [Local, Ireland.]

crippint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

cripple (krip′l), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. dial. *creeple*; < ME. *cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *crypel*, *crupel*, etc., < ONorth. *crypel* (in comp. *eorth-crypel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= OFries. *kreppel*, North Fries. *krebel*, *krabel* = MLG. *kropel*, *krepel*, LG. *krõpel* = D. *kreppel*, *kropel*, *kreupel* = OHG. *kruppel*, MHG. *kruppel*, MG. *krupel*, *kropel*, G. *krüppel* = Icel. *kryppill* = Dan. *krøbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), dim. *krõbling*; cf. Sw. *krympling*, akin to E. *crump*); with suffix *-el*, < AS. *creópan* (pp. *cropen*), creep: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

Thay myȝt not fyȝt mare oloft,
But creped about in the "croft,"
As thay were croked *creppyls*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his birds judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335.

2. A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [Local, U. S.]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129.

3. A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

cripple (krip′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *crippling*. [< ME. *cripelen* (= LG. G. *krõpeln*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, cripple: see *cripple*, *n.* As trans., *cripple*, *v.*, is from the noun.] **I.**† *intrans.* To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelande* forth. *Bestiary*, l. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

2. To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of; weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.
Palfrey.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.
Emerson, Nature.

=**Syn.** 1. *Maim*, *Disfigure*, etc. See *mutilate*.

crippledom (krip′l-dom), *n.* [< *cripple* + *-dom*.] 1. The state of being a cripple; crippleness.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity. *W. H. Russell*, Ischia.

2. Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.]

crippleness (krip′l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.]

crippler (krip′lèr), *n.* [Prob. for **crimpler*. Cf. *crimping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

crippling (krip′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cripple*, *v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

cripst, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *crisp*.

cris, *n.* See *creese*.

crises, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

Crisia (kris′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisiidæ*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

Crisidia (kri-sid′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidæ*.

Crisiidæ (kri-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crisia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous ectoproctous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written *Crisiadæ*.

crisis (krī′sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-sēz). [= F. *crise* = Sp. *crisis* = Pg. *crise* = It. *crise*, *crisi*, < L. *crisis*, < Gr. *κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνειν*, separate, decide: see *critic*, *crime*, *certain*.] 1. A vitally important or decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all — the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.
Brougham.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86.

2. In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death. The term is sometimes also used to denote the symptoms accompanying the condition.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 319.

Cardiac crisis. See *cardiac*. =**Syn.** *Emergency*, etc. See *exigency*.

crislet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

crisp (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *crisp*, *cripe*, *kyrsp*, < AS. *crisp*, **cirps*, *cyrps* = OF. *crespe*, F. *crêpe* (> E. *crape*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *crespo*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I.** *a.* 1. Curled; crimpled; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

Crispe-herit was the kyng, colouret as gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3757.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. In *bot.*, curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk.—3†. Twisted; twisting; winding.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windering brooks, . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

4. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

5. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.
Leigh Hunt.

6. Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

7. Having a sharp, pleasantly acrid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. and Fl.*

8. Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself [Goethe] has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.
R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.

9. In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

II.† *n.* 1. A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to crape; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she pind,
Loose waving on her shoulders with the wind.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

2. Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisp (krisp), *v.* [< ME. *crispen*, *crespen* (partly after OF.), < AS. **crispian*, **cirpsian*, *cyrpsian*; cf. OF. *cresper*, mod. F. *créper*, also *crisper* = Sp. *crespar* = Pg. *en-crespar* = It. *crespare*, < L. *crispare*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To curl; twist; contract or form into

waves or ringlets, as the hair: wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The close-eyed Gauls.
And *crisp* Germans. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.
The *crisp* Chattes and Tenctes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 864.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker; as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .
Han nectar, visiting each plant.
Milton, P. L., iv. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The barley rustled *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, Claribel.
Dry leaf and brown rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crispated (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a crisped appearance. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *crisp*, 2. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate*; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crisp*.

crispation (kris-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *crispation*; as *crispate* + *-ion*.] 1†. The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 972.

2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne*.—3. A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispature (kris'pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure*.] A curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris'pėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crisps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically—2. An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; a crisping-iron or crisping-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* [< L. *Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] 1. A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—2. A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [U. S.]—**St. Crispin's day**, October 25th.

crispinet, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Planché*.

crisping-iron (kris'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron instrument used to crisp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *crisper*, 2. (*b*) A crimping-iron.

For never powder nor the *crisping-iron*
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth.

crisping-pin (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crisping-iron*.

crispisulcant† (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [< L. *crispisulcan(t-)s*, ppr. form, < *crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan(t-)s*, make a furrow, < *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crisple (kris'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crispled*, ppr. *crispling*. [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.* Hence by corruption *crisle*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisple (kris'pl), *n.* [< *crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisply (krisp'li), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (krisp'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), *a.* [< *crisp* + *-y*¹.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, ii.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 92.

criss, *n.* Same as *creese*.

crissal (kris'al), *a.* [< *crissum* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross*, *Christ's cross*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *christ-cross*.—2. A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the court
With silvery *crisscross* of canals
C. Do

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *v. i.* [< *crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 19.

The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombshells.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 376.

crisscross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row*.

crissum (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird: especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird*.

Crissum is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

crista (kris'tā), *n.*; pl. *cristæ* (-tē). [L., a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically—(*a*) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (*b*) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the crista sterni.—**Crista acustica**, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampullæ of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—**Crista deltoidea**, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.—**Crista fornicis**, the crest of the fornix, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornix just above the recessus auliæ, between the portæ and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain: continuous with the carina fornicis.—**Crista galli**, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the mesethmoid or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Crista ilii**, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.—**Crista pectoralis**, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.—**Crista pubis**, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.—**Crista sterni**, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.—**Crista tibiæ**, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.—**Crista urethræ**, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *caput gallinaginis*, and *verumontanum*.—**Crista vestibuli**, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemielliptica.

cristal†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

cristate (kris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *bot.*, crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—2. In *zoöl.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.—3. Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate*.

Cristatella (kris-ta-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cristatus*, crested, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidæ*. *C. mucedo* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Cristatellidæ (kris-ta-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella*.

Cristellaria (kris-te-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*.

cristellarian (kris-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cristellaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria*.

Among the "perforate" Lagenida, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

Cristellaridea, Cristellariidæ (kris'te-la-rid'ē-ä, -ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristellaria* + *-idea*, *-iidæ*.] A group of perforate foraminifers with calcareous test, of which the genus *Cristellaria* is the type.

cristent†, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christian*¹. *Chaucer*.

cristendom†, *n.* The older form of *Christendom*.

cristiform (kris'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest; shaped like a crest. Also *crestiform*.

cristimanous (kris-tim'a-nus), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani*.

Cristivomer (kris-ti-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer): see *vomer*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush*. *Gill and Jordan*, 1878.

cristobalite (kris-tō-bal'īt), *n.* [< *Cristobal* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [Also less commonly *criterium*: = G. Dan. *kriterium* = F. *criterium* = Sp. Pg. It. *criterio*, < NL. *criterion*, *criterium*, < Gr. *κριτήριον*, a test, a means of judging, < *κριτής*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, judge: see *critic*.] A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows. *Macaulay*, History.

Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 36.

Criterion of truth, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian*.—**External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.—**Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.—**Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.—**Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities b^2-ac, c^2-bd, etc., in an equation of the form

$$ax^n + nbx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}cx^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Peirce's criterion (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809–80), a certain rule for preventing observations from being rejected without sufficient reason.—**Syn.** Measure, rule, test, touchstone.

criterional (krī-tē'ri-on-al), *a.* [< *criterion* + *-al*. The proper form would be **criterial*.] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

criterium (krī-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *criterion*.

crith (krith), *n.* [< Gr. *κριθή*, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of any gaseous chemical substance.

crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κριθή*, barley, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κριθομάντις*, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique*; < F. *critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = Sp. *crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *crítica*, criticism, = Pg. It. *critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = D. *kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = G. Dan. Sw. *kritik*, criticism, G. Dan. *kritiker*, Dan. Sw. *kritikus*, a critic (cf. D. G. *kritisch* = Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, critical, critic), < L. *criticus*, adj., capable of judging, n. a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, n., criticism, critique, < Gr. *κριτικός*, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, n. a critic, < *κριτής*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, separate, judge: see *crisis*, *crime*, *certain*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critick*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 249.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.
Bp. of Lincoln, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art."
Disraeli, Lothair, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*.
Locke.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook.
Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4†. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critick* is the greatest help to a good wit.
Dryden, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, ii.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critic* on the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 571.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.
Churchill, Rosciad.

Critic learning flourish'd most in France.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 712.

critic† (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= F. *critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them.
Sir W. Temple.

critical (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] **1.** Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

Critical skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.
Holder.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.
Stillingfleet.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a *critical* juncture.

The sessions day is *critical* to thieves.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every step you take is decisive — every action you perform is *critical* — every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny.
Fletcher.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post. — **8.** Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

At all the different periods at which his [the Duke of York's] state was *critical*, it was always made known to him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values. — **10.** Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, *critical* species in botany. — **Critical angle.** See *angle*[3] and *reflection*. — **Critical function,** a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic. — **Critical philosophy,** the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*. — **Critical point.** (*a*) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (*b*) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form: thus, for carbon dioxid (CO_2) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical state*. — **Critical suspension of judgment,** a refraining from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *skeptical suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention of ever coming to a conclusion. = **Syn. 3.** Nice, accurate, discriminating. — **4.** Captious, faultfinding, carping, cavilling, censorious.

criticality (krit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *critical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Bastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.
Huxley, quoted in New York Independent, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities* entire.
Gray, Letters, I. 299.

critically (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.
Dryden, Ded. of Cleomenes.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session.
Burnet.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being critical or opportune; incidence at a particular point of time. — **2.** Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

criticaster (krit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. **criticaster*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toil, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 1.

criticisable, criticise, etc. See *criticizable*, etc.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *criticisme* = Sp. It. *criticismo*; as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] **1.** The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination — that is to say, omits to examine the nature and validity of the notion for our thinking.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary documents. *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry [the relation of science to the Bible] is *Criticism* — the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master . . . of his native tongue.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*). — **External criticism,** the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text. — **Higher criticism, lower criticism.** See above, 3.

criticist (krit'i-sist), *n.* [< *critic* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

criticizable, criticisable (krit'i-sī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, criticise (krit'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized*, *criticised*, ppr. *criticizing*, *criticising*. [The form *criticise* is more common even in the United States than *criticize*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To examine or judge critically; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!
Which not e'en critics *criticise*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 51.

Specifically — **2.** To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a critic; judge of anything critically; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 128.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise on* his expenses.
Locke.

criticizer, criticiser (krit'i-sī-zėr), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

Others took upon them to be pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them.
Blackwall, Sacred Classicks, II. 265.

critick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

critickin (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

Critics, *critickins*, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees).
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xix.

criticule (krit'i-kūl), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *critique* = Sp. *crítica* = Pg. It. *critica*, < NL. *critica*, n., critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] **1.** A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost." — **2.** The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "*Critique* of the Pure Reason." Also *critic*. [Rare.] — **3†.** An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

critize† (krit'īz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne*.

Crittenden compromise. See *compromise*.

crizzle (kriz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisle*; a corruption of *crisple*, q. v.] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin
To feel the ice fall from the *crisled* skin.
Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

crizzle (kriz'l), *n.* [< *crizzle*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizzel*.

crizzling (kriz'ling), *n.* Same as *crizzle*. Also *crizzeling*.

cro†, *n.* [Gael. Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

croak (krōk), *v.* [< ME. **croken*, *crouken* (also as repr. by *crake*[1] and *crake*[2], q.v.), < AS. *crācettan*, croak (> verbal n. *crācetung*, croaking, of ravens); prop. *cracettan* (with short *a*), <

OHG. *chrockezan*, MHG. *krockzen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crocitāre* (> It. *crocitare*, *crocidare* = Sp. (obs.) *crocitar* = Pg. *crocitar*), croak, freq. of *crōcire*, croak, = Gr. *κρώζειν*, croak: F. *croasser*, OF. *croaquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *croajar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack*, *crake*[1], *creak*[1], *crow*[1], *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coruscation*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croketh* for comfort when carayne he fyndeth. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 459.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothers anger.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."
Philadelphia Press, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

croak (krōk), *n.* [< *croak*, *v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

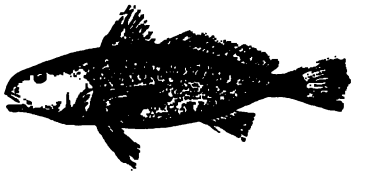
Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice? *Lee.*

His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh, had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

croaker (krō'kėr), *n.* **1.** A bird or other animal that croaks.—**2.** One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.]—**4.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Haemulon*. Also called *grunter*. Local, U. S.] (*b*) A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Micropogon undulatus*, common in the southern United



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (*c*) A fresh-water sciænoid fish, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (*d*) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

croaking (krō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak*, *v.*] **1.** Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—**2.** Foreboding evil; grumbling.—**Croaking lizard.** See *lizard*.

croaky (krō'ki), *a.* [< *croak* + *-y*[1].] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 97.

Croat (krō'at), *n.* [< F. *Croate* = G. *Croate*, *Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OBulg. *Khrŭvatinŭ* = Slov. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Horvát* = Alb. *Herrat*) = Pol. *Kawcat* = Russ. *Khrovate*, *Kroate*, Croat.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a titular kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—**2.** In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

Croatian (krō-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* **1.** A Croat.—**2.** The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Servian.

croc (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In *old armament*: (*a*) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (*b*) A mace of simple form. (*c*) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

croce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*[1], *cross*[2].

croceous (krō'shius), *a.* [< L. *croceus*, adj., < *crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

crocert, croceret, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crozier*.

crocetin (krō'set-in), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*: (*a*) Crocin. (*b*) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

croche[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*[1].

croche[2] (krōch), *n.* [< OF. *croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

croche[3]†, *n.* A variant of *cross*[2].

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *croche*, *crook*.] **1.** A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—**2**†. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Diet.—**3.** In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

crochet (krō-shā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād'), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā'ing). [< *crochet*, *n.*, 1.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called crochet: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

crocheteer, *n.* See *crotcheteer*.

crocheteur†, *n.* [F., a porter, < *crocheter*, hang on a hook, < *crochet*, a hook: see *crochet*, *n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'slight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardecues to have done so much with his whip.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 2.

crochet-needle (krō-shā'nē dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

crochet-type (krō-shā'tīp), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of crochet-work.

crochet-work (krō-shā'wėrk), *n.* Work done with a crochet-needle. See *crochet*.

crociary (krō'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [< ML. **crociarius*: see *crozier*.] *Eccles.*, the official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crociate†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*[1].

crocidolite (krō-sid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), improp. for *κρωκίς* (*κρωκιδ-*), the flock or nap of cloth (< *κρόκη*, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < *κρέκειν*, weave, strike the web with the *κερκίς* or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful yellow color and fibrous structure, much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incasing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 828.

Crocidura (kros-i-dū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocydura*; < Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, a piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suaveolens* of Europe; and the large *C. indicus*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

Crocidurinæ (kros-i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocidura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crocidura*, *Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

crocin (krō'sin), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-in*[2].] A red powder ($C_{16}H_8O_6$) formed, together with sugar and a volatile oil, when polychroite is decomposed by dilute acids.

Crocin is a red colouring matter, and it is surmised that the red colour of the [saffron] stigmas is due to this reaction taking place in nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 146.

crocitation† (kros-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **crocitatio*(*n-*), < *crocitare*, pp. *crocitatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey*.

crock[1] (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke*, *crokke*, *crokk*, < AS. *crocca*, also *crohha*, rarely *croce*, a crock, = OFries. *krocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a crock. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes: (2) AS. *crōh*, *crōg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag*, *chruag*, *crōg*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crūce* (pl. *crūcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *krūche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *cruc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *crayen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] **1.** An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brasen *krocke* of ij. galons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*. *Ray*, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 352.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

crock[1] (krok), *v. t.* [< *crock*[1], *n.*] To lay up in a crock: as, to *crock* butter. *Halliwell*.

crock[2] (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke*, *crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak*, *krāk*, a thing of no value: see *crock*[5].] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grimed with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.
Dickens, Great Expectations, vii.

crock[2] (krok), *v.* [< *crock*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To give off crock, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

crock[3] (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*[3], of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

crock[4] (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crocket*.] **1.** A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—**2.** Same as *crook*, 7. [North. Eng.]

Ye *cro[c]ks* of a house, bijuges.
Levins, Manipulus Vocabulorum.

crock[5] (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crock*[2] and *crock*[6].] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

crock[6] (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kraecke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

crocker[1]† (krok'ėr), *n.* [ME. *crockere*, *crokkere*; < *crock*[1] + *-er*[1]. The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*.] A potter.

As a vessel of the *crockere* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"]. *Wyclif*, Ps. ii. 9 (Oxf.).

crocker[2] (krok'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *croaker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu*.

crockery (krok'ę-ri), *n.* [< *crock*[1] + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

crocket (krok'et), *n.* [< ME. *croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *croquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet*, *crotchet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, crook: see *crook*, *crock*[4]. *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crotchet*,

and both are ult. dims. of *crook*.] 1†. A large roll or lock of hair, characteristic of a manner of dressing the hair common in the fourteenth century. It consisted of a stiff roll, probably made over a piece of stuff, like the "rats" worn by women during the nineteenth century.

They kembe her *crokettes* with christall.
Political Poems, I. 312.

2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. —3. In *medieval arch.*, a pointed decoration, an ornament most frequently treated as recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined

1. 2.

1. Crockets in detail, from Porte Rouge, Notre Dame, Paris. 2. Crockets applied on a pinnacle. ("From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") Both examples, 13th century.

sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members, and on the outer or convex part of the curve of a pastoral staff or other decorative work. Sometimes crockets were carved in the forms of animals.

With *crochetes* on corners with knottes of golde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 174.

crocketed (krok'e-ted), *a.* [< *crocket* + *-ed*².] Furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

The high-pitched roof [of the castle of Chenonceaux] contains three windows of beautiful design, covered with embroidered caps and flowering into *crocketed* spires.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 54.

crock-saw (krok'sâ), *n.* A long-toothed iron plate like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fireplace to carry the pots and crocks. *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Glossary.

crocky (krok'i), *a.* [< *crock*² + *-y*¹.] Smutty; sooty.

crocodile (krok'ō-dīl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil*; altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill*, *cokadrill*, *cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrilh* = Sp. Pg. *cocodrilo* = It. *coccodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *cocodrillus*, *cocadrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An animal of the order *Crocodilia*, and especially of the family *Crocodilidæ* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or *vulgaris*, the member of the order which has been longest and best known, and was afterward extended to sundry related species. Thus, the Gangetic crocodile is the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*. A true crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, occurs in Florida.

Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

Sŏme men seyn, that whan thei will gadre the Peper, thei maken Fuyr, and brennen aboute, to make the Serpentes and the *Cokedrilles* to flee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

2. In *logic*, a sophism of counter-questioning. Thus, in the old example, a crocodile has stolen a child, and promises to restore it to the father if the latter answers correctly his question, Am I going to restore the child? If the father says Yes, the crocodile eats the child and tells the father he is wrong. If the father says No, the reply is that in that case the child cannot be restored, for to do so would violate the agreement, since the father's answer would then be incorrect.

II. *a.* Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or simulated tears: in allusion to the fiction of old travelers that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

crocodilean, *a.* and *n.* See *crocodilian*.

crocodile-bird (krok'ō-dīl-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Egyptian black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, one of several plovers which have been supposed to answer to the trochilus of Herodotus: so called from its association with the crocodile. See cut under *Pluvianus*.

Crocodili (krok-ō-dī'lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Crocodilia*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Crocodilia (krok-ō-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] An order of *Reptilia*, formerly included with *Lacertilia* in *Sauria*, now separated as the highest existing reptiles. They are lizard-like in form, with long tails and four well-developed limbs, the anterior shorter than the posterior and with five complete digits, and the posterior four-toed. With a single exception, the living species have nails on the three radial and tibial digits; the feet are webbed; the nostrils are at the end of a long snout, and can be closed; and the tympanic membranes are exposed, but a cutaneous valve can be shut down over them. The skin is loricate, the dermal armor consisting of bony scutes covered with epidermal scales of corresponding form; the anus is longitudinal, as in the chelonians; the penis is single, and lodged in the cloaca; the teeth are distinctly socketed; the lungs are confined to the thorax; the heart is completely four-chambered, but the aortic arches communicate by the foramen Panizzæ, so that venous and arterial blood commingle outside the heart; the spinal column is well ossified; the vertebræ are mostly procœlous, as in all the existing species, amphicœlous or opisthocœlous in some extinct forms; the sacral vertebræ are reduced to two; the cervical bear free ribs; the ribs are bifurcated at their proximal ends; there is a series of so-called abdominal ribs disconnected from the vertebræ; and the skull is well ossified, with an interorbital septum, large alisphenoids and parotic processes, large fixed quadrates, ectopterygoids, completely bony tympanic cavities, rudimentary orbitosphenoids, if any, and no parietal foramen. The order ranges in time from the Oölitic strata to the present day, and contains all the huge saurians known as crocodiles, alligators, caymans, jacarés, gavials, etc. All the species are more or less aquatic, though none of the living ones is marine. The order has been divided into the five families *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*, *Gavialidæ*, *Teleosauridæ*, and *Belodontidæ*, the last two including only extinct forms. Other names of the order are *Loricata*, *Emydosauria*, and *Hydrosauria*. Other divisions of the order than those above given are: (1) by Owen, into three suborders, *Procœlia*, *Amphicœlia*, and *Opisthocœlia*; and (2) by Huxley, likewise into three suborders, *Parasuchia*, *Mesosuchia*, and *Eusuchia*.

Longitudinal Vertical Section of Hinder Part of Skull of a Crocodile, showing many cranial peculiarities of *Crocodilia*.

Eu, Eustachian tube, dividing into *a*, an anterior, and *p*, a posterior branch; the two tympana communicating with the cavity of the mouth by three canals—a large one opening in the middle line, and two smaller lateral ones on the base of the skull behind the posterior nares; it is this lateral one which subdivides into *a* and *p*. *P*, pituitary fossa; *PN*, posterior nares, opening very far back; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, parietal; *Fr*, frontal; *OS*, orbitosphenoid (?); *AS*, alisphenoid; *BS*, basisphenoid; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Pro*, proötic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic, united with *EO*; *asc*, *psc*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves.

crocodilian (krok-ō-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of the crocodile; hence, in allusion to crocodile tears, hypocritical. See *crocodile*, *a.*

O, what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Composed of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She clothes destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

II. *n.* A crocodile; one of the *Crocodilia*. Also, improperly, spelled *crocodilean*.

crocodilid (krok-ō-dil'id), *n.* A reptile of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

Crocodilidæ (krok-ō-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by procœlous vertebræ; pterygoids bounding the posterior nares below; nasal bones composing the narial aperture to some extent; a straight maxillo-premaxillary suture or one convex backward; a mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth and not involving splenial elements; the cervical scutes distinct or not from the tergal ones; the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove; and the head shorter than in *Gavialidæ*, but longer than in *Alligatoridæ*. The family includes two genera: *Crocodilus*, represented by the crocodile of the Nile, *C. niloticus*, and other species; and *Mecistops*. See cuts under *crocodile* and *Crocodilia*.

crocodiline (krok-ō-dil'in), *a.* [< *crocodile* + *-ine*¹.] Like a crocodile.

Crocodilini (krok*ᵉ*ō-di-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-ini*.] A family of squamate saurians: same as the modern order *Crocodilia*. *Oppel*, 1811.

crocodilite† (krok'ō-di-līt), *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ite*².] A sophism of cross-questioning. See *crocodile*, 2.

The *crocodolite* is when, being deceived by some crafty manner of questioning, we do admit that which our adversary turneth again upon us, to our own hindrance, as in the fable of the crocodile, whereof this name *crocodolite* proceedeth. *Blundeville*, 1599.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil'i-ti), *n.* [< *crocodile*, 2, + *-ity*.] In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. See *crocodile*, 2. [Rare.]

Crocodilurus (krok*ᵉ*ō-di-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροκόδειλος, crocodile, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fissilingual lizards, of the family *Ameividæ*.

Crocodilus (krok-ō-dī'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] The typical genus of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

crocoisite (krō-kō'i-sīt), *n.* Same as *crocoite*.

crocoite (krō'kō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κροκόεις, saffron-colored (< κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*), + *-ite*².] A mineral, a native chromate of lead or red-lead ore, found in brilliant red crystals in the Urals and Brazil, and also massive.

croconate (krō'kō-nāt), *n.* [< *croconi(c)* + *-ate*¹.] A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

croconic (krō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *crocus* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saffron; saffron-yellow.—**Croconic acid**, $C_5H_2O_5$, an acid obtained as a potassium salt when dry carbonic-acid gas is passed over heated potassium and the resulting potassium carboxid is thrown into water. It forms yellow crystals, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

crocota (krō-kō'tą), *n.*; pl. *crocotæ* (-tē). [L. (sc. *vestis*, garment), < Gr. κροκωτός (sc. χιτών, garment), a saffron-colored frock, prop. adj., saffron-dyed, < κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*.] In *classical antiq.*, a garment, originally of a yellow color, connected with the ceremonial of the cult of Bacchus. It is referred to sometimes as a mantle and sometimes as a tunic, and was probably intermediate between the two garments, and worn in the form of a sleeveless tunic over the ordinary tunic. It was worn by Bacchus himself, by women, and by men considered effeminate.

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* [Cf. AS. *croh*, saffron; D. G. Dan. *krokus* = F. *crocus* = Sp. Pg. It. *croco*, < L. *crocus*, m., also *crocum*, neut., < Gr. κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *karkōm* = Ar. *karkam*, *kurkum*, saffron; Skt. *kunkuma*, saffron.] 1. A plant of the genus *Crocus*.

The spendthrift *crocus*, bursting through the mould,
Naked and shivering with his cup of gold.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Crocus sativus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of beautiful iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are among the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs, with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are found chiefly in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant, and are especially abundant in Greece and Asia Minor. Some of the species are vernal and others autumnal. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, but mostly of vernal species, as these are the earliest of spring flowers. *C. sativus* yields the saffron of commerce, which consists of the orange stigmas of the flowers.

3. Saffron, obtained from plants of the genus *Crocus*. See *saffron*.—4. A polishing-powder prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. It is the calcined powder taken from the bottom of the crucible, where the heat is most intense. The powder in the upper part is called *rouge*. Crocus is of a purple color, is the harder, and is used for ordinary work. Rouge is of a scarlet color, and is used for polishing gold- and silver-work and specula. See *colcothar*.

crodet†, *n.* [< OF. *crot*, a crypt (< Pr. *crota*, *cropta*), same as *grotte*, a grot, cave: see *grot*, *grotto*, and *crypt*, doublets of *crode*.] A crypt.

The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre . . . hath . . . *Crodes* and vowtes. Chapellys hygh and lowe, in grett nowmber, and mervell it ys to see the many Deferens and secrete places with in the sayd temple.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

croft (krôft), *n.* [= Sc. *craft*, *croft*, < ME. *croft*, < AS. *croft*, a small inclosed field, = MD. *kroft*, *krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht*, *crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land, D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, croft; *cruach*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruach*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruach*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruachaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyflode [livelihood] I mot lyuen til Lammasse tyme;
Bi that, ich hope forte haue heruest in my *croft*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly *crofts*,
That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 531.

A little *croft* we owned—a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 24.

croft (krôft), *v. t.* [< *croft*, *n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 58.

crofter (krôf'tėr), *n.* [< *croft* + *-er*[1].] One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

crognet†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *cornet*[2].] Same as *coronal*, 2. *Wright*.

crohol (krō'hol), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crointer (kroin'tėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

croist†, *n.* [ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz*, *croyz*, *creoiz*, < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*[1].] 1. A gibbet: same as *cross*[1], 1.

He toke his deth upon the *crois*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*[1], 2.

A *croiz* ther stod in the wei.
Life of St. Christopher (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*[1], 3.—4. A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*[1], 4.

Heo made the signe of the *crois*.
Seyn Julian (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

croist†, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *creisier*, F. *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *crois*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*[1], *v.*, of which *crois* is ult. a doublet.] 1. To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*[1], 3.

He nolde forȝete noȝt . . .
To *croici* thrie [thrice] his foreheued & his breost also.
St. Edmund the Confessor (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

croisade†, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croysado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] 1. A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the *croisado*.
Bacon, Holy War.

The *croisade* was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

2. A cross.

Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperiall ball,
As much adorning as surmounting all.
Zouch, The Dove (1613, Wright).

croisado†, *n.* See *croisade*.

croisant, *a.* and *n.* See *croissant*.

croiset†, **croiseet**†, *n.* [< F. *croisé*, a crusader, prop. pp. of *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *crois*, *v.*] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; a crusader.

The necessity and weakness of the *croises*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

When the English *croisees* went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.
Archæologia, V. 19.

croised†, *a.* [< *crois* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the *croised* knights . . . conuerted vnto the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 225.

croisee†, *n.* See *croise*.

croisery†, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creysery*, *creyserye*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *crois*, cross: see *crois* and *cross*[1].] A crusade.

Erles & barons & knigtes thereto
Habbeth bisoȝt the pope *croiserie* biginne
Upe [the] & thine. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 502.

Crist tauȝte not to his heerde (shepherd) to reise up a *croyserie* and kille his sheep.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 367.

croislet†, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*[2].

croissant, croisant, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *croissant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*.] **I.**† *a.* Crescent.

Croissant or new moone.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* 1†. A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croisant*.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. [F. pron. krwo-soṅ'.] In *armor*, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the armpit.

crokard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

croker† (krō'kėr), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holinshed*.

croket†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crocket*.

croma (krō'mä), *n.* [< It. *croma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*.] In *music*, an eighth note, or quaver. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

crombec (krom'bek), *n.* [F.] 1. A book-name of a small sylviine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—2. A specific name of the Madagascan courol, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

crombie (krom'i), *n.* Same as *crummie*.

cromchruach, *n.* [Ir., appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, + *cruach*, red.] An idol worshiped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

crome[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*[1].

crome[2] (krōm), *n.* [E. dial., also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *crombe*, *crowmbe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*[1], of which *crome*[2] is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [Prov. Eng.]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 351.

crome[3], *n.* Same as *croma*.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* [< W. *cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*), bent, bowed, + *llech*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.] In *archæol.*, a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones, of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial-mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.

Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to cairn and *cromlech* still.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 34.

crommet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*[1].

cromorna (krō-môr'nä), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cremona* (see *cremona*[2]); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In *organ-building*, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

Cromwellian (krom'wel-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cromwell* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multiform character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and *Cromwellian*, and the intermediate periods.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 35.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

cronach (krō'nak), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.

crone (krōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*, < ME. *crone*, an old woman; cf. OD. *kronie*, an old ewe. Origin unknown; hardly, as some suggest, < Ir. *crion*, dry, withered, old, sage, = Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, mean, etc.; Ir. *crionaim*, I wither, = Gael. *crion*, wither, = W. *crinio*, wither. See *crony*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: used depreciatively, and sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed *crone*,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 422.

A few old battered *crones* of office.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,
With fatted *crones* and such old things.
Tusser, Farmer's Daily Diet.

cronebane, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

cronel (krō'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*[1], *coronal*.] In *her.*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

cronet (krō'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *cornet*[2].] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.—2. In *her.*, same as *cronel*.

cronger (krong'gėr), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian carp.

Cronian (krō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *mare*, Gr. Κρόνιος ὠκεανός, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. Κρόνος, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the *Cronian* sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton*, P. L., x. 290.

cronk (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

cronnog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cronstedtite (kron'stet-īt), *n.* [< A. F. *Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*[2].] A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

Cronus, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

crony (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Var. of *crone*.] 1†. A feeble and withered old woman; a crone.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money. *Burton*.

2. An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a New-year's gift.
Swift, To Janus, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony*;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

croo (krö), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

crood (krōd), *v. i.* [Also written *croud*, *crowde*; cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat *croods*
Wi' wailfu' cry.
Burns, To William Simpson.

croodle[1] (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [Also written *croudle*; freq. of *crood*, coo.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

croodle[2] (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [E. dial.; perhaps a freq. of *crowd*, press close together.] 1. To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [Prov. Eng.]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee *croodlin* doo?
The Croodlin Doo (Child's Ballads, II. 363).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.
Kingsley.

2. To feel cold. [Prov. Eng.]

crook (krůk), *n.* [< ME. *croke*, *crok*, prob. < AS. **crōc* (not found) = MD. *kroke*, *krooke*, D. *kreuk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle, = MLG. *kroke, krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krökr* = Sw. *krok* = Dan. *krog*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Pr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet, crotchet, crozier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *crwg*, a crook, hook, *crwca*, crooked, = (prob.) L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*[1], *cross*[2], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], *crouch*[1], *crouch*[2]. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schräg*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] **1.** Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

> These sapphire-coloured brooks,
> Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
> Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> A *crook* is in his back,
> And a melancholy crack
> In his laugh.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

> He is now the court god; and well applied
> With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks*, and cringes.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—**4.** An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(*a*) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

> Alexis . . . lost his *Crook*, he left his Flocks;
> And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,
> He nourish'd endless Woe.
> *Prior*, Despairing Shepherd.

(*b*) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (*c*) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or trammel. [Scotch.] (*d*) In *music:* (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (*e*†) A sickle.

> Quen corne is coruen with *crokez* kene.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 40.

5†. A lock or curl of hair. Compare *crocket*.

> Thog ȝur crune be ischave, fair beth ȝur *croken*.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 175.

6†. A gibbet.

> But Terpine . . .
> She caused to be attacht, and forthwith led
> Unto the *crooke*, . . .
> Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 18.

7†. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

> The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon *crooks*.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 29.

8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

> For all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.
> *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or underhand schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—**By hook or by crook**, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

> In hope her to attaine *by hooke or crooke*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 17.
>
> They will have it, *by hook or by crook*. *Mede.*

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are authorized to take fire-bote *by hook or by crook*; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook [a sickle], and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook. *Bartlett*, Fam. Quot., p. 637.

crook (krůk), *v.* [< ME. *croken* = MD. *kroken, krooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *kröge*, also *kroge*, bend, *kroget*, crooked, = Sw. *kröka*, bend, crook, *krokna*, become crooked; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

> There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 11, note.

2†. To curl (hair). *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 176. —**3.** To turn; pervert; misapply.

> Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self.

4†. To thwart.—**To crook the elbow**, to drink; become drunk. [Slang.]—**To crook the mouth**, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or be bent; be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

> Th' other [circle] which (crossing th' Vniuersall Props,
> And those where Titans Whirling Chariot sloapes)
> Rect-angles forms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two
> Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but with hunger.
> *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** To bend the knee; crouch.

> Sertis, Marie, thou will haue me schamed for ay,
> For I can nowthir *croke* nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

crookback (krůk'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

> Ay, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

crook-backed (krůk'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

> A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf. Lev. xxi. 20.
>
> A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
> As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
> Be call'd Europa.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

crooked (as adj., krůk'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kroget*, crooked.] **1.** Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

> Other of them may have *crooked* noses; but to owe such straight arms, none. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 1.
>
> He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow *crooked* Over standing pools. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

> His clannes [cleanness] & his cortaysye *croked* were neuer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.
>
> They are a perverse and *crooked* generation.
> Deut. xxxii. 5.
>
> For, though my justice were as white as truth,
> My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

> And another house testified that it manufactured two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 301.

=**Syn. 1.** Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—**2.** Deceitful, tricky, dishonorable, knavish. See *irregular*.

crookedly (krůk'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

crookedness (krůk'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

> A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl.

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

> The very essence of Truth is plainnesse and brightnes; the darknes and *crookednesse* is our own.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.
>
> My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity in all virtuous employments.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

3. Physical deformity.

> A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifice.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

crooken† (krůk'n), *v. t.* [< *crook* + *-en*[1]. Cf. Sw. *krokna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

> Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul than to teach and instruct it.
> *Homilies Against Idolatry*, ii.

crookesite (krůks'it), *n.* [After W. *Crookes*, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

Crookes's cubes. See *racuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

crookneck (krůk'nek), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

crook-rafter (krůk'rȧf'tèr), *n.* Same as *knee-rafter*.

crool (kröl), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle, crood, croon, croo.*] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and croaked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

croon (krön), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *crune, croyn, crone;* < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing), = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imitative. Cf. *croo, crood, croodle, coo.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—**2.** To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

> O'er the roof
> The doves sat *crooning* half the day.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 103.
>
> Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

> "Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,
> Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;
> "How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
> That *crune* to him again." *Southey.*

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

> Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.
>
> The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*
>
> They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehearsing, their song in an undertone.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 10.

croon (krön), *n.* [< *croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

> The deil, or else an outler quey [unhoused heifer],
> Gat up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns*, Halloween.

croonach (krö'nak), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *crooner* and *croonyal;* so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon, crone, croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *v.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *crointer*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

crooner (krö'nèr), *n.* [Sc., also written *crowner:* see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

crooning (krö'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

> Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
> A bag-pipe's her delight;
> But for the *croonings* o' her wheel
> She diana' care a mite.
> *J. Baillie*, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

croonyal (krö'nial), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crop (krop), *n.* [< ME. *crop, croppe*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *crop, cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chropf, kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. dial. *kropf* also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kropp-*, Dan. *krop-*, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppdufva*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope, croupe*, top of a hill, croup, or cruppe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppo*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *crope*[2], *croup*[2], *crupper, group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *cropa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (*a*) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (*b*) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (*c*) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6–14).] **1**†. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

> Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 424.
>
> The lilie *croppes* one and one . . .
> He smote of. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 249.

And in the *crop* of that tre on hight
A litill childe he saw full right,
Lapped all in clathes clene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop;* the potato-*crop*.

Croppe of corne yn a yere, annona.
Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop;* the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,
The Ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving, rank and proud!
Prepost'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn
The hills our fathers trod.
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw.
Ray.

The knave crommeth is *crop*
Er the cok crawe.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 238.

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg,
And cramm'd a plumper *crop*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**6.** Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .
Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 354.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—**8.** An ear-mark.—**9.** The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop* curled in five distinct rows. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—**11.** In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [Cordilleran region.]—**12.** In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—**13.** A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop hogshead* of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—**14.** A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a light but sturdy *crop*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 207.

Away-going crops. See *away-going*.—**Course of crops.** See *course*[1].—**Crop and root,** the whole of anything.

Croppe and rote of gentillesse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Graunte mercy, Ihesu, *crop & roote*
Of al frenschip, for thou neuere faillis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

Green crop, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop,** altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacconist's token. *Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

White crop, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop,** a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

crop (krop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [< ME. *croppen*, cut, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= D. *kroppen*, cram (birds), = LG. *kröppen*, cut, crop, = G. *kröpfen*, crop, = Icel. *kroppa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the *crop* (top, head, ear) of a plant; < *crop*, *n.*, 1. In the third sense, < *crop*, *n.*, 2, 3.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To take off the top or head of (a plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther [where] it growed *croppe* a plante of peche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom
Than now lies *croppʼd* on Yarrow.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,
Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.
Bryant, Spring in Town.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Sir J. Denham, Cato Major of Old Age, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—**3.** To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides [in Connaught] could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 557.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with *out*, sometimes *up* or *forth*. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general.

Some of the islets are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks—generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping out* on the southern shores.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 425.

(*b*) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping out* in any of the domestic animals pleased him [Thoreau] immensely.
J. Burroughs, Essays from The Critic, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop forth*
I' the course of nature.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

crope[1]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.
Roger North, Examen (1740), p. 217.

crope[2]† (krōp), *n.* [< OF. *crope*, *croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup: see *crop*, *croup*[2].] The top of anything; a finial.

crop-ear (krop'ēr), *n.* **1.** A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared (krop'ērd), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

cropen†. Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

croper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

crop-fish (krop'fish), *n.* A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

cropful, crop-full (krop'fůl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 113.

crop-hide (krop'hīd), *n.* Same as *crop*, 12.

crop-ore (krop'ōr), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce*. [Cornwall.]

cropped (kropt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crop*, *v.*] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (*b*) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller heckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

cropper[1] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *n.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

cropper[2] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine for facing cloth.—**2.** A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—**3.** A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, N. macrophylla pandurata, . . . a *heavy cropper*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1325.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

cropper[3] (krop'ėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

This is the man that charged up to my assistance when I was dismounted among the guns. . . . What a *cropper* I went down, didn't I? *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lvii.

cropping (krop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting off.

It is not a *cropping*, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened, but a devouring, though but from little foxes. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

2. The raising or gathering of crops.—**3.** In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

cropple-crown (krop'l-kroun), *n.* Same as *copple-crown*, 2.

croppy (krop'i), *n.*; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [< *crop*, cut, + dim. *-y*[2].] **1.** A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason. [Eng.]—**2.** One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(*a*) In former use, an Irish rebel. [Eng.]

They sent up the hillside three shouts over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling. *Banim.*

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 410.

(*b*) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [Slang.] (*c*†) A Roundhead.

crop-sick† (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*
For want of other titles.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

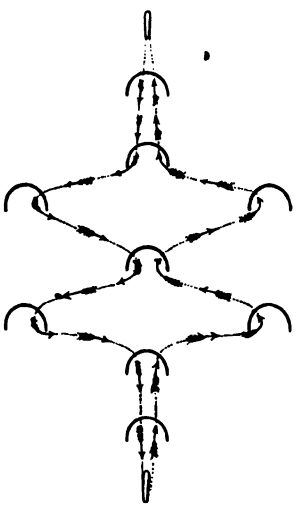
Strange odds! when *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and armed with sober rage.
Tate, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xv.

crop-sickness† (krop'sik'nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!
Whitlock, Manners of English People (1656), p. 126.

cropweed (krop'wēd), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

croquet (krō-kā'), *n.* [Appar. < F. as if **croquet*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook (see *crotchet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] **1.** A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The order differs, but that most commonly employed in the United States is shown in the illustration. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself. The object of the players is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg. The side doing this first wins the game. In playing, each person in turn strikes his own ball once; if his ball passes through a wicket, or hits the turning-peg, he is allowed another stroke; and if he hits one of the other balls, he may drive that away by placing his own against it and striking his own, after which he has another stroke.


Plan of Croquet-ground.

2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, which he holds firmly with his foot, after he has placed the two in contact.

croquet (krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *croquet*, *n.*] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, *n.*, 2.

croquette (krō-ket'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-

tato, etc.) made into a small ball or other regular form, and fried crisp and brown.

croquis (krō-kē′), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch: see *croquette*.] A sketch or first draft; a study.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Also written *krore*, *kror*, repr. Hind. *kror*, *karor* (with peculiar *r* alternating with cerebral *d*); Hind. also *koti* (with cerebral *t*), < Skt. *koti* (with cerebral *t*), ten millions.] In the East Indies, ten millions; one hundred lakhs: as, a *crore* of rupees.

When the old rupees were called in, some time back, the authorities at the mint, knowing that between forty and fifty *crores* had been struck off, were alarmed lest the establishment should be overwhelmed in the first rush.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 86.

crosert, *n.* See *crozier*.

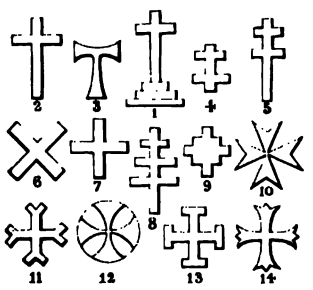
croshabell†, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

From this brilliant height the reckless poet [George Peele] quickly slid down to a much less respectable position, and acquired renown of a different kind by his clever tricks on creditors, tavern keepers, and *croshabells*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 457.

crosier, crosiered. See *crozier, croziered*.

croslet, *n.* See *crosslet*[1], *crosslet*[2].

cross[1] (krôs), *n.* [The word appears in three different forms, all derived, through different channels, from the L. *crux*: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *cros*, *crosse*, sometimes *croce*, < Pr. *cros*, *crotz* (cf. *crusade*, from same source); hence (from E.) Icel. *kross* = Sw. Dan. *kors*; (2) ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz* (see *crois*), < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, earlier *cruiz*, mod. F. *croix* = Pr. *cros*, *crotz* (cited above) = Sp. Pg. *cruz* = It. *croce*; (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, *cruche*, < AS. *crūc*, dat. *crūce*, acc. (as L.) *crūcem* (rare, the reg. word being *rōd*, rood: see *rood*), = OS. *krūci* = OFries. *kriooe*, *kriose*, North Fries. *krütz*, East Fries. *krüs*, NFries. *krjucs* = MD. *krūce*, D. *kruis* = MLG. *kruze*, *kruse*, *kruce*, LG. *krüze*, *krüz* (> Sw. *krys* = Dan. *kryds*) = OHG. *crūci*, *chrūci*, *chrūze*, MHG. *kriuze*, G. *kreuz*; all (and prob. also W. *crog*, a cross, = Gael. *croich* = Ir. *croc*, a cross, gibbet, with verb, W. *crogi* = Gael. *croch* = Ir. *crochaim*, hang, crucify) < L. *crux* (*crūc-*, with short vowel, later also with long, *crūc-*), in classical use a gibbet, a cross on which criminals were hanged, hence (with adj. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, evil: see *malum*), torture, torment; later esp. of the cross of Christ. L. *crux* (*cruc-*) is prob. related to E. *crook*: see further under *crook*. Hence ult. *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *cross*[2], *crozier*, etc. In some later senses the noun *cross*[1] depends on the verb.]



Forms of Crosses.

1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross. 3. Tau-cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter *τ*, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross, or crux decussata. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrant. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Mat. v.). 11. Cross fourchée. 12. Cross formy or patté. 13. Cross potent, or Jerusalem cross. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14. Cross flory.

1. A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a crosspiece, anciently used as a gibbet in punishment by crucifixion, now, in various reduced or representative forms, as a symbol of the Christian faith. There are four principal forms of the cross: (1) the *Latin cross*, or *crux immissa* or *capitata* (the form supposed to have been used in the crucifixion of Christ), in which the upright is longer than the transverse beam, and is crossed by it near the top; (2) the *crux decussata* (decussate cross), or *St. Andrew's cross*, made in the form of an X; (3) the *crux commissa*, or *St. Anthony's cross*, made in the form of a T; (4) the *Greek cross*, an upright crossed in the middle at right angles by a beam of the same length. The other forms are, for the most part, inventions for ecclesiastical, hierarchic, or similar ends. See the phrases below, and *crucifixion*.

Also in the same Chapell, vpon the left honde of the seyd hye Auter, in a lyke wyndow, ys the place where longe remayned the holy *Crosse* of owre Savyor Criste, aftyr that Seynt Elyne fond it, and now ther remayne non of it. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Those blessed feet
Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd,
For our advantage, on the bitter *cross*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the wayside, in market-places, etc., in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, to excite devotion. Such crosses are made in various forms, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching-crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. See *preaching-cross*. *Market-crosses* consisted originally of a long shaft raised on a series of steps and surmounted with a cross. Subsequently an arched or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. See *market-cross*. *Weeping-crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial*, or *memorial crosses*, were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down on the way to burial, like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm-cross* was a monumental cross decorated with palm-branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks.

Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Dunedin's *cross*, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
Scott, Marmion, v. 25.

Chafferings and chatterings at the *market-cross*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Christ crucified; a crucifix.

We take from off thy breast this holy *cross*,
Which thou hast made thy burden, not thy prop.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

From Easter morning till the Ascension, a *Cross* of Crystal, or beril, was carried in all processions; just as the blood-red wooden cross had been borne throughout Lent.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 254.

4. Something resembling a cross, or some device in the form of a cross. Specifically—(*a*) The mark of a cross made, instead of a signature, upon a deed or other document, by one who cannot write. (*b*) In *her.*: (1) An ordinary consisting, when charged, of a fesse and a pale, or, when having no charges upon it, of a bar and a palet, meeting in either case about the fesse-point. (2) A bearing having the shape of a cross, but in many varieties of form and size. Thus, a cross may be aiguisé, anchored, annulate, bottony, humetté, etc. See these words; see also below.

Argent, a Cross Gules.

5. In England, formerly, any coin bearing the representation of a cross. The common reverse type of English silver coins from William I. to James I. was a cross.

For they will have no loss
Of a penny nor of a *cross*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 931.

Mat. You have no money?
Bob. Not a *cross*, by fortune.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

6. The crucifixion of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as a necessary part of his mission; the atonement.

For the preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. 1 Cor. i. 18.

That he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the *cross*, having slain the enmity thereby. Eph. ii. 16.

7. The Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom.

A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally erected the triumphant banner of the *cross* on the ruins of the capitol.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's day.
Scott.

8. Any suffering voluntarily borne in Christ's name and for Christ's sake.

He that taketh not his *cross*, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. Mat. x. 38.

9. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or troubles; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

I meet with nothing but *crosses* and vexations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

It was a permanent *cross* that was fought throughout life between Socrates and his obsequious antagonists.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

I roused the unfortunate army surgeon who had charge of the hospitals, and who was trying to get a little sleep after his fatigues and watchings. He bore this *cross* very creditably. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 37.

10. A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; an animal of a cross-breed.

The breed of Spanish horses, celebrated in ancient times, had been greatly improved by the *cross* with the Arabian.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

11. In *bot.*, a cross-breed in plants, produced by cross-fertilizing individuals of different varieties of the same species.

Mr. Laxton has made numerous *crosses*, and every one has been astonished at the vigour and luxuriance of the new varieties [of plants] which he has thus raised and afterwards fixed by selection.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 163.

12. A four-way joint or connection in a wrought- or cast-iron pipe.—**13.** In *elect.*, the accidental contact of two wires or conductors belonging to different circuits, or of two parts of the same circuit, in such a manner that a portion of the current flows from one to the other. When such a cross exists between two lines or circuits, they are said to be *cross-circuited*.—**14.** In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery.—**Adoration of the cross.** See *adoration*.—**Ansate cross.** See *crux ansata*, under *crux*.—**Archbishop's** or **archiepiscopal cross**, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross. See *crozier* and *pastoral*.—**Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Buddhist cross.** Same as *gammadion*.—**Calvary cross**, a cross mounted on three steps or degrees, which are considered as symbolizing Faith, Hope, and Charity.—**Capital cross**, in *her.*, a cross each extremity of which is finished with a projecting member like an architectural capital or cornice. It is also called a cross capital, a cross corniced at each end, a cross headed after the Tuscan order, and a cross brick-axed, because the ends resemble the brick-axes used by masons.—**Capuchin cross**, a cross each of whose arms is terminated by a disk, ball, or other rounded form: commonly a cross worn as a jewel, made of plain flat bands of gold, the termination of each arm being a blunt cone with a single diamond or other stone set in it.—**Consecration-cross.** See *consecration*.—**Cross and pile**, an old game with money, at which the chance was decided according as the coin fell with that side up which bore the cross, or the other, which was called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of the present time.

Capital Cross.

Item, paid to Henry, the king's barber, for money which he lent to the king to play at *cross and pile*, five shillings.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

Cross I win, *Pile* you lose.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells (1673), i. 1.

Cross annulate, in *her.* See *annulate*.—**Cross anserated**, in *her.* See *anserated*.—**Cross avellane**, in *her.* See *avellane*.—**Cross baton**, in *her.*, same as *cross potent*.—**Cross bezanty**, in *her.*, a cross composed of bezants touching, but not overlapping, one another.—**Cross bretessé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crenneled*.—**Cross cabled**, in *her.*, a cross composed of two pieces of rope, one laid upon the other.—**Cross catoosed**, in *her.*, a cross adorned with scrolls at the extremities.—**Cross commisse.** Same as *tau-cross*.—**Cross counter-quartered**, in *her.*, a cross occupying the center of the escutcheon, which latter is quartered, the tinctures being counterchanged.—**Cross crénelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross crossed**, in *her.*, the cross as an ordinary, with each arm crossed, differing from a cross crosslet in reaching the edges of the escutcheon and in occupying much more of the field. Also called *cross bretessé*, *cross crénelé*.—**Cross crossed patté**, in *her.*, a cross whose arms are crossed patté. Also called a *cross crosslet patté*.—**Cross crosslet.** See *crosslet*[1].—**Cross degraded and conjoined**, in *her.*, a plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.—**Cross doublé**, in *her.*, a cross whose upper arm consists of a cross tau.—**Cross double-parted**, in *her.*, a cross supposed to be cut into four quarters, separated one from the others. Also called *cross sarcelé*.—**Cross estoilé**, in *her.*, a cross having its four arms sharply pointed, or a star of four points. This may also be blazoned a cross fitché of all four.—**Cross fillet**, in *her.*, a cross composed of the fillet set palewise and barwise, the name denoting merely the width of the arms of the cross.—**Cross fitché.** See *fitché*.—**Cross fleury.** Same as *cross flory*.—**Cross flory**, a cross whose arms have floriated ends. It differs from the cross patonée in having the sides of the arms parallel for a certain distance, and then curving suddenly outward at the floriated end.—**Cross formy**, in *her.*, same as *cross patté* (which see, under *patté*).—**Cross gringolé**, in *her.*, same as *cross anserated*.—**Cross in the hawse** (*naut.*), a phrase expressing the condition arising when a ship moored with two anchors swings the wrong way, so that one cable lies across the other.—**Cross lambeaux**, in *her.*, a cross set upon a label. The particular kind of cross must be named in the blazon.—**Cross masculé.** See *masculé*.—**Cross miller**, in *her.* See *cross moline*.—**Cross moline**, in *her.*, a cross whose ends are divided and curved backward: so named from the resemblance to the moline of a millstone. When the imitation of the moline is very exact, it is sometimes called *cross miller*. Also called *cross nule*.—**Cross nowy**, in *her.*, a cross having a rounded projection in each angle, forming a disk, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nowyed**, in *her.*, a cross having projections from the sides of its arms.—**Cross nowy quadrant**, in *her.*, a cross having each angle filled with an angular projection forming a

square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nyle,** in *her.*, same as *cross moline.*—**Cross of chains,** in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves,** in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil.*—**Cross of Jerusalem.** (*a*) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (*b*) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine,** a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross.*—**Cross of Malta,** or **Maltese cross,** a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reëntrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. Anthony.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. George,** the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a mere fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack*, under *union.*—**Cross of St. James,** a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being floriated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian,** a cross like the cross of St. Andrew, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick,** a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder,** in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of star having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse,** a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the barbs of the arrow-heads there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross pale,** in *her.*, a cross in the form of a Y, used as a bearing.—**Cross patté.** See *patté.*—**Cross portate,** in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent,** in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross baton* and *baton-cross.*—**Cross quarter-pierced,** in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil,** in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leafed clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves.*—**Cross saltier,** in *her.*, same as *saltier:* an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise,** in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé,** in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted.*—**Cross sarceled, resarceled,** in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross,** a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the apparition of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross,** in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross,** a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commander* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross.** See def. 1.—**Holy Cross.** (*a*) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as Regular Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (*b*) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross,** a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 3d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian.*—**Papal cross,** a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross,** a cross with two transoms or cross-bars.—**Pectoral cross,** the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion.*—**Processional cross,** a cross placed on a long staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross,** the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the cross,** in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross,** a constellation. See *crux.*—**Spanish cross,** in *music*, the sign of the double sharp, ×.—**Tau-cross.** Same as *cross of St. Anthony.* See def. 1.—**To bear a cross,** to endure with patience a discomfort or trial.—**To be under one's cross.** See extract.

> In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."
> *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 245.

To live or **be on the cross,** to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square.* [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross.** See *preach.*—**To take the cross,** in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross,** to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

cross[1] (krôs), *a.* [< *cross*[1], *n.*; in part by apheresis from *across.* There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross*[1], or the prep. *cross*[1], *across.*] **1.** Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross* beam (*cross-beam*).

> The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

> The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross* lights thrown over the path.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross* cut (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross* reference.

> The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with Cyllene, but there is an equally evident *cross* affinity in the direction of Elaphidion. *J. L. Le Conte.*

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to:* as, an event *cross to* our inclinations.

> It is my fate;
> To these *cross* accidents I was ordain'd,
> And must have patience.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

> A very *cross* accident indeed.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

> What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *Cross.* *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 364.

> I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 327.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross* look; *cross* words.—**6.** Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

> These *cross* points
> Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

> There was nothing, however *cross* and perplext, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetnesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross* interrogatory. See below.—**8.** Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—**As cross as two sticks,** extremely cross or perverse.

> We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross as two sticks.* *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Cross bill, in *law*, a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory,** an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages,** marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

> *Cross marriages* between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Cross nervure, cross vein, in *entom.*, a transverse nervure connecting two longitudinal nervures of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell; specifically, the nervure connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera.*—**Cross pile.** See *pile.*—**Cross sea,** a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein.** See *cross nervure.*—**Syn. 4.** *Peevish, Fretful*, etc. (see *petulant*), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sullen, sulky, sour.

cross[1]† (krôs), *adv.* [< *cross*[1], *a.*; in part by apheresis from *across.*] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

> It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restraints to our natural inclinations, that we may part with something in the service of God which we value.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

cross[1] (krôs), *v.* [In early use in three forms according to the noun: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *crossen* = Icel. *krossa* = Sw. *korsa* = Dan. *korse;* (2) ME. *croisen, croisien, croicien, creoisien, creoicien, creysien*, < OF. *croiser, cruisier*, F. *croiser* = Pr. *crozar* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar* = It. *crociare, cruciare;* (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouchen, crowchen, cruchen* = D. *kruisen* (> E. *cruise*) = G. *kreuzen*, cross, = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *krysa*, cross, cruise; all from the noun. See *cross*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t;* the two roads *cross* each other.

> Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face
> Down to thy bosom?
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by *off* or *out:* as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

> It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

> O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> They *cross'd* themselves for fear.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

> No narrow frith
> He had to *cross.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 920.

> We had cloudy weather and brisk winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

> How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

> On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

> A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed.*
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> All my hopes are *crost,*
> Checked and abated. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

> Parthenophil, in vain we strive to *cross*
> The destiny that guides us.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

> 'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,
> That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,
> To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> He in ye end *crost* this petition from taking any further effecte in this kind.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 329.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

> Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxii.

> Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed.*
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 164.

9. *Naut.*, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

> Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skysail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 35.

10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

> Men shun him at length as they would doe an infection, and he is neuer *crost* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

To cross a check, to indorse it. See *crossed check*, under *check*[1].—**To cross books†,** to cancel accounts.

> So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed*, and all things confirmed. *Bunyan*, Mr. Badman.

To cross one's hand, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

> I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses their* [the gipsies'] *hands* with a piece of silver every summer; and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

To cross one's mind, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

> The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd my mind.*
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

To cross one's path, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

> Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed his path.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

To cross swords, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—**To cross the cudgels,** to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

> He forced the stubborn'st for the cause
> To *cross the cudgels* to the laws.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross;* the roads *cross.*—**2.** To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—**3†.** To be inconsistent.

cross-cut (krôs'kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a shortened road or path.—**2.** In *mining:* (*a*) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (*b*) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

II. *a.* **1.** Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—**2.** Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

cross-days (krôs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

crosse (kros), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*[2].] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick*. See *lacrosse*.

crossed (krôst), *p. a.* [< *cross*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects.

2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out*.—**3.** Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—**4.** Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.—**Cross crossed.** See *cross*[1].—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization*.—**Crossed out,** said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

crosset, crossette (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [< F. *crossette*, crosset, dim. of *crosse*, a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *crosse*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss,* and *console*. (*b*) A projection along the upper side of a lateral face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal profile are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling.

Crossets (*a*, *a*) in a medieval fireplace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. Same as *crosslet*[1].

cross-examination (krôs'eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

> His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination*. *Brougham*, Erskine.

Strict cross-examination, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (krôs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See *cross-examination*.

> There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,
> Ye'll *cross-examine* Geordie.
> *Gight's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 289).

> The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Chancellor Kent.*

cross-examiner (krôs'eg-zam'in-ėr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

cross-eye (krôs'ī), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilizable (krôs'fėr'ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

> Blossoms *cross-fertilizable* by insects.
> *Eclectic Mag.*, XXXV. 735.

cross-fertilization (krôs'fėr-ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species. Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination*. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization*.

> *Cross-fertilisation* always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 10.

cross-fertilize (krôs'fėr'ti-līz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

> The flowers of Hottonia are *cross-fertilised*, according to Müller, chiefly by Diptera.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 51.

cross-file (krôs'fīl), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (krôs'fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

> His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 52.

cross-fish (krôs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster*, as *A.* or *U. rubens*.

cross-flower (krôs'flou[ẓ]ėr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in cross-week.

cross-flucan (krôs'flŏ'kan), *n.* In *mining*, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucan, or ferruginous clay. See *flucan*. [Cornwall.]

cross-fox (krôs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal

Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox*.

cross-frog (krôs'frog), *n.* See *frog*.

cross-furrow (krôs'fur[ẓ]ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garnet (krôs'gär[ṣ]net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge*.

cross-gartered (krôs'gär[ṣ]tėrd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

> He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> Had there appeared some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
> Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.
> *Holyday.*

cross-grained (krôs'grānd), *a.* **1.** Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

> If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Moxon.*

Hence—**2.** Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

> With *crosse-grain'd* words they did him thwart.
> *Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly* (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

> The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A *cross-grained*, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

cross-guard (krôs'gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt*; also *counter-guard*.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

cross-hair (krôs'hār), *n.* A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross*.

cross-hatching (krôs'hach[ẓ]ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving*, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (krôs'hed), *n.* **1.** A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

> Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.

Cross-head.

On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *crosshead*, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. *Science*, III. 514.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars*.

cross-hilt (krôs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *claymore*.

crossing (krôs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cross*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—**2.** Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—**3.** The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

> Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

4. In railroads, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one trackway to the other.—**5.** The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

> Cousin, of many men
> I do not bear these *crossings*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings*.—**7.** The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing,** a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing*.

cross-jack (krôs'jak, by sailors krô'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard,** the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

cross-legged (krôs'leg[ẓ]ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

> In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged*, in armour of mail. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 16.

> The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

crosslet[1], **croslet**[1] (krôs'let), *n.* [< *cross*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cross.

> Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
> Or heard abroad, of that her champion trew,
> That in his armour bare a *croslet* red?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 36.

Cross Crosslet.

Cross crosslet, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.

crosslet[2]†, **croslet**[2]† (krôs'let), *n.* [ME. *crosselet, croslet*, a modification of OF. *croisel*, a pot, crucible: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible.

> And this chanoun into the *croslet* caste
> A poudre, noot I whereof that it was
> Ymaad. *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 136.

> Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 3.

cross-lode (krôs'lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism

among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lode*.

cross-loop (krôs'löp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalister.

cross-loophole (krôs'löp#hōl), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

crossly (krôs'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crossly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

cross-multiplication (krôs'mul-ti-pli-kā'-shọn), *n.* See *multiplication*.

crossness (krôs'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 211.

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woo her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Crossopinæ (kros-ọ̄-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crossopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing the genera *Crossopus*, *Neosorex*, and *Nectogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *oared shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopodinæ*.

Crossopterygia (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are: a hyomandibular bone articulated with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplistia*, and *Taxistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

crossopterygian (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidæ*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygidæ (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crossopterygia* + *-idæ*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true crossopterygians. See cut under *Holoptychius*.

Crossopterygii (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

crossopterygious (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-us), *a.* [⟨ NL. *crossopterygius*, ⟨ Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, fringe, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*) or *πτερύγιον*, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

crossopterygium (kro-sop-tę-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *crossopterygia* (-ą). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifariously with series of jointed rays.

Crossopus (kros'ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), ⟨ Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, a fringe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

crossorhinid (kros-ọ̄-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinidæ (kros-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crossorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

Crossorhininæ (kros#ọ̄-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crossorhinus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinus (kros-ọ̄-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κροσσοί*, fringe, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidæ*.

crossover (krôs'ō#vėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 327.

crosspatch (krôs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

Crosspatch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rime.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.

cross-pawl, cross-spall (krôs'pâl, -spâl), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

crosspiece (krôs'pēs), *n.* 1. In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—3. In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—4. A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt.*—5†. Same as *crosspatch*.

cross-piled (krôs'pīld), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

cross-pollination (krôs'pol-i-nā'shọn), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

cross-purpose (krôs'pėr'pus), *n.* 1. An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another: most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—**At cross-purposes**, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

cross-quarters (krôs'kwâr#tėrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

cross-question (krôs'kwes'chọn), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.

cross-reference (krôs'ref'ėr-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

cross-road (krôs'rōd), *n.* 1. A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—2. A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—3. *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. Cross-roads (or *a cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

cross-row (krôs'rō), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

cross-ruff (krôs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

cross-section (krôs'sek#shọn), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.
Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.

cross-set (krôs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

cross-shed (krôs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

cross-sill (krôs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

cross-somer, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

cross-spale (krôs'spāl), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

cross-spall, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

cross-spider (krôs'spī#dėr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.

Cross-spider (*Epeira diadema*), natural size.

cross-spine (krôs'spīn), *n.* A dwarf leguminous shrub of Portugal, *Stauracanthus aphyllus*, with handsome flowers: so called from its thorns, which are branched in the form of a cross.

cross-springer (krôs'spring#ėr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

cross-staff (krôs'stâf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. Same as *crozier*, 1.—**Bishop's cross-staff.** See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form ×. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

cross-stone (krôs'stōn), *n.* 1. Chiastolite.—2. A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

cross-summer (krôs'sum#ėr), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

cross-tail (krôs'tāl), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the side-bars at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod in such engines reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—**Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge.** See the nouns.

cross-tie (krôs'tī), *n.* In a railroad, a timber or sill placed under opposite rails as a support and to prevent them from spreading; a tie or sleeper.

cross-tining (krôs'tī#ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

crosstree (krôs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast- or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.

A, *A*, Crosstrees.

cross-valve (krôs'valv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

cross-vaulting (krôs'vâl'ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

cross-vine (krôs'vīn), *n.* The *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

cross-way (krôs'wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many *cross-ways*, there's no following her.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

crossways (krôs'wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

cross-webbing (krôs'web'ing), *n.* In *saddlery*, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

cross-week (krôs'wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . in the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or Gang-days, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish. *Abp. Grindal*, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

cross-wire (krôs'wīr), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *cross-hair*.

crosswise (krôs'wīz), *adv.* [< *cross*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise*; the woof runs *crosswise to* the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

crosswort (krôs'wėrt), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciatum* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

crotal (krō'tal), *n.* [< *crotalum*.] A jingling ornament formerly used in clerical vestments. See *crotalum*.

crotala, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

Crotalaria (krō-ta-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] A very extensive genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sunn*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

crotalid (krō'ta-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalidæ (krō-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglypha* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidæ* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothrophera*; the rattlesnake family; so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bushmasters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trimesurus*, *Bothrops*, *Cophias*, *Trimeresurus*, *Craspedocephalus*, etc.

crotaliform (krō-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Crotalus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyph; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidæ*, in distinction from *colubriform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglypha*, including the families *Causidæ*, *Atractaspididæ*, *Viperidæ*, and *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalinæ (krō-ta-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Crotalidæ*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidæ* and *rattlesnake*.

crotaline (krō'ta-lin), *a.* [< *Crotalus* + *-ine*[1].] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crotalinæ* or *Crotalidæ*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.
The American, VI. 173.

Crotalini (krō-ta-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < *Crotalus* + *-ini*.] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

crotalo (krō'ta-lō), *n.* [< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.] A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding to the ancient cymbalum.

Crotalophorus (krō-ta-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliarius*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergeminus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewipers," from their habit of wriggling sidewise. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

crotalum (krō'ta-lum), *n.*; pl. *crotala* (-lä). [L., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] 1. A rattle or clapper, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope [Phigaleia] retains the torso of a maenad with *krotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 178.

2. A name given to bells of the form of sleigh-bells or grelots. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry. Larger ones are occasionally seen, which have been handed down from the middle ages, and are still utilized in certain curious local customs.

Crotalus (krō'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinæ*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

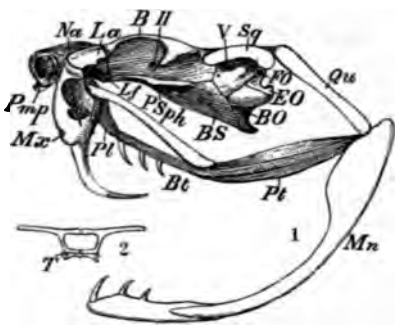


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. 2. Cross-section of Skull at point *B* in fig. 1, showing *T*, the persistent cartilaginous trabeculæ. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the enormous poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*. *Mn*, mandible, or lower jaw; *Qu*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Bt*, bearing three teeth. *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *V*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PSph*, presphenoid; *II*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which the maxilla rocks; *Lf*, lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmp*, the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Bt* and *Pt* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. porrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Caudisona*; in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also cut under *rattlesnake*.

crotaphe (krō'ta-fē), *n.* [< Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

crotaphic (krō-taf'ik), *a.* [< LGr. κροταφικός, < Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] In *anat.*, temporal: crotaphite. [Rare.]

crotaphite (krō'ta-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples, < κρόταφος, temporal region, pl. the temples, < κροτεῖν, strike, cause to rattle.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattle]snake "strikes": by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 207.

II.† *n.* A temporal muscle. *Coles*, 1717.

Crotaphytus (krō-ta-fī'tus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Crotaphitus*, **Crotaphites*, < Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples: see *crotaphite*.] A genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, containing la- species, as *C. collaris*. *C.* 8. They are abundant and characteristic species of the southwestern portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

crotch (kroch), *n.* [< ME. *crotche*, *croche*, a shepherd's crook, with var. *croke*, crook; mixed with *croche*, prop. *cruche*, *crucche*, a crutch, and with *croce*, a crozier: see *crook*, *croche*[3], *crutch*[1], *cross*[2], *crozier*, and cf. *crotchet*, ult. a dim. of *crotch*.] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2†. A shepherd's crook.

Croke [var. *crotche*, *croche*] or scheype hoke, pedum, cambuca, podium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch*[1].—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

crotched (krocht), *a.* [< *crotch* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridlinodoch, a *crotched* brooke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

2. Peevish; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch'ed.]

crotchet (kroch'et), *n.* [< ME. *crochett*, a little hook, also a crotchet in music, < OF. *crochet*, a little hook, a crotchet in music, dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crook* and *crotch*.] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .
That henget shalle be with hole sylour
With *crochettes* and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.
Book of Curtasye, l. 446.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [ ], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket*[1], *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotchets*, as the press styles them.
Boyle, Works, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some *crotchet* has possess'd him,
And he is fix'd to follow't.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crotchet* we mean to speak lightly of it.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 2.

Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets* possibly his weaknesses.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

Crotchet-rest, in *music*, a quarter rest.

crotchet, *v. t.* or *i.* [< *crotchet*, *n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician.
Donne, Jealousy.

crotcheted (kroch'et-ed), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-ed*[2].] Marked or measured by crotchets.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr'), *n.* [< *crotchet* + *-eer*.] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchet, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival *crotcheteers*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 156.

crotchetiness (kroch'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

crotchety (kroch'et-i), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the *crotchety* radicals.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world . . . will not listen to you. You will be considered as *crotchety* and impracticable.
H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

crote†, **crott**†, *n.* [< ME. *crote, croote,* < OF. *crote, crotte,* F. *crotte* (= Pr. *crota*), mud, dirt, dung.] 1. A clod.

Crote of a turfe, glebicula. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Dung; excrement.

Croton (krō'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροτών* or *κρότων*, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castor-berry, which was thought to resemble a tick.] 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 500 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses

Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.
a, section of staminate flower; *b*, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eleuteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. (See *cascarilla*.) *C. niveus* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copalche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*l. c.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Codiæum*: so named by florists. — **Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

crotonate (krō'ton-āt), *n.* [< *croton(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

croton-bug (krō'ton-bug), *n.* [< *Croton* (in reference to the Croton aqueduct, from the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug*[2].] A common name in the United States for various kinds of roaches which live in houses, especially the *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis* and *B. germanica*, both imported species.

Croton-bug (*Blatta germanica*), natural size.

crotone (krō'-tō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροτών*, a tick.] 1. A fungous excrescence on trees, caused by an insect. Hence — 2. In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrescence on the periosteum.

crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *croton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*. — **Crotonic acid**, $C_4H_6O_2$, an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell and a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

crotonin, crotonine (krō'ton-in), *n.* [< *croton* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

croton-oil (krō'ton-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

crotonylen (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [< *croton* + *-yl* + *-en*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., short for **Crotonophaga*, < Gr. *κροτών* or *κρότων*, a tick, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginæ*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

Crotophaginæ (krō-tof-a-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

crottles[1] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *crotel;* dim. of *crote*, q. v.] 1. Crumbs. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or hare.

crottles[2] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *crotal*, also *crotan*, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black, brown, white*, etc., *crottles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes, P. caperata, P. saxatilis, Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora pallescens*.

crouch[1] (krouch), *v.* [Also dial. *crooch;* < ME. *crouchen, crucchen* (for **crüchen*?), unassibilated *crouken*, crouch, bend; a var. of *croken*, crook, bend, the unusual change of vowel (*ō* to *ū* = *ou*) being due perhaps to the influence of *crouchen*, cross (see *crouch*[2]), or of *crucche*, crutch (see *crutch*[1]). Cf. *crutch*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur
Ta'en worrying sheep.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

There *crouch*, . . .
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. ii. 36.

Other mercenaries, that *crouch* unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to *crouch* under oppression.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [Rare.]

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

crouch[2]† (krouch), *n.* [< ME. *crouche, cruche*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*, etym. (3).] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross*[1], *n.*

In ye honour of ihesu cryst of heuene, and of his modir seynte marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeke of ye exaltacion of ye holy *crouche*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

crouch[2]† (krouch), *v. t.* [< ME. *crouchen, cruchen*, cross, etc.: see *cross*[1], *v.*, etym. (3).] To sign with the cross; bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

crouchback (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crookback*.

crouch-clay (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

crouched† (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crouch*[2], *v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross. — **Crouched friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

crouchie (krou'chi), *a.* [Dim. of *crouch*[1].] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [Scotch.]

Crouchie Merran Humphie. *Burns*, Halloween.

crouchmas†, *n.* [< ME. *crowchemesse,* < *crowche, crouche*, cross, + *messe*, mass. Cf. *Christmas*, etc.] Rogation week. See *rogation*.

Ye ferde [fourth meeting] schalben on ye sunday after *crowchemesse* dai. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

crouch-ware (krouch'wār), *n.* 1. A kind of fine pottery made with an admixture of pipe-clay in Staffordshire. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest crouch-ware was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154. — 2. A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England.

croud[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crowd*[2]. *Spenser.*

croud[2]†, *n.* [Also written *croude, crowde,* < OF. *croute, crote,* < L. *crypta*, a crypt: see *crypt*, and cf. *crode* (a var. of *croud*), and *grot, grotto*.] The crypt of a church.

crouger (krou'gėr), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

crouket†, *n.* [ME.: see *crock*[1], etym. (3).] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer.*

croup[1] (krōp), *n.* [Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. *croup, croop,* < *croup, crowp, crupe, crope*, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. *roup*, cry out, cry hoarsely, *roup, n.*, hoarseness, also croup. Hence (from E.) F. *croup*. See *roup*[1] and *roop*.] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. *True* or *membranous croup* is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. *False croup* is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. *Spasmodic croup*, or *laryngismus stridulus*, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crowing convulsions*.

croup[2] (krōp), *n.* [Also dial. *crup*, early mod. E. also *croope*, < ME. *croupe*, < OF. *croupe*, F. *croupe*, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see *crop*. Hence ult. *crupper*.] 1. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the *croupe*,
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

So light to the *croupe* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2†. A hump or hunch on an animal's body.

croupade (krö-pād'), *n.* [F., < *croupe*, the haunch: see *croup*[2].] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

croupal (krö'pal), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal* dyspnœa.

He thought acute *croupal* cases unsuitable for operation.
Medical News, XLIX. 53.

crouper (krö'pėr), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2.

croupier (krö'pi-ėr), *n.* [F. *croupier*, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, < F. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him).] 1. One who collects the money at a gaming-table. — 2. One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*. *Cockburn*, Memorials, vi.

croupière (krö-pi-ār'), *n.* [F.: see *crupper*.] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard*[2].

croupiness (krö'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

croupous (krö'pus), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface. — **Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membraniform exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic *inflammation* of the larynx or trachea. *Therapeutic Gazette*, XI. 348.

Croupous pneumonia, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

croupy (krö'pi), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling croup. — 2. Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

crouse (krûs), *a.* [Also written *crous, crowse, crawse,* < ME. *crous, crus*, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. *kruys, kroes*, D. *kroes*, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. *krûs* = G. *kraus* = Dan. Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled: see *curl*. A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*.] Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yet, for all his cracking *crouse*,
He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire.
Raid o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

Crawing, crawing,
For my *crowse* crawing,
I lost the best feather i' my wing.
Burning of Auchindown (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're *crouse* and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

crously, crously (krûs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right *crouslie*.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, *crously* craw!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

crow[1] (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *crae*, < ME. *crowen*, *crawen* (pret. *crew*, *crewe*, pp. *crowen*, *crowe*), < AS. *crāwan* (strong verb, pret. *créow*, pp. **crāwen*) = (weak verb) D. *kraaijen* = LG. *kreien* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *kræjen*, G. *krähen*, crow, as a cock. Hence AS. **crēd* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hancrēd* = OS. *hanocrād* = OHG. *hanachrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*[2]), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsoke oure Lord thries, or the Cok *crew*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer, . . .
And I did laugh sans intermission
An hour by his dial. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swagger: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joas at first does bright and glorious show;
In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison.

To telegraph home to father and *crow over* him.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crowed* for kisses.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crowing convulsions. See *convulsion* and *croup*[1].

II.† *trans.* To announce by crowing.

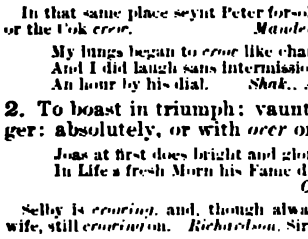
There is no cock to *crowe* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne er *crow* day! *Scotch proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

crow[1] (krō), *n.* [< *crow*[1], *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath, and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance.
Scott, Abbot, x.

crow[2] (krō), *n.* [< ME. *crow*, *crowe*, *crowe*, *crawe*, < AS. *crāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāge* = OHG. *chrāja*, *chrāwa*, *chrāa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krā*, *kræje*, G. *krähe*, a crow, a raven; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., crow (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a crow, Icel. *krāka*, a crow: see *crake*[2], *croak*, etc.] **1.** A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plumage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss or sheen, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antrorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsi and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *nut-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected. Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. monedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.



Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

The gallant Grahams came from the west,
Wi' their horses black as ony *crow*.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

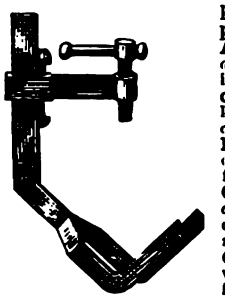
The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below. —**3.** [*cap.*] The constellation Corvus. —**4.** The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers. —**5.** One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang.] —**6.** A crowbar.

Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather; master, mean you so? . . .
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.



Crow (def. 7).

—**Alpine crow**, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*. —**As the crow flies**, in a straight line. —**Blue crow**, an American crow-like jay, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*. See *Gymnocitta*. —**Bunting-crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: so called from its variegated color. —**Cape crow**, *Corvus* (*Heterocorax*) *capensis*, of South Africa. —**Carrion crow**. See *carrion-crow*. —**Chaplain crow**, *Corvus cornix capellanus*, a variety of the hooded crow found in Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of India. —**Chattering crow**, the small crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. solitarius* of San Domingo, *C. leucognaphalus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasicus* of Cuba. —**Clarke's crow**, the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*. —**Corbie-crow**, the carrion-crow. —**Cornish crow**. See *red-legged crow*, below. —**Dun-crow**, *Corvus cornix*. —**Fish-crow**, *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America. —**Flesh-crow**, the carrion-crow. —**Florida crow**, *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida. —**Fruit-crows**, the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, family *Cotingidæ*. —**Gor-crow**, the carrion-crow. —**Gray crow, gray-backed crow, heady crow, hooded crow**, *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black. —**King-crow**, a name of the *Dicrurus macrocercus*, a kind of drongo-shrike. —**Laughing crow**, a name of the *Garrulax leucolophus*. —**Mexican crow**, *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico. —**Midden-crow**, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow. —**Piping crows**, the birds of the subfamily *Strepérinæ*, family *Corvidæ*. —**Purple crow**, one of several species or conspecies of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enca*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*. —**Red-legged** or **Cornish crow**, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. —**Royston crow**, *Corvus cornix*. —**Scapular** or **Senegal crow**, *Corvus scapulatus*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white. —**To eat crow**, to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang, U. S.] —**To have a crow to pluck, pull**, or **pick with one**, to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

He that hir weddyth *hath a crowe to pull*.
Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll *pluck a crow* together.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

—**Tree-crows**, the birds of the subfamily *Calleatinæ*, family *Corvidæ*. —**White-breasted crow**, *Corvus dauuricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

crow-bait (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

crow-bells (krō'belz), *n.* **1.** The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*. —**2.** The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

crowberry (krō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*. —**Broom-crowberry**, of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

crow-blackbird (krō'blak'bėrd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, common in the eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 13 inches long and 17½ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed* crow-blackbird. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus. *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed crow-blackbird* or *grackle*, and locally called *jackdaw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 15½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed crow-blackbird*, *Q. macrurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 5 or 6 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.

Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

crowchemesset, *n.* See *crouchmas*.

crow-corn (krō'kôrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

crowd[1] (kroud), *v.* [< ME. *crouden*, *crouden*, *cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. **crūdan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as **crēódan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crȳdeth* and pret. *creád*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be **crudon*, the pp. *croden*, > *crode*, n., and *gecrod*, n., in the poetical compounds *lindecroda*, the shock of shields (battle), *lindgecrod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgecrod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *kruijen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. I., 2). Other connections not found.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O first-te moevyng cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweigh that *crowdest* ay
And hurlest al from Est til Occident.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misordered doth, in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crouded* them excessively together. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 7.

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a valner monarch for a smile?
Granville.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 41.

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—**To crowd out,** to press or drive out.

According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air *out* of them. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To crowd sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup bigan to *crude*,
The wind him bleu lude,
Bithinne daies fiue
That schup gan ariue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1293.

crowd[1] (kroud), *n.* [< *crowd*[1], *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *gecrod*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*[1], *v.*] 1. A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds
Born out of everything I heard and saw,
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

The highest historical value of the book [of the gospels] consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 38.

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.
Gray, Elegy.

Crowds that stream from yawning doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.]—4. People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

5†. Same as *crode*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

crowd[2] (kroud), *n.* [Also spelled *croud* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as W., *crwth*), < ME. *crowde*, *croude*, also *crouthe*, *crouth*, < W. *crwth*, a crowd, violin, fiddle, = Gael. *cruit*, a violin, harp, cymbal, = OIr. *crot*, > ML. *chrotta*, a crowd: prob. so called from its rounded or protuberant form, being ult. identical with W. *crwth*, a hump, bulge, belly, trunk, *croth*, womb, calf of the leg.] An ancient Welsh and Irish musical instrument, the earliest known specimen of the viol class—that is, of stringed instruments played with a bow. It had a shallow rectangular body with two circular sound-holes, through one of which passed one foot of the bridge. The strings were perhaps only three at first, but in later times were six, of which two were played lutewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor G.

Crowd.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Croud*. *Spenser*, Epithalamion.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

crowd[2]† (kroud), *v. i.* [< *crowd*[2], *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

crowdedly (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they [lichens] can inflict upon them [trees] is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

crowder† (krou'dèr), *n.* [< ME. *crowdere*; < *crowd*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crouder*, with no rougher voyce then rude stile. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

crowdie, crowdy (krou'di), *n.* [Sc., possibly connected with *grout*, coarse meal.] 1. Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

crowdie-time (krou'di-tīm), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
And soon I made me ready.
Quoted in *Jamieson.*

crowdy, *n.* See *crowdie.*

crowfeet, *n.* Plural of *crowfoot.*

crow-flight (krō'flīt), *n.* 1. A flight of crows. —2. A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-flight* of the Karens. *Science*, VI. 108.

crow-flower (krō'flou'ėr), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. (*b*) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

crowfoot (krō'fůt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fēt). 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging

Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of topsails from chafing against the top-rim. (*b*) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —2. In *bot.*, the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus.*

All the valley, mother, 'ill be fresh and green and still,
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.
Tennyson, May Queen, i.

3. A caltrop.—**Crowfoot-halyard.** See *halyard.*

crow-keeper† (krō'kē'pėr), *n.* 1. A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crowkeeper*.
Drayton, To Cupid.

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

crowl (kroul), *v. i.* [Cf. *growl.*] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

crowling (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunglison.*

crown (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *crowne*, *croune*, earliest form *crune* = MD. *krune*, *krone*, D. *kruin*, *kroon* = OFries. *krōne* = MLG. *krone*, *krune*, LG. *krone* = MHG. *krōne*, *krōn*, G. *krone* (but OHG. *corōna*, *corōne*) = Icel. *krúna*, *króna* = Norw. *kruna* = OSw. *kruna*, *krona*, Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) later ME. in full form, *corowne*, *coroun*, *corounе*, *corone*, < OF. *corone*, *coronne*, *curone*, *curune*, F. *couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all < L. *cōrōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. *κορώνη*, the curved end of a bow; cf. *κορωνίς*, *κορωνός*, curved, bent, = Gael. *cruinn* = W. *crwn*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve.* Hence (from L.) *coronal*, *coronet*, *corolla*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the windering brooks,
With your sedg'd *crowns*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*[1], 2.) The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a miter. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowned*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.

Victorian Crown of England.

1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

ȝe come to ȝoure kyngdom er ȝe ȝoure-self knewe,
Crouned with a *croune* that kyng vnder heuene
Miȝte not a better haue bouȝte, as I trowe.
Richard the Redeless, i. 33.

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as he.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 353.

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*
Alliance. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.
Dryden, Epistles.

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation. *Ford*, Line of Life.

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

One of the shining winged powers
Showed me vast cliffs with *crown* of towers.
Tennyson, Stanzas pub. in The Keepsake, 1851.

It [the tower] is the *crown* of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 211.

Specifically—(*a*) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

I'll have this *crown* of mine cut from my shoulders.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,
Struck him on his brawny shoulders,
On his *crown* defenceless struck him.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xviii.

(*b*) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the *crowns* of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(*c*) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

The steepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*d*) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*e*) In *lapidaries' work*, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under *brilliant*. (*f*) In *mech.*, any terminal flat member of a structure. (*g*) In *arch.*, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (*h*) The face of an anvil. (*i*) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the *crown* of the bridge he turned his horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 326.

(*j*) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

Make Cressid's name the very *crown* of falsehood
If ever she leave Troilus! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's *crown* of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the *crown* of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

Suche that ben preestes,
That have nother konnynge ne kyn, bote a *corone* one [only]. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 113.

10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved.
Owen, Anat.

11. In *geom.*, the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—**12.** In *bot.*, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See *corona*, 6.—**13.** A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The English crown is worth 5 shillings or $1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors. The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the *Oxford crown* was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The *petition-crown* is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded at the English mint. The *crown of the rose*, *crown of the double rose*, *double crown*, *Britain-crown*, and *thistle-crown* were English gold coins. The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4*s.* 6*d.* The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26.8 cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or $1.23. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, $1.07; that of France, $1.12 (that is, the *écu* at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old *écu de la couronne*, properly so called, varied from $1.50 to $2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The silver crown of Portugal is $1.08. The Austrian gold crown is worth about $5. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian *scudo*.

Obverse.

Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Obverse.

Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Crowns in my purse I have, and goods at home.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

14. (*a*) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (*b*) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches.—**15.** *Naut.*, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.—**Antique crown**, in *her.* See *antique*.—**Archduke's crown**, in *her.*, a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, as in an emperor's crown.—**Atef-crown.** See *atef*.—**Cap in crown.** See *cap*[1].—**Celestial crown.** See *celestial*.—**Civic crown.** See *civic*.—**Clerk of the crown.** See *clerk*.—**Crown Derby porcelain.** See *porcelain*.—**Crown escapement.** See *escapement*.—**Crown of aberration.** See *aberration*.—**Crown of an arch**, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point.—**Crown of a root**, in *bot.*, the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the collum.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Crown problem**, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities.—**Mural crown.** See *mural*.—**Naval crown**, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona*.—**Obsidional crown**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.—**Order of the Crown**, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (*a*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (*b*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (*c*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (*g*) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (*h*) *The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—**Papal crown.** See *tiara*.—**Pleas of the crown.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**To keep the crown of the causey**, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability. [Scotch.]

Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causey* yet.
Rutherford, Letters, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causey, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
My oulde auntie *taks* ay *the crown o' the causie*.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93.

II. *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the *crown* jewels.—**Crown agent**, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.—**Crown bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Crown cases reserved**, criminal causes reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.]—**Crown colony.** See *colony*.—**Crown court**, in *Eng. law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.—**Crown debt**, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an *extent*.—**Crown** or **demesne lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £156,000; and when it is remembered that the *Crown lands* alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.—**Crown lawyer**, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.—**Crown Office**, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.—**Crown solicitor**, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

crown (kroun), *v. t.* [(*a*) < ME. *crownen*, *crounien*, *crunien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. LG. *kronen* = MHG. G. *krönen* (but OHG. *chrönön*, *corönön*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) ME., in full form, *corownen*, *corounen*, *coronen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from the noun, ME. *crowne*, etc., L. *corōna*: see *crown*, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

Hast thou with myrtle-leaf *crown'd* him, O pleasure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet *crowned* with laurels by great agricultural societies! *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,
Crown thine eyes and ease thy pain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.
Ps. viii. 5.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

He said no more, but *crown'd* a bowl unbid;
The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 784.

Crown'd
A happy life with a fair death.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Motley*.

6. *Milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach.—**7.** In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.—**8†.** To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

Should no clerk be *crowned* bote yf he ycome were
Of franklens and free men. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 63.

9. *Naut.*, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.

a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and *b* after hauling taut.

crown-antler (kroun′ant′lėr), *n.* The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See *antler*.

crown-arch (kroun′-ärch), *n.* The arched plate which supports the crown-sheet of the fire-box of a boiler.

crownation†, *n.* [A var. of *coronation* (cf. *crowner*[2], var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crown* + *-ation*.] Coronation.

This book was given the king and I at our *crownation*.
Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 516.

crown-badge (kroun'baj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun'bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun'bērd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun'krān), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
Al innocent of his *crouned* malice, . . .
Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zoöl.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-*crowned* wren. —**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (*b*) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*.—**4†.** So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*.—**Crowned cup.** (*a*) A cup surmounted by a garland. (*b*) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpledged, carouze one *crowned* cup
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

crow-needles (krō'nē'dlz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crake-needles*.

crowner[1] (krou'nėr), *n.* [< *crown*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

crowner[2]† (krou'nėr), *n.* [Appar. < *crown* + *-er*[1], but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (LL.) *coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The *crowner* hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

crowner[3] (krou'nėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krō'net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

crownet† (krou'net), *n.* [A var. of *cronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *cornet*[2].] **1.** A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinne, his head hung round with little skinnes of Weasills and other Vermine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun'fās), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

crown-gate (kroun'gāt), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun'glàs'), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the chromatic effect of aberration. Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Meutz; near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 660.

crown-grafting (kroun'gràf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

crown-head (kroun'hed), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.

crown-imperial (kroun'im-pē'ri-al), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Also called *crown-thistle*.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

crowning (krou'ning), *n.* [< ME. *crouninge*, *corouninge*, etc.; verbal n. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice — for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The first of all his knights,
Knighted by Arthur at his *crowning*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bishopes and bachilers bothe maisters and doctors,
That han cure vnder cryst and *crowninge* in tokne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (*a*) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (*b*) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley.—**5.** In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A *crowning* mercy. *Cromwell*.

The *crowning* act of a long career.
Buckle, Civilization, I. i.

crownland (kroun'land), *n.* [< *crown* + *land*; = G. *kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crownless (kroun'les), *a.* [< *crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* [< *crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

crown-palm (kroun'päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Maximiliana Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun'pā'pėr), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

crown-piece (kroun'pēs), *n.* **1.** A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13.—**2.** A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

crown-pigeon (kroun'pij'ọn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun'pōst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun'prins'), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun'sà), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.

Crown-saw.

crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet (kroun'shēt), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

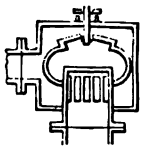
crown-shell (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.

crown-sparrow (kroun'spàr'ō), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. harrisi*.

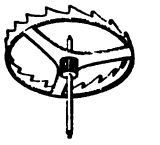
crown-summit (kroun'sum'it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces—that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

crown-thistle (kroun'this'l), *n.* Same as *crown-imperial*.

crown-tile (kroun'tīl), *n.* **1.** A flat tile; a plain tile.—**2.** A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip-* or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.

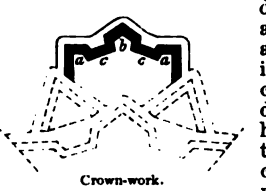

Crown-valve.

crown-valve (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.


Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown-wheel (kroun'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.

crown-work (kroun'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.



Crown-work.

crow-quill (krō'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

crow-roost (krō'röst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*[2].

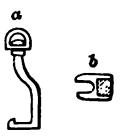
crow's-bill (krōz'bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

crow's-foot (krōz'fůt), *n.* **1.** A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot ye lyve and alle proude,
Til *crowes feet* ben growen under youre eye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 403.

Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
Made wet the crafty *crowsfoot* round his eye.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill.—**3.** *Milit.*, a caltrop.—**4.** A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament.—**Crow's-foot lever.** See *lever*.



a. Crow's-foot. *b*. Section of Crow's-foot.

crow-shrike (krō'shrīk), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Cracticus*.

crow-silk (krō'silk), *n.* A name of various confervaceous algæ, from their fine thread-like filaments.

crow's-nest, crow-nest (krōz'-, krō'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crosstrees or maintopgallant-crosstrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

crow-steps (krō'steps), *n. pl.* [< *crow*[2] + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

crowstone (krō'stōn), *n.* **1.** The top stone of the gable-end of a house.—**2.** A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*[2].

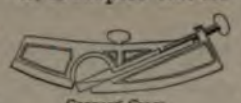
crow-toe (krō'tō), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

croylstone (kroil'stōn), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Earlier written *crowes*, *croes*; origin unknown.] **1.** The cross-groove in the

staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—**2.** A coopers' tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Coopers' Croze.

croze (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, ppr. *crozing*. [< *croze*, *n.*] **1.** To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—**2.** In *hat-making*, to refold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felting-machine.

crozier, crosier (krō'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *croser*, *crocer*, *croyser*, *croycer*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier, lengthened (with *-er*) from *cros*, *crosse*, *croce*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier: see *cross*[2]. Often referred, erroneously, to *cross*[1], which is only remotely connected.] **1.** A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or, in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. Early croziers were exceedingly simple. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross*, *processional cross*, *papal cross*, under *cross*[1]. Also called *cross-staff*.

Croziers.

1, from tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

His [the Bishop's] Episcopall staffe in his hand, bending round at the toppe, called by us English men a *Croisier*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival *croziers* of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2†. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crosier* to beare the crosse before his archbishop in another province.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Crux*, 2.

croziered, crosiered (krō'zhėrd), *a.* [< *crozier*, *crosier*, + *-ed*[2].] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered* prelates.

crozzle (kroz'l), *n.* [E. dial. also *crozzil*; cf. *crozzle*, *v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a *crozzil*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 422.

crozzle (kroz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, ppr. *crozzling*. [Cf. *crozzle*, *n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozzling* or coking nature. *Ure*, Dict., I. 823.

cruces, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

crucial (krö'shial), *a.* [< F. *crucial*, < L. as if **crucialis*, < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: see *cross*.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—**3.** Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 227.

It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 143.

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [Rare.]—**Crucial ligaments.** See def. 2.

crucian, crusian (krö'shian), *n.* [An accom. form, with suffix *-ian*, = D. *karuts* (Kilian) = Sw. *karussa*, Dan. *karusse* = G. *karausche*, formerly *karūtsch*, also *karaz*; appar. < F. *carassin* (> also the NL. specific name *carassius*), a crucian, = It. *coracino*, a crucian. < L. *coracinus*, < Gr. κορακῖνος, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of κόραξ, a raven: see *coracine*, *Corax*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp*[2].

Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

crucian-carp (krö'shian-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian.

Crucianella (krö'si-a-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.] A rubiaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

cruciat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate[1] (krö'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, ppr. *cruciating*. [< L. (and ML.) *cruciatus*, pp. of *cruciare*, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, torture: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *cruciate*[2], *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [Rare or obsolete.]

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men. *Bp. Bale*, On Revelations, I. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigres fierce, . . .
Be not so cruell, as who violates
Sacred Humanity, and *cruciates*
His loyall subiects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

cruciate[1] (krö'shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *cruciatus*, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of *cruciare*: see the verb.] **1.** Tormented; excruciated. [Rare.]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . deth to take me. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algæ. See *tetraspore*.—**3.** In *zöol.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.

Cruciate Flower.

cruciate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate-complicate (krö'shi-āt-kom'pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

cruciate-incumbent (krö'shi-āt-in-kum'bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

cruciately (krö'shi-āt-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciately* parted," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 151.

cruciation (krö-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *cruciatio*(*n-*), < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.

2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

cruciatory† (krö'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cruciatorius*, < *cruciator*, a tormentor, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

crucible (krö'si-bl), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *crusible*; < ML. *crucibulum*, *crucibolum*, *crucibulus*, *crucibolus*, *crocibulum*, *crocibalum*, *crusibulus*, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; hence often associated with *crucial*, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a crock: see *crock*[1], and cf. *cresset*, *cruse*, and *crusoile*.] **1.** A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.

Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. *Boyle*, Works, I. 490.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—**3.** Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

O'er the *crucible* of pain
Watches the tender eye of Love.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 2.

Crucible steel. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Hessian crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight*.

crucifer (krö'si-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *crucifer*, n.: see *cruciferous*.] **1.** A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector.

The Churchman, LIV. 513.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*.

Cruciferæ (krö-sif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *crucifer*: see *cruciferous*.] A very extensive natural order of dicotyledonous plants, of about 175 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries, but least abundant in the tropics. They are annual or perennial herbs, with acrid or pungent juice, cruciform flowers, six stamens, of which two are shorter than the others, and mostly two-celled pods, either opening by two valves (rarely indehiscent) or transversely jointed. The order includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft. The larger genera are *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Alyssum*, *Brassica*, *Nasturtium*, *Sisymbrium*, *Erysimum*, *Heliophila*, and *Lepidium*. The order is equivalent to the Linnean class *Tetradynamia*.

Cruciferæ.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; *b*, flower with sepals and petals removed; *c*, pod; *d*, same, dehiscing; *e*, section of seed, showing conduplicate cotyledons.

cruciferous (krö-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (ML.) *crucifer*, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of

LL. *crucifer*, n., a cross-bearer, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

crucifier (krö′si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *crucyfyer*, < *crucifien*, crucify: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his *crucifiers*. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 210.

crucifix (krö′si-fiks), *n.* [< ME. *crucifix*, < OF. *crucefix*, F. *crucifix* = Pr. *crucific* = Sp. *crucifijo* = Pg. *crucifixo* = It. *crucifisso*, *crocifisso* = D. *krucifiks* = G. *crucifix* = Dan. Sw. *krucifix*, < ML. *crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix*, *v.*] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.

Bronze Crucifix.—Romanesque style, decorated with enamels.

The *Crucifix*, before which the barbarian bowed, was the emblem and witness of all-suffering love. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 230.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries. *Cath. Dict.*

2. The cross of Christ; hence, the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]—**Jansenist crucifix**, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee.*

crucifix† (krö′si-fiks), *v. t.* [In E. dependent on the noun; < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: L. *cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *crux*, *cross*[1], and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fixt*,
For our foule sins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

crucifixion (krö-si-fik′shon), *n.* [< ML. **crucifixio(n-)*, < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix*, *v.*, *crucify*.] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 169.

cruciform (krö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

crucify (krö′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [< ME. *crucifien*, < OF. *crucifier*, F. *crucifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *crucificar*, an adapted form (as if < LL. **crucificare*) of LL. *crucifigere* (> It. *crocifiggere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucifix*, *v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. Luke xxiii. 21.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. Heb. vi. 6.

2. Figuratively, in *Scrip.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3†. To vex; torment; excruciate.

I would so *crucify* him
With an innocent neglect of what he can do,
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, *crucifies* many men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [Rare.]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, *crucify* my arms. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

crucigerous (krö-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a decussation, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

crucily, crusily (krö′si-li), *a.* [< OF. as if **croissille*, ML. **cruciliatus*, < ML. *crucilia*, OF. *croisille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crusillé*, *crusuly*.

The phælonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crusuly*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 312.

Crucirostra (krö-si-ros′trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Curvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

crud (krud), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*[1].

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay,
And dine on fresh *cruds* and green whey?
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 63).

cruddle[1] (krud′l), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,
And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

cruddle[2] (krud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [E. dial., = Sc. *crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*[1].] To crowd; huddle. [Prov. Eng.]

cruddy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose clawes were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

crude (krödˌ), *a.* [< ME. *crude* (rare), < OF. *crud*, *cru*, F. *cru* = Pr. *cru* = Sp. It. *crudo* = Pg. *cru*, *crudo*, < L. *crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for **cruidus*, akin to *cruor*, blood, = W. *crau* = Ir. *cru*, *cro* = Gael. *cro*, blood (see *cro*), = Lith. *kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *cruel*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aqua-fortis, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle*.

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 3.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns. *Milton*, Comus, l. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or completeness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts. *Roscommon*, On Translated Verse.

Crude undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jotting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in journalism. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 328.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 197.

=**Syn. 1.** *Raw*, *Crude*. See *raw*.

crudely (krödˌli), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

crudeness (krödˌnes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudenes* in the vaines. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexactly, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

crudity (krödˌi-ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= F. *crudité* = Pr. *cruditat* = It. *crudità*, < L. *crudita(t-)s*, indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *crudus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2†. Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 650.

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*. *Shaftesbury*.

crudle, *v.* Same as *cruddle*[1].

crudy[1], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

crudy[2]† (krödˌdi), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*[1].] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

cruet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crew*[1].

crue-herring (krö′her*ing), *n.* The pilchard. [Local, Scotch.]

cruel (krö′el), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crewel*, *crewell*; < ME. *cruel*, *cruwel*, *crewel*, < OF. *cruel*, F. *cruel* = Pr. *cruzel*, *cruel* = Sp. Pg. *cruel* = It. *crudele*, < L. *crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So be-gan the medle [battle] on bothe parteis *crewell* and fellenouse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!
Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, l. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. Prov. xii. 10.

This most *cruel* usage of your queen
. . . will ignoble make you,
Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

=**Syn.** Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

cruel (krö′el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, can not say.
I'm *cruel* fearful.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.

Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was *cruel* angry. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1662.

cruell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crewel*[1].

cruelly (krö′el-li), *adv.* [< ME. *crueliche, crewelly*; < *cruel* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish-Scotts, . . . whose arrowes . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator*, No. 129.

cruelness (krö′el-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cruelnesse*; < *cruel* + *-ness*.] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

Shames not to be with guiltlesse bloud defylde,
But taketh glory in her *cruelnesse*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xx.

cruels, *n. pl.* See *crewels*.

cruelty (krö′el-ti), *n.*; pl. *cruelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *crueltie, cruelte*, < OF. *cruelte, crualte, cruaute*, F. *cruauté* = Pr. *cruzeltat, crueltat* = Sp. *crueldad* = Pg. *crueldade* = It. *crudeltà, crudelità*, < L. *crudelita(t-)s*, < *crudelis*, cruel: see *cruel, a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in *law*, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.
Macaulay.

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

3†. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also thai telle
Hem [them, sc. garlic] if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
Of *crueltee* noo thing wol in hem smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

=**Syn.** Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate† (krö′en-tāt), *a.* [< L. *cruentatus*, pp. of *cruentare*, make bloody, < *cruentus*, bloody: see *cruentous*.] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

cruentated†, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Bailey*.

cruentous† (krö-en′tus), *a.* [< L. *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood: see *crude*.] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.
A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.

cruet (krö′et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crevet* (see *crevet*); < ME. *cruet, cruette, crewet, crowet*, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of OF. *cruye*, a pitcher: see *crock*[1].] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thys blode in two *cruettes* Ioseph dyd take.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.
Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula, ampulla, fiola* or *phiola, gemellia*, and *urceolus* or *urceola*.

cruet-stand (krö′et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters, the casters*, or *a caster*.

cruise[1] (kröz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising*. [< D. *kruisen*, cross, crucify, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. *kreuzen* = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *kryssa* = F. *croiser* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar*, cruise, lit. cross), < *kruis*, cross: see *cross*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!
Give way!" cried Estienne.
Whittier, St. John.

cruise[1] (kröz), *n.* [< *cruise*[1], *v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.
Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.

cruise[2] (kröz), *n.* Same as *cruse*.

cruiser (krö′zėr), *n.* [< *cruise*[1] + *-er*[1]; = D. *kruiser*, etc.] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portugeeze *cruisers*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vi. 1.

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.

cruisie (krö′si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise*[2] = *cruse*.] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruisie* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.

cruisken, cruiskeen (krös′ken, -kēn), *n.* A little cruse or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krūv), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. *crō*, gen. *crōtha*, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruller, kruller (krul′ėr), *n.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. **kruller* not found, but cf. MD. *kroller*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, LG. *kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler,' < D. *krullen*, MD. *krullen, krollen* = MLG. *krullen*, LG. *krollen*, curl: see *curl*.] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

crumb[1] (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *limb*; < ME. *crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, crowme*), < AS. *cruma*, a crumb (= MD. *kruyme*, D. *kruim*, crumb, pith, = MLG. *krome*, LG. *krome, kraume, krōme, krōm*, also *krume* (> G. *krume*), = Dan. *krumme* = Sw. dial. *krumma*, a crumb), < *crummen*, pp. of *crimman* (pret. *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ā-crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crump*[1], *crumple*.] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21.

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 335.

Some *crumbs* of comfort there shall be for our party friends at the South — collectorships and postmasterships shall be theirs yet a while longer.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 305.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.
Old song.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut. *Bacon*.

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliv.

To pick or gather up one's crumbs, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and *picking up my Crumbs* apace.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

The latter, however, had *picked up his crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 274.

crumb[1] (krum), *v. t.* [< ME. *crummen* = LG. *krömen* = G. *krumen, krümen*; from the noun.] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

2†. To crumble bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumm'd* me a mess of gruel. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs, as meat, etc.; bread.

crumb[2]†, *a.* Same as *crump*[1].

crumb-brush (krum′brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum′klôth), *n.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum′nīf), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling*. [E. dial. also *crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = D. *kruimelen* = G. *krümeln* = LG. *krömeln*, crumble; freq. of *crumb*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,
Doorless and *crumbling*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

In the house forever *crumbles*
Some fragment of the frescoed walls.
Browning, De Gustibus.

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect [worm] castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.

2. To fall into desuetude; decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

crumble (krum′bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb*[1], *n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum′bli), *a.* [< *crumble* + *-y*[1].] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope*.

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 278.

crumb-of-bread (krum′ov-bred′), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crumby, *a.* See *crummy*.

crumen (krö′men), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, also *crumīna*, a purse, bag, perhaps for **scrumēna*, akin to *scrotum*, a bag.] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

crumenal† (krö′me-nal), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, a purse: see *crumen*.] A purse.

The fatte Oxe, that wont ligge in the stal,
Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenall*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 19.

crummable (krum′a-bl), *a.* [< *crumb*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum′et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumped*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crummie (krum′i), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to **crumpie*, dim. of **crump*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie, crummock*.

crummock (krum′ok), *n.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to **crumpock*, dim. of *crump*[1]. Cf. *crummie*.] 1. Same as *crummie*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick*.

crummy, crumby (krum′i), *a.* [< *crum, crumb*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

crump[1]† (krump), *a.* [< ME. **crump, crumb, croume*, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) *crump, crumb*, crooked (with verbal noun *crymbing*, a bending), = OS. *krumb* = OFries. *krumb* = D. *krom* = OHG. *chrumb*, MHG. *krump* (also OHG. MHG. *krumpf*), G. *krumm* = Dan. *krum*, crooked, = Sw. *krum*, compassing (cf. Icel. *krumma*, a crooked hand, *krummi*, a name for the raven, crookbeak?); in normal form *crumb* (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. *cramp* (= OHG. *chramph*), crooked, and *crimp* (= MHG. *krimpf*), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *cramp*[1] from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp, crumb*[1]. Prob. akin to W. *crom, crwm*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*[1].] Crooked; bent.

All those steep Mountaines, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandring Clouds enwraps,
Vnder First Waters their *crump* shoulders hid,
And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

crump[1]† (krump), *n.* [< *crump*[1], *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. *Davies.*

That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump!*
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

crump[1] (krump), *v. i.* [< ME. **crumpen, crompen*, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. *crumple*, and perhaps *crumpet*, q. v.; < *crump*[1], *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp*, *v.*, and *cramp*[1], *v.*] 1†. To bend; crook.

But your clarissimo, old round-back, he
Will *crump* you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with the touch. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

2. To be out of temper. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To become perverted or corrupt.

And the cause was they vsed the unlefulle synne of lecherye, the which stinkithe and *crompithe* vnto heuene, and mistornithe the ordre of nature.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 71.

crump[2] (krump), *n.* [A var. of *cramp*[2], after *crump*[1], *a.* and *v.*] The cramp. [Prov. Eng.]

crump[3] (krump), *v. i.* [Sc., imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*[2].] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

crump[3] (krump), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. Cf. *crup*[1] and *crumpet*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* [Perhaps < ME. *crompid* (i. e., **crumped*), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of **crumpen*, E. *crump*, bend. Otherwise referred to *crump*[3], brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *crempogen*, and *cremog, cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *crammwyth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, less light and spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

Muffins and *crumpets* . . . will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.
W. Kitchener, Cook's Oracle, p. 456.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [< ME. *crumplen, cromplen*, make crooked; freq. from *crump*[1], but mixed in sense with the related *crimple* and *crimp:* see *crump*[1], *crimp, crimple*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [Obsolete or archaic.]

God had sent on him a wrake,
That in the palsye he gan schake
And was *crompylde* and crokyd therto.
Le Bone Florence (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).

This is the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
Nursery rime.

The little *crumpled* boy appeared to be cured of his deformity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his back. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 130.

The crust of the earth, *crumpled* and fissured, has been, so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten matter driven up from below.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 36.

II. *intrans.* To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

It [aqua-vitæ] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the veins from *crumpling*. *Holinshed*, Ireland, ii.

How much the muslin fluttered and *crumpled* before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!
Trollope, The Warden, ix.

crumple (krum'pl), *n.* [< *crumple, v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

Crumples or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently found in extensive basins. *Science*, VI. 184.

crumpler (krum'plèr), *n.* A cravat. [Colloq.]

The fit of his *crumpler* and the crease of his breeches.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* [< *crumple*, shrink, shrivel, + dim. *-ing*.] A degenerate or shriveled apple. *Johnson.*

crumply (krum'pli), *a.* [< *crumple, n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crumpy (krum'pi), *a.* [< *crump*[3] + *-y*[1].] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [Prov. Eng.]

crunch (krunch), *v.* [Also in var. forms *craunch, cranch, scrunch, scranch:* see these forms, and also *crump*[3]; all appar. orig. imitative.] I. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii. 14.

Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel
Of the oak-darkened avenue.
Lowell, An Ember Picture.

II. *intrans.* 1. To chew.—2. To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

The ship *crunched* through the ice. *Kane.*

crunch (krunch), *n.* [< *crunch, v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

What so frightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 13.

crune (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

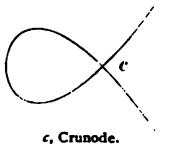
crunk† (krungk), *v. i.* [= Icel. *krūnka*, croak as a raven, < *krūnk*, a croak. Cf. *cronk*, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.] To cry like a crane.

The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crunkle[1] (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [Var. of *crinkle*. Cf. *crumple*.] To rumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

crunkle[2]† (krung'kl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crunk*.] To cry like a crane.

crunodal (krö'nō-dal), *a.* [< *crunode* + *-al*.] Having a crunode.



c, Crunode.

crunode (krö'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus* = E. *knot:* see *cross* and *node*. Cf. *acnode*.] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.

cruor (krö'or), *n.* [L., blood, gore: see *crude*.] Gore; coagulated blood.

cruorin, cruorine (krö'o-rin), *n.* [< L. *cruor*, blood, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscles. It exists in distinct particles or globules, and may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red and purple *cruorine* were perfectly unknown.
J. N. Lockyer, Spectroscope, p. 85.

crup[1] (krup), *a.* [E. dial. (south.), prob. = *crump*[3], brittle, with loss of the nasal.] 1. Short; brittle: as, "*crup* cake," *Todd.*—2. Snappish; testy: as, "a *crup* answer," *Todd.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

crup[2] (krup), *n.* [< F. *croupe:* see *croup*[2] and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*[2].

crupper (krup'èr), *n.* [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse: see *croup*[2].] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

Both gaue strokes so sound,
As made both horses *cruppers* kisse the ground.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlvi. 100.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *crouper*. See cut under *harness*.

Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crupper*. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xviii.

crupper (krup'èr), *v. t.* [< *crupper, n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

cruppin (krup'in). A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *cropen*, past participle of *creep*.

crura, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

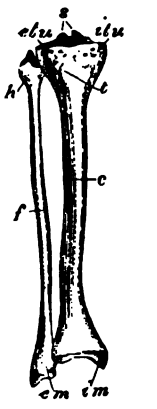
cruræus (krö-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called *vastus internus* and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patellæ*, to insertion in the tuberosity of the tibia. The cruræus and the two vasti together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris;* when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The cruræus proper of man is also called *medicruræus*, when the two vasti are known as the *extracruræus* and *intracruræus* respectively, and the rectus as the *rectocruræus*. See these words; also *sarticruræus, subcruræus*.

crural (krö'ral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *crural* = It. *crurale*, < L. *cruralis*, < *crus* (*crur-*), the leg.] 1. Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the anterior *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—2. Pertaining to the leg proper, or crus, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—3. Pertaining to the crura or peduncles of the brain.—4. Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch**, the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch, ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area**. See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery**, the femoral artery.—**Crural canal**, the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the crural sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve**, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a fasciculus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor vaginæ femoris, and some other muscles, as the iliacus and pectinæus, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores**, openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

In the Sauri, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

Crural ring, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum**, the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath**, the sheath which incloses the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein**, the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch**, a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rȧ). [L., the leg.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antebrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shinbone. (*b*) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

c, crest of tibia; *etu*, external tuberosity of tibia; *im*, internal malleolus; *itu*, internal tuberosity of tibia; *s*, spine, and *t*, tubercle of same; *f*, fibula; *h*, its head; *em*, external malleolus.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, [p. 107.

Crura cerebelli, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis**, the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm**, the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebræ, uniting above to inclose the

aortic opening.—**Crus anterius medullæ oblongatæ**, same as *crus cerebri*.—**Crus cerebelli superius**, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crus cerebri**, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-tissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—**Crus e cerebello ad medullam**, the postpedunculus, nearly coextensive with the restiform body.—**Crus fornicis anterius**, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornix.—**Crus medium**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—**Crus olfactorium, crus rhinencephali**, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—**Crus penis**, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubic and ischial rami.

crusade[1] (krö-sād′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciate*, *cruciat* (being variously accom. to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *crosada*, *crozada* = Sp. Pg. *cruzada* = It. *crociata*, ‹ ML. *cruciata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio(n-)*) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, ‹ L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] **1.** A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228–9, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207–29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade*; the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 161.

crusade[1] (krö-sād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [‹ *crusade*[1], *n.*] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. *M. Green*, The Grotto.

crusade[2] (krö-sād′), *n.* Same as *crusado*[2].

crusader (krö-sā′dėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisee*.] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders*; men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

crusading (krö-sā′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*[1], *v.*] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight. *M. Arnold.*

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 354.

crusado[1]† (krö-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *cruzado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *cruzada* (fem.), of *crusade*: see *crusade*[1].] **1.** A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Cruzado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

crusado[2], **cruzado** (krö-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *crusade* = D. *krusaet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., ‹ Sp. Pg. *cruzado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a cross, ‹ *cruz*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *crusade*[1], *cruciate*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The old crusado, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new crusado is 480 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a crusado of only 17 cents. Also *crusade*.

I had rather have
lost my purse
Full of *cruzadoes*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 530*l.* or 40 generally.
Pepys, Diary, June 5, 1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusadoes* or half dollars.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 110.

Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

cruse (krös), *n.* [Also written improp. *cruise*; ‹ ME. *cruse*, *cruce*, *crouse*, *crus*, a pot, ‹ Icel. *krūs*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krus* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krūse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crock*[1], q. v. Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cresset*.] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates are thine.
T. B. Aldrich, The Sheik's Welcome.

cruset (krö′set), *n.* [‹ F. *creuset*, OF. *creuset*, *cruset*, etc.: see *cresset* and *cruse*.] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

crush (krush), *v.* [‹ ME. *cruschen*, *crousshen*, ‹ OF. *cruisir*, *croissir* = Pr. *crucir*, *cruissir*, *croissir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *croxir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. **kraustjan* = Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *kryste*, squeeze, press.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall.
Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—**3.** To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crusht*, if Captain Swan had used his Authority to Suppress them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*

On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway.
Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush*.
Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.]—**Angle of crushing.** See *angle*[3].—**To crush a cup** (or **glass**), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle": probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

Come *crush a glass* with your dear papa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

To crush out. (*a*) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from *out* the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

(*b*) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush out* rebellion.
=**Syn. 1.** *Mash*, etc. See *dash*.—**2.** To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—**4.** To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (krush), *n.* [‹ *crush*, *v.*] **1.** A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

Great the *crush* was, and each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken fluctuation and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

crushed (krusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush*, *v.*] **1.** Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—**2.** Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—**3.** Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—**4.** Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—**5.** Oppressed.

crusher (krush′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.]—**2.** A policeman. [Slang.]

crusher-gage (krush′ėr-gāj), *n.* A registering instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *E. H. Knight.*

crush-hat (krush′hat′), *n.* **1.** A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush*, *v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

crushing-machine (krush′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush′röm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, *n.* See *crucian*.

crusillé, crusily, *a.* See *crucily*.

crusoile†, *n.* [‹ OF. *crusol*, *cruzol*, *croiseul*, a var. of *croisel*, *cruseau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.

Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christned in a *crusoile* with Mercuries water.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

crust (krust), *n.* [< ME. *crust* = D. *korst* = MLG. *kroste*, LG. *korste*, *koste* = OHG. *krustā*, MHG. G. *kruste* = OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte* = Pr. Pg. It. *crosta* = Sp. *costra*, < L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. Gr. κρίος, frost: see *crystal*.] **1.** A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin *crust* of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*: (*a*) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (*b*) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior, many geologists and physicists believing that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition.—**3.** Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,
A *crust* of bread, and liberty!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects.—**6.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth.—**7.** The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened.—**Crust coffee.** See *coffee*.

crust (krust), *v.* [< ME. *crusten*, < *crust*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark. *Addison.*

With blackest moss the flower-pots
Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust*, *n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.
Sir W. Temple.

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To crust-hunt. [American.]

crusta (krus'tạ), *n.*; pl. *crustæ* (-tē). [L., a crust: see *crust*, *n.*] **1.** In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal. —**2.** In *bot.*, the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a crust.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A crust. (*b*) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two.—**5.** In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust.—**6.** A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrusted with sugar.—**Crusta fibrosa**, the cement of a tooth. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.—**Crusta inflammatoria**, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Crusta lactea**, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast; milk-crust.—**Crusta petrosa**, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

Crusta phlogistica, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. L. *crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennæ and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiæ. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemata. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the best-marked of which are those of the forms called the *nauplius*, *zoëa*, and *megalopa*. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracostracan, podophthalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as læmodipods, amphipods, and isopods (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracous crustaceans, as the copepods, ostracodes, cladocerans, phyllopods, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epizoans, ichthyophthirians, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting forms, and naturalists are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly conterminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epizoa* or *Ichthyophthiria*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Xiphura*, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterida*; (4) *Edriophthalma*, with *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Podosomata*, often considered to be arachnidans. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. The trilobites with the eurypterygians and king-crabs sometimes constitute one prime division called *Gigantostraca*. Haeckel uses *Carides* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

crustacean (krus-tā'shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crustacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

crustaceological (krus-tā"shē-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ist*.] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. *J. O. Westwood.*

crustaceology (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

crustaceorubrin (krus-tā"shē-ō-rō'brin), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + L. *ruber* (*rubr-*), red, + *-in*².] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *crustaceus*, < L. *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*.] **1.** Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crabfish and lobsters! *Bentley*, Sermons, iv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Hard, thin, and brittle. (*b*) In *lichenology*, forming a flat crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

crustaceousness (krus-tā'shius-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

crustacite (krus'tạ-sīt), *n.* [< *crustac(eous)* + *-ite*².] A fossil crustacean.

crustæ, *n.* Plural of *crusta*.

crustal (krus'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *crust* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous. [Rare.]

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 402.

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

crustalogical (krus-tạ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ical*.] Same as *crustaceological*.

crustalogist (krus-tal'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ist*.] Same as *crustaceologist*.

crustalogy (krus-tal'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for **crustology*, < L. *crusta*, crust, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *crustaceology*.

crustate (krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *crustatus* (neut. pl. *crustata* (sc. *animalia*, animals), shell-fish—Pliny), pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*, and cf. *custard*.] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

crustated (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [As *crustate* + *-ed*².] Same as *crustate*.

crustation (krus-tā'shọn), *n.* [As *crustate* + *-ion*.] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

cruster (krus'tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant. *Forest and Stream.*

crust-hunt (krust'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

crust-hunter (krust'hun"tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

crust-hunting (krust'hun"ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust-hunt*, *v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and June floating.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.

crustific (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *crusta*, a crust, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*, *-fy*.] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

crustily (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

crustiness (krus'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being crusty; hardness.—**2.** Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

crusting (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust*, *v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

crust-lizard (krust'liz"ärd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

crustose (krus'tōs), *a.* [< ML. *crustosus*, full of crusts, < L. *crusta*, crust.] Crust-like; crustaceous.

crusty (krus'ti), *a.* [< *crust* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seckanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shel-fish.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.
Boyle, Works, II. 715.

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *curst* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellower traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 34.

crusuly, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

crut¹ (krut), *n.* A dwarf. *Brockett.* [North. Eng.]

crut² (krut), *n.* [Perhaps < F. *croûte*, crust: see *crust*.] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crut³ (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*².] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*².

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that that instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.

crutch¹ (kruch), *n.* [< ME. *crutche*, *crucche*, *cruche*, < AS. *cryce*, less prop. spelled *cricc*, gen. dat. acc. *crycce*, *criccc*, = MD. *krucke*, D. *kruk* = MLG. *krucke*, *krocke*, LG. *krukke*, *krück* = OHG. *chruckjā*, *chruchā*, MHG. *kruche*, *krucke*, G. *krücke* = Dan. *krykke* = Norw. *krykkja* = OSw. *krykkia*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch. Akin to *crook*, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: ML. *croccia*, *crucia*, *crucca*, etc., > It. *croccia*, also *gruccia*, a crutch; ML. *crocia*, *crochia*, *crocea*, etc., a crozier: see *crook* and *cross*², *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*.] **1.** A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

> The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . .
> Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 158.

> He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes. *Macaulay.*

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

> Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
> And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (*a*) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (*b*) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (*c*) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (*d*) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crotch.*] (*e*) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (*f*) In *milit. mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

> The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.
> *Ernst*, Manual of Milit. Engineering, p. 362.

(*g*) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*.—**Crutch-escapement.** See *escapement*.

crutch[1] (kruch), *v. t.* [< *crutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

> Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 409.

> The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 409.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*[1], *n.*, 3 (*e*).

crutch[2]† (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*[2], *cross*[1]. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*[1], q. v.] A cross. See *cross*[1].

crutch-back† (kruch'bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies.*

crutched (kruch'ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*.—**Crutched friars.** See *friar*.

crutchet (kruch'et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

crutch-handle (kruch'han*d*l), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

crutch-handled (kruch'han*d*ld), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

cruve, *n.* See *cruive*.

Cruveilhier's atrophy. See *atrophy*.

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* (kruk'sez, krö'sēz). [L., a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*] **1.** A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

> Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
> Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
> *Sheridan*, To Swift.

> One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

Crux ansata, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—**Crux commissa.** Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Crux decussata.** Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltier.—**Crux stellata,** a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

cruyshage (krö'shāj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shark, *Lamna cornubica*.

cruzado, *n.* See *crusado*[2].

crwth (kröth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*[2].

cry (krī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; < ME. *crien* = MHG. *krïen*, < OF. *crier*, F. *crier* = Pr. *cridar* = OSp. *cridar*, Sp. Pg. *gritar* = It. *gridare*, cry, shriek (ML. *cridare*, clamor, cry, also proclaim), prob. < L. *quiritare*, cry, lament, shriek, freq. of *queri*, lament, complain, > also ult. E. *quarrel*[1] and *querulous*, q. v. Cf. W. *crëu*, cry, *cri*, a cry; prob. from E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

> The people *cried to* Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.
> Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.
> No longer *on* Saint Dennis will we *cry*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

> With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried on* Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.
> *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

> The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. Gen. iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

> In a cowslip's bell I lie:
> There I couch when owls do *cry*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

> How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!
> O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

> And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

> Whan he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and cleer that thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

> Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence—**5.** To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

> The ministers for the purpose hurried thence
> Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
> And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

6†. To bid at an auction.

> To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 120.

To cry against, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

> Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it. Jonah i. 2.

To cry back. (*a*) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (*b*) To revert to an ancestral type. See extract.

> The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as Atavism, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back*—a term derived from a well known hunting expression. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 27.

To cry out. (*a*) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

> And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. Luke ix. 39.

> She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

(*b*) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

> When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

(*c*†) To be in childbirth.

> *K. Hen.* What, is she *crying out*?
> *Lov.* So said her woman; and that her sufferance made
> Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

> Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,
> All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

> Then of their session ended they bid *cry*
> With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 514.

> These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

> I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, v. 4.

> Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streetes.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, December 2, 1688.

> You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

> What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an unmannerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

4†. To call.

> The medes [meadows] clensed tyme is now to make,
> And beestes from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crie*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5†. To demand; call for.

> The proud sheryfe of Notyngham
> Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

> The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

> This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;
> And this *cries* money for reward, good store too.
> *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, i. 2.

To cry aim. See *aim*, *v. i.*—**To cry cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**To cry craven**†. See *craven*.—**To cry down.** (*a*) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; dispraise; disparage.

> Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

> Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is cried up by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

(*b*) To overbear; put down.

> I'll to the king;
> And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
> This Ipswich fellow's insolence.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

To cry halves. See *half*, *n.*—**To cry mew**†. See the extract.

> With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his Satiromastix, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are misliked at court you shall not *cry mew*, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."
> *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, Ind.

To cry (one) **mercy,** to beg (one's) pardon.

> Forthi I counseile alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,
> And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-twene.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 182.

> I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

> Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.
> *Donne*, Letters, xli.

To cry one's eyes out, to weep inordinately.—**To cry up.** (*a*) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

> Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd up*, and not to be follow'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

(*b*†) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* certain coins.

cry (krī), *n.*; pl. *cries* (krīz). [< ME. *cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = MHG. *krie*, *krei*, < OF. *cri*, *cride*, *crie*, F. *cri* = Pr. *crit*, *crida* = Sp. Pg. *grito*, *grita* = It. *grido*, *grida*, a cry (ML. *crida*, clamor, proclamation); from the verb.] **1.** Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

> And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi. 6.

> He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

> One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

> I could have kept a hawk, and well have holloa'd
> To a deep *cry* of dogs.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

> One deep *cry*
> Of great wild beasts.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

> And than a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull *crye*, that all the court was trowbled.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

> Oh! would I were dead now,
> Or up in my bed now,
> To cover my head now,
> And have a good *cry*!
> *Hood*, A Table of Errata.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also yf ther be ony man that hangith not out a lanterne with a candel brennyng therin acording to the Mayrs *crye*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a *cry* made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. Mat. xxv. 6.

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the *cry* of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it. Gen. xviii. 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.

You common *cry* of curs! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 654.

Hence—**7.** In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . . *Sold.* The *cry* of Talbot serves me for a sword. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my *cry!* *William Morris*, Doom of King Acrisius.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partizan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partizan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good *cry*," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good *cry*." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 3.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad *cry* for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—**A far cry,** a great distance; a long way.

It's *a far cry* to Lochawe. *Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is *a far cry* from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—**Hue and cry.** See *hue*[2].—**In full cry,** in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt *in full cry*, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xx.

cryal† (krī′al), *n.* [Cf. W. *cregyr*, a heron, a screamer; *crëydd*, *crëyr*, a heron; *crychydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

cryance†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

cryer (krī′ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crier*.—**2.** The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (krī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cry*, *v. i.*, in def. 2.] **1.** Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other *crying* sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your *crying* elegies,
And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

crying-bird (krī′ing-bėrd), *n.* The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out† (krī′ing-out′), *n.* [See *to cry out* (*c*), under *cry*, *v. i.*] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 323.

crymodynia (krī-mō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυμός, cold, a cold, a chill, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunglison.*

crynog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cryoconite (krī-ok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + κόνις, dust, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoconite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (krī′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie.*

cryolite, kryolite (krī′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + λίθος, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Miask in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass,** or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

cryophorus (krī-of′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (krī-ō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Crypsirhina (krip-si-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Crypsirina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), < Gr. κρύπτειν, hide (κρύψις, a hiding), + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callœatinæ*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callœatinæ* at large, or birds of the genera *Temnurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

crypsis (krip′sis), *n.* [Also *krypsis*, < Gr. κρύψις, concealment, < κρύπτειν, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See extract.

The Tübingen divines advocated the *krypsis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes. *Schaff.*

crypsorchid, crypsorchis (krip-sôr′kid, -kis), *n.* [< Gr. κρύπτειν (future κρύψειν), hide, + ὄρχις, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), *n.* [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cropta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *crypta* = It. *critta*, < L. *crypta*, < Gr. κρύπτη or κρυπτή, a vault, crypt, fem. of κρυπτός, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, hide, keep secret, akin to καλύπτειν, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] **1.** A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,

Crypt.—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine. *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity: as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secretory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypta*.—**Crypts of Lieberkühn,** the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt,** a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip′tą), *n.*; pl. *cryptæ* (-tē). [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip″ta-kan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden (see *crypt*), + ἄκανθα, spine, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan′thō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

Cryptacanthodidæ (krip″ta-kan-thod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *wrymouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthoidæ*.

cryptæ, *n.* Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip′tal), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunglison.*

crypted (krip′ted), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, iii.

cryptic (krip′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. κρυπτικός, hidden, < κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] **I.** *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson*, Experience.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II.† *n.* The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synstasis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do allow well of. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), [Works, III. 407.

cryptical (krip′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip′ti-kal-i), *adv.* Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypticus (krip′ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*†) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidæ*, or sawbills. *Swainson*, 1837.

crypto-. [L., etc., *crypto-*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

cryptobranch (krip′tō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(*a*) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (*b*) A division of gastropods (the typical *Dorididæ*) having the branchiæ combined in a single retractile crown. (*c*) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*d*) The pteropods considered as a suborder of dioecious gastropods. *Deshayes*, 1830. (*e*) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράγχια, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiæ concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchidæ (krip-tō-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidæ* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

Cryptobranchus (krip-tō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχος*, in pl. equiv. to *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidæ*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip′tō-kal'vin-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melanchthonians, followers of Philip Melanchthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip′tō-kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* [< *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarpæ (krip-tō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusæ*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kär'pik), *a.* [< *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpæ*; not phanerocarpous.

Cryptocephalidæ (krip′tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptocephalous (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephal-us* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black.

Cryptocephalus congestus. (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunglison.*

Cryptocerata (krip-tō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, pl. *κέρατα*, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgulidæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

cryptocerous (krip-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Ocypodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tok'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χιτών*, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip′tō-kris'tian), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 403.

Cryptococchlides (krip-tō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κοχλίς*, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip′tō-kris′ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip′tō-dē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip′tō-dī-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephalophorous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip′tō-dī-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the dibranchiate forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

cryptodibranchiate (krip′tō-dī-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-did'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δίδυμος*, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunglison.*

cryptodirous (krip-tō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δειρή*, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirous*.

Cryptodon (krip'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip'tō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cryptodon(t-)*, having concealed (or no) teeth, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodonta (krip-tō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as Gr.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cryptogamius*, equiv. to *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: see *cryptogamous* and *cryptogamy*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phænogamia*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phænogamous plants, while in the lowest no sexual character whatever is distinguishable. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more thorough study of the *Cryptogamia*, their classification has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into *higher* and *lower cryptogams* is often made, corresponding to the aëtheogamous and amphigamous classes of De Candolle's arrangement, otherwise known as acrogens and thallogens. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and their allies, also called *Pteridophyta*) or cellular (including the *Hepaticæ* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Bryophyta*). The lower cryptogams are wholly cellular, and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. By recent authorities the *Lichenes* are merged with the *Fungi*. The number of known species is very large. In Great Britain the *Fungi* alone are nearly twice as numerous as the phænogams. It is probable that in less explored regions many species are yet undiscovered.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

cryptogamic (krip-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [As *cryptogam-ous* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tog'a-mist), *n.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, obscure, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*.

cryptogamy (krip-tog'a-mi), *n.* [< NL. **cryptogamia*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

cryptograph (krip'tō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

cryptographal (krip-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle.*

crytographer (krip-tog'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *cryptograph* + *-er*[1].] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his Starry Book of Heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.
Hooke, in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 311.

Cryptohypnus (krip-tō-hip'nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὕπνος* = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus, *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

cryptolite (krip'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *λίθος*, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip-tō-mon-a-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-ina*[2].] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-môr'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture.

Cryptonemieæ (krip′tō-nē-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A suborder of the *Florideæ* among *Algæ*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptonemeæ* and *Cryptoneniaceæ*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus:* see *cryptoneurous.*] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrita.*

cryptoneurous (krip-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptoneurus,* < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, secret, + *νεῦρον,* nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychinæ (krip″tō-ni-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx:* synonymous with *Rollulinæ.* Also *Cryptonyxæ.*

cryptonym (krip′tō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, secret, + *ὄνομα,* dial. *ὄνυμα,* = E. *name.*] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

> Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.
>
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus.*

Cryptonyxæ (krip-tō-nik′sē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychinæ. Temminck.*

Cryptopentamera (krip″tō-pen-tam′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus:* see *cryptopentamerous.*] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera.*

cryptopentamerous (krip″tō-pen-tam′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptopentamerus,* < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *πενταμερής,* in five parts, < *πέντε,* = E. *five,* + *μέρος,* part.] In *entom.*, having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera.*

Cryptophagidæ (krip-tō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

Cryptophagus (krip-tof′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), < *crypto-* (*gamus*), cryptogam, + Gr. *φαγεῖν,* eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidæ,* containing beetles of minute size.

Cryptophagus bidentatis.
(Line shows natural size.)

Cryptophialidæ (krip″tō-fi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophialus* + *-idæ.*] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia,* with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia,* burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorine* is found burrowing in ormers. See *Cryptophialus.*

Cryptophialus (krip-tō-fī′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *φιάλη,* a bowl: see *phial, vial.*] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidæ.* The only known species, *C. minutus,* is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennæ, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.

Cryptophialus minutus, enlarged.

1. Female, with outer integument removed: *e*, labrum; *f*, palpi; *g*, outer maxilla; *h*, rudimentary maxilliped; *c, c, c*, wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture *a, b*; *l, m*, abdominal cirri; *k*, appendages. 2. Male.

Cryptophyceæ (krip-tō-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *φῦκος,* seaweed: see *Fucus.*] The lowest order of *Algæ,* in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protococcus,* embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocystis,* or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc.* The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and hormogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycocyan, which obscures the chlorophyl. Also called *Cyanophyceæ, Phycochromaceæ,* and *Phycochromophyceæ.*

cryptopia (krip-tō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ὀπιον,* opium.] Cryptopine.

cryptopine (krip′tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + *-ine*2.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplax (krip′tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *πλάξ,* anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidæ.*

Cryptopoda (krip-top′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporticus (krip-tō-pôr′ti-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κρυπτή,* a crypt, + L. *porticus,* porch: see *porch, portico.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (*b*) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt,* of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

Cryptoprocta (krip-tō-prok′tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *πρωκτός,* the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cryptoproctidæ,* containing one species, *C. ferox,* peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.

Fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*).

cryptoproctid (krip-tō-prok′tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidæ.*

Cryptoproctidæ (krip-tō-prok′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoprocta* + *-idæ.*] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ,* related to the family *Felidæ,* but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no alisphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridæ.* There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta.* See *Æluroidea.*

Cryptops (krip′tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidæ,* having 17-jointed antennæ and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tôr′kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis.*

cryptorchidism (krip-tôr′ki-dizm), *n.* [< *cryptorchid* + *-ism.*] Same as *cryptorchism.*

cryptorchis (krip-tôr′kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ὄρχις,* testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid, crypsorchid, crypsorchis.*

cryptorchism (krip-tôr′kizm), *n.* [< NL. *cryptorchismus,* q. v.] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism, cryptorchismus.*

cryptorchismus (krip-tôr-kiz′mus), *n.* [NL., < *cryptorchis,* q. v.] Same as *cryptorchism.*

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ring′ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides.*] A division of the family *Curculionidæ,* or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr,* 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidæ.*

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ῥύγχος,* snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ,* giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides. Illiger.*

Cryptornis (krip-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ὄρνις,* a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē′ji-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *στέγος, στέγη,* a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *στέμμα,* a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidæ. C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. *Guérin,* 1838.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip″tō-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina,* typified by the genus *Cryptostemma.* Also written *Cryptostemmidæ* and *Cryptostemmides.*

Cryptostemmidæ (krip-tō-stem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Cryptostemmatidæ.*

cryptostoma (krip-tos′tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *cryptostomata* (krip-tō-stō′ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *στόμα(τ-),* mouth.] In certain algæ, as *Fucus,* a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip″tō-te-tram′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus:* see *cryptotetramerous.*] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidæ* and *Endomychidæ,* usually grouped under *Trimera,* and called trimerous. It was named *Pseudotrimera* by Westwood.

cryptotetramerous (krip″tō-te-tram′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptotetramerus,* < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *τετραμερής,* in four parts, < *τετρα-,* = E. *four,* + *μέρος,* a part.] In *entom.*, subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptous (krip′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden: see *crypt.*] Hidden; concealed. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

cryptozygosity (krip″tō-zī-gos′i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity.*] The character of being cryptozygous.

cryptozygous (krip-toz′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *ζυγόν* = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke.*] In *craniol.*, so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Crypturus,* q. v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidæ,* considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Dromæognathæ.*

Crypturidæ (krip-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-idæ.*] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidæ.*

Crypturinæ (krip-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-inæ.*] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ.* See *Tinamidæ.*

Crypturus (krip-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κρυπτός,* hidden, + *οὐρά,* tail.] The tinamous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.

Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidæ* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. tataupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

Cryptus (krip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,

Cryptus extrematis.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged abdomen of *C. nuncius*, female; *c*, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematis*, male; *d*, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinæ*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

crystal (kris'tal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *cristal*, also often erroneously *chrystal*, *christal*, etc., now accom. to L. spelling; < ME. *cristal*, *cristall*, < OF. *cristal*, F. *cristal* = Pr. Sp. *cristal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christallā*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krystall*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *krystal* = Sw. *kristall*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), < *κρυσταίνειν*, freeze, < *κρύος*, cold, frost.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a body which, by the operation of molecular affinity, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious oxid, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystals*.

There was a sea of glass like unto *crystal*. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 59.

2. Glass. (*a*) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxid of lead. (*b*) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (*c*) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of *crystal*, for all men to read their actions through.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—**5.** A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal.** See *axis*[1] and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals,** in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus,** crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal,** a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals,** crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Geniculated crystal,** a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal,** a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals,** crystals which project from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal.** (*a*) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (*b*) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal,** a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxid of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal,** in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal.** See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal,** a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal,** or **mountain crystal,** a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal.** See *twin*.

II. *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her *crystal* looks.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads.
Dryden.

In *crystal* currents of clear morning seas.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crystal Palace, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

crystallic (kris-tal'ik), *a.* [< *crystal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic* force. *Ashburner*.

crystalliferous (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing crystals.

crystalligerous (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

crystallin (kris'ta-lin), *n.* [< *crystal* + *-in*[2].] **1.** An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—**2.** In *chem.*, an old name for aniline.

crystalline (kris'ta-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristallin* = Pr. *cristallin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *crystallino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallīn*, G. *krystallin* (cf. Dan. *krystallinsk*, G. *krystallinisch*; Sw. *kristallisk*), < L. *crystallīnus*, < Gr. *κρυστάλλινος*, < *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. *Whewell*.

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of *crystalline* particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline* humor, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
On the *crystalline* sky. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens,** in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry around all within it, and the firmament.—**Crystalline humor** or **lens,** a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See cut under *eye*.—**Crystalline rods, crystalline cones,** cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

Crystalline style, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal cæcum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Mactra*.—**Crystalline ware,** a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. *n.* A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

crystallinity (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *crystalline* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to *crystallinity* observable in large masses of cast metal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 356.

crystallisability, crystallisable, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

crystallite (kris'ta-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—**2.** The term suggested by Vogelsang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulite*, *margarite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

crystallitis (kris-ta-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison*.

crystallizability (kris'ta-lī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready *crystallizability* of alum. *Ure*, Dict., I. 125.

crystallizable (kris'ta-lī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *cristallisable* = Sp. *cristalizable*; as *crystallize* + *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

crystallization (kris'ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalizacion* = Pg. *crystallização* = It. *cristallizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Also spelled *crystallisation*.

Alternate crystallization, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization,** water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

crystallize (kris'ta-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing*. [= F. *cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *crystallizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *krystallisiren* = Dan. *krystallisere* = Sw. *kristallisera*; as *crystal* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *κρυσταλλίζειν*, be clear as crystal.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly *crystallized* exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 365.

Around the Academy are *crystallized* several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began
To *crystallize* the Baltike Ocean,
To glaze the Lakes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—**2.** Figuratively—(*a*) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to *crystallize*.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to *crystallize* into creeds.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

(*b*) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystallise*.

crystallizer (kris′ta-lī-zėr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallisers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. *Ure*, Dict., I. 150.

crystallod (kris′ta-lod), *n.* [< *crystal(l)* + *od*.] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystallod*.
Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris′ta-lō-en-grā′ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris#ta-lō-jen′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *crystallogeny* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing: as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crystallogeny (kris-ta-loj′e-ni), *n.* [= F. *cristallogénie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing.] In *crystal.*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris-ta-log′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

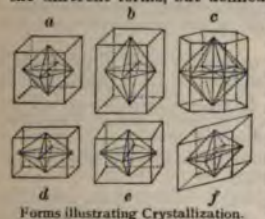
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. *E. Forbes*, Literary Papers, p. 165.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris#ta-lō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cristallographique*; as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 103.

crystallographically (kris#ta-lō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell.*

crystallography (kris-ta-log′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cristallographie* = Sp. *cristalografía* = Pg. *crystallographia* = It. *cristallografia* = D. *kristallografie* = Dan. *krystallografi*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (*a*) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (*b*) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (*c*) the *hexagonal* (and *rhombohedral*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (*d*) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (*e*) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (*f*) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isodiametric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris′ta-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristalloïde* = It. *cristalloide*, < Gr. *κρυσταλλοειδής*, < *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 6.

II. *n.* **1.** The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid*.

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloidal (kris-ta-loi′dal), *a.* [< *crystalloid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all *crystalloidal* substances.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 90.

crystallology (kris-ta-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cristallologie* = Pg. *crystallologia*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

crystallomagnetic (kris#ta-lō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallomagnetic* action," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallomancy (kris′ta-lō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cristallomancie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallometry (kris-ta-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cristallométrie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell.*

crystallotype (kris′ta-lō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

crystallurgy (kris′ta-lėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris′tal-wėrt), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ricciaceæ*.

Cs. The chemical symbol of *cæsium*.

C. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Court of Session*; (*b*) *Clerk of the Signet*; (*c*) *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (*d*) *con sordini* (which see).

C. S. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Confederate States of America*; (*b*) *Confederate States Army*.

C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy*.

C-spring (sē′ spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (*a*) *cent*; (*b*) *count*; (*c*) *court*.

ctenidia, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium*.

ctenidial (te-nid′i-al), *a.* [< *ctenidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of a ctenidium: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

Ctenidiobranchia (te-nid#i-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

Ctenidiobranchiata (te-nid#i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiate*.] **1.** A suborder or superfamily of zygobranchiate gastropods, having paired ctenidia functioning as gills. It contains the *Haliotidæ* and *Fissurellidæ*, or sea-ears and keyhole-limpets.—**2.** A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, etc.

ctenidiobranchiate (te-nid#i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

ctenidium (te-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 604.

Cteniza (te-nī′zä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κτενίζειν*, comb, < *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidæ*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cementaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenobranchia*.] **I.** *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a ctenidium by modification, or shall we regard the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?
Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiate*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchiæ, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whelk is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

ctenocyst (ten′ō-sist), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), comb, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the ctenophorans, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora*.

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten-ō-dak′til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Ctenodactylinæ (ten-ō-dak-ti-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ctenodactylus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*; the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricine animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinæ* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or

Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus massoni*).

…ma.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*. …

Ctenodipteridæ …, n. pl. [NL., < … + *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoous fishes …

ctenodipterine …, a. and n. I. a. One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

Ctenodipterini …, n. pl. [NL., < *Ctenodipterus* + *-ini*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes with ctenoid scales and two dorsal fins.

Ctenodiscus …, n. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asterinidæ*, or *Asteriscidæ*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

ctenodont …, a. and n. [< Gr. κτείς, comb, + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- = E. *tooth*.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

Ctenodus …, n. [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. κτείς, comb, + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoous fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

ctenoid …, a. and n. [< Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, < κτείς, κτεν-, a comb, + εἶδος, form.] I. a. 1. Comb-like; pectinate; specifically applied — *a*) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); *b*) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges. — 2. Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*; having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

II. n. A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

ctenoidean …, a. and n. I. a. Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

II. n. A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*.

Also *ctenoidian*.

Ctenoidei …, n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κτενοειδής: see *ctenoid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

ctenoidian …, a. and n. Same as *ctenoidean*.

Ctenolabridæ …, n. pl. [NL., < *Ctenolabrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridæ*, but having ctenoid scales: a synonym of *Pomacentridæ*, and not now in use.

ctenolabroid …, a. and n. [< *Ctenolabrus* + *-oid*.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridæ*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ctenolabridæ*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Ctenolabrus (ten-ō-lā'brus), n. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, a comb, + *Labrus*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preopercle, whence the name. The common cunner is *C. adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.

Ctenomys (ten'ō-mis), n. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, a comb, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species (*C. magellanicus*, *C. brasiliensis*, etc.), burrowing animals, usually from 6 to 9 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are hardly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomyidæ* which they represent in their country. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called tuco-tuco. Also called *Aconaëmys*.

Tuco-tuco (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

ctenophor (ten'ō-fôr), a. [< NL. *ctenophorus*, < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, comb, + -φορος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among coelenterates.

The simplest type has fundamentally the form of a spheroid, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.

Cyclopædia, Zoology (Chambers), I. 211.

Ctenophora¹ (te-nof'ō-rā), n. [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are about 40 European and North American species. The larvæ live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803. 2. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

Ctenophora² (te-nof'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Coelenterata*: formerly, an order of acalephs. They are pelucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindroidal, rarely cestoid. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no coralium. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense-organ called a ctenocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as fixing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Ctenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobata*, *Tæniata*, *Saccata*, and *Eurystomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurhamphæa*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ciliogrades*.

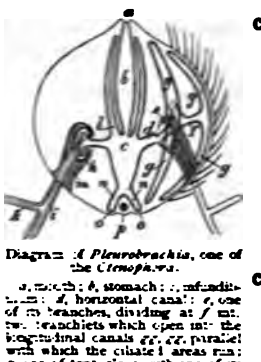


Diagram of *Pleurobrachia*, one of the *Ctenophora*.

a, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, infundibulum; *d*, horizontal canals; *e*, one of its branches, dividing at *f* into two branchlets which open into the longitudinal canals *gg*, *gg*, parallel with which the ciliated areas run; *h*, sac of tentacle, *i*, with one of its branches; *k*, *l*, canal parallel with stomach; *m*, tentacle-genetic canal; *n*, *n*, canals opening at the aboral apertures, *o*, *o*, on each side of *p*, the ganglion and statocyst or ctenocyst.

ctenophoral (te-nof'ō-ral), a. [As *ctenophor* + *-al*.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

ctenophoran (te-nof'ō-ran), a. and n. [< *Ctenophora* + *-an*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

II. n. One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in Cereanthus; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.

ctenophore (ten'ō-fōr), n. [< NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*. — 2. A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

ctenophoric (ten-ō-for'ik), a. [As *ctenophor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

ctenophorous (te-nof'ō-rus), a. [As *ctenophor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *ctenophorous* coelenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

Ctenophyllum (ten-ō-fil'um), n. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Ctenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

Ctenoptychius (ten-op-tik'i-us), n. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, a comb, + πτυχή, a fold.] A genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidæ*, but formerly to *Ctenacanthidæ*.

Ctenostomata (ten-ō-stō'ma-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, comb, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setæ, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidæ* and *Alcyonidiidæ*.

ctenostomatous (ten-ō-stom'a-tus), a. [< *Ctenostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a *ctenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

Ctenucha (te-nū'kā), n. [NL. Kirby, 1837), < Gr. κτείς, κτεν-, a comb, + ἴσχειν, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

Othalamidæ (tha-lam'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Othalamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracic cirripeds.

Othalamus (thal'a-mus), n. [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of **chthamalus*, < Gr. χθαμαλός, near the ground, low, akin to χαμαί, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Othalamidæ*.

Cu. The chemical symbol of *copper* (Latin *cuprum*).

cuadra (kwä'drä), n. [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333⅓, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine cuadra contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

cuamara (kwa-mā'rä), n. [Native name.] The wood of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

cuartas (kwär'täs), n. [< Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

cuartilla (kwär-tē'lyä), n. [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being ¼ of the moyo (Arabian *muid*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 4.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1⅝ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.52 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo (kwär-tē'lyō), n. [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] 1. A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a cuartillo one fourth larger. The cuartillo of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck. — 3. A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3¼ cents.

cuarto (kwär'tō), n. [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar. — 2. A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cub¹ (kub), n. [Origin obscure: not recorded in ME.: perhaps Celtic, < Ir. *cuib*, a cub, whelp, dog (cf. Gael. *cuain*, a litter of whelps), < Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = E. *hound*. The native E. word for *cub* is *whelp*, q. v.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp. — 2. A

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reprobation.

> O, thou disembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
> When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

Hence—3†. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

> At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three *Cubbs*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 307.

cub[1] (kub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [< *cub*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—**To cub it,** to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

> Long before Romulus *cubbed it* with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

cub[2] (kub), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2], which is in part a var. of *cub*[2]. Cf. *cub*[3].] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub[3] (kub), *n.* [To be considered with the dim. *cubby*[3], q. v.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*?), *to-kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby*[2], a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.] **1.** A stall for cattle; a crib.

> I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A chest; a bin.

> When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

> The great leidger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

cub[3]† (kub), *v. t.* [See *cub*[3], *n.*] To shut up or confine.

> To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.
>
> Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
> Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
> *Cubb'd* in a cabin? *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

Cuba bast. See *bast*[1], 1.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* [< *cube* + *-age*.] **1.** The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

> The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity. *Nature*, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

Cuban (kū'ban), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cuba* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba, a large island of the West Indies belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Cuba. —**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *cubanite*.

cubangle (kūb'ang[g]gl), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubanite (kū'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Cuban* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcopyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

cubation[1]† (kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cubatio(n-)*, < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Ash.*

cubation[2] (kū-bā'shon), *n.* Same as *cubature*.

cubatory† (kū'bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < LL. *cubator*, one who lies down, < L. *cubare*, lie down.] **I.** *a.* Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. *n.* A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. *Bailey.*

cubature (kū'bā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **cubatura*, < L. *cubus*, cube.] **1.** The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

> Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the *cubature* of skulls. *Science*, V. 499.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

cubbord†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.

cubbridge-head (kub'rij-hed), *n.* [< *cubbridge*, perhaps for **cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head*.] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

cubby[1] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of LG. origin; < LG. *kubje*: see *cub*[3].] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby[1] (kub'i), *a.* [Cf. *cubby*[1], *n.*] Snug; close.

cubby[2] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub*[3].] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

cubbyhole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

> One place, a queer little "*cubby-hole*," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel. *O. W. Holmes*, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

cubby-house (kub'i-hous), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

> We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken chiny and posies. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

cubby-yew (kub'i-ū), *n.* [A corruption of *cobia*.] Same as *crab-cater*, 2.

cub-drawn (kub'drân), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

> This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,
> The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
> Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs,
> And bids what will take all. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

cube (kūb), *n.* [< F. *cube* = Sp. Pg. It. *cubo* = G. Dan. *kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος*, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] **1.** In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelopiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their sides.

Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the *cube* of 4; a^3 is the *cube* of a.—**Crookes's cube.** See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.—**Cube root,** the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method*.—**Cyclical cube.** See *cyclical*.—**Duplication of the cube.** See *duplication*.—**Leslie's cube,** a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube,** a tessarescæ-decahedron (or fourteen-sided body), formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

cube (kūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing*. [< *cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* [ME. corruptly *cucube*, *quibibe*; = F. *cubèbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubeba* = Pg. *cubebas*, *cobebas*, pl., = It. *cubebe*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chīnī*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In

Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebs are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper*.—**African cubebs,** the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubebs.

cubebic (kū-beb'ik), *a.* [< *cubeb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cubebs.—**Cubebic acid,** $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$, an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebs, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

cubebin (kū'beb-in), *n.* [< *cubeb* + *-in*[2].] An odorless substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_3$) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebs. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

cube-ore (kūb'ōr), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

cube-powder (kūb'pou'dėr), *n.* Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder*.

cube-spar (kūb'spär), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

cubhood (kub'hůd), *n.* [< *cub*[1] + *-hood*.] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

> The shaping of the earth from the nebulous *cubhood* of its youth . . . to its present form. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

cubic (kū'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cúbico* = Pg. It. *cubico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. *κυβικός*, < *κύβος*, a die, cube: see *cube*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cube.—**2.** Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic* yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c*.

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—**Cubic alum.** See *alum*.—**Cubic curve.** See *curve*.—**Cubic** or **cubical determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Cubic elliptois,** a curve whose equation is $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$. It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—**Cubic equation,** in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—**Cubic number, cubic quantity.** Same as *cube*, 2.—**Cubic surface,** a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—**Cubic system,** in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system*. See *crystallography*.—**Plane cubic parabola,** a cubic of the form $a^2x = y^3$. It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—**Twisted cubic curve.** See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.—**Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic,** a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—**Characteristic of a cubic.** See *characteristic*.—**Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic.** See the adjectives.—**Twisted cubic,** a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

cubica (kū'bi-kạ), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needlework.*

cubical (kū'bi-kạl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cube.—**2.** Cubic.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion.** See *coefficient*.—**Cubical ellipse, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola,** twisted cubics distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—**Cubical figure,** a figure in three dimensions.—**Cubical powder.** Same as *cube-powder*.

cubically (kū'bi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

> Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four *cubically*. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

cubicalness (kū'bi-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being cubical.

cubicite, cubizite (kū'bi-sīt, -zīt), *n.* [< *cubic* + (*zeol*)*ite*, or < *cubi*(*c*) + *z*(*eol*)*ite*.] Cubic zeolite, or analcim.

cubicle† (kū'bi-kl), *n.* [Also *cubicule*; < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A bedroom; a chamber. [Rare.]

> Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicle*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

cubicone (kū'bi-kōn), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *cone*.] A conical surface of the third degree.

cubicontravariant (kū-bi-kon-trạ-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *contravariant*.] A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant (kū'bi-kō-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *covariant*.] A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid (kū-bi-krit'i-koid), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *criticoid*.] A criticoid of the third degree.

cubicula, *n.* Plural of *cubiculum*.

cubicular (kū-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *cubicularis*, also *cubicularius:* see *cubiculary*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formulary of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

cubiculary (kū-bik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cubicularie*, n.; = OF. *cubiculaire* = Pr. *cubicular* = Sp. Pg. *cubicularo* = It. *cubicolario*, < L. *cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. —2. Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

II.† *n.* A chamberlain. *Wyclif.*

cubicle (kū′bi-kūl), *n.* [See *cubicle*.] Same as *cubicle*.

cubiculo† (kū-bik′ū-lō), *n.* [For It. *cubicolo*, < L. *cubiculum:* see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; a chamber.

Sir And. Where shall I find you?
Sir To. We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

cubiculum (kū-bik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubicula* (-lă). [ML., < L. *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catacomb*.—2. A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

cubiform (kū′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube; cubic.

The genus Amphitetras . . . is chiefly characterized by the *cubiform* shape of its frustules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 293.

cubinvariant (kūb-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *cub(ic)* + *invariant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

cubit (kū′bit), *n.* [< ME. *cubit*, *cubite* = OF. *coude*, *coute*, *cute*, F. *coude* = Pr. *coide*, *code*, elbow, = OSp. *cobdo*, Sp. *codo*, elbow, a measure, *cúbito*, the ulna, = Pg. *cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = It. *cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = Wall. *cot*, < L. *cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in Gr. *κύβιτον*, also *κύβηττον*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλέκρανον* or *ὠλένη* = L. *ulna* = E. *ell*), prob. from OL., lit. a bending, < *cubare* (bend), recline, lie, = Gr. *κύπτειν*, bend; cf. Gael. *cubach*, bent.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The forearm or antebrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the *cubit* of thin hondis [translation of Latin *sub cubito*].
Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).

(*b*) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna.—2. A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3500 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 1½ Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 28 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And 3ee schulle undirstonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was eyght *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Four *cubits* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man. Deut. iii. 11.

3. In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitalis*, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antebrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib.—3. Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital stature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

4. Growing on the cubit, antebrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature*, XXXIII. 621.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *n.* [< L. *cubital*, an elbow, cushion, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] 1. A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc.—2. [< *cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

cubit-bone (kū′bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

cubited (kū′bi-ted), *a.* [< *cubit* + *-ed*².] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [Rare.]

The twelve-*cubited* man. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 303.

cubit-fashion (kū′bit-fash′on), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger.
Lansdell, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.

cubiti, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

cubitidigital (kū″bi-ti-dij′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

cubitière (F. pron. kü-bē-tiăr′), *n.* [F., < L. *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a roundel, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or brogne by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. See cuts under *armor*.

cubitocarpal (kū″bi-tō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + NL. *carpus*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radiocarpal*.

cubitus (kū′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-tī). [L.: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*.—**Cubitus anticus**, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal rib.—**Cubitus posticus**, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian rib. *Claus.*

cubizite, *n.* See *cubicite*.

cubla (kub′lă), *n.* [NL., perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

cubo-biquadratic (kū″bō-bī-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

cuboctahedral (kūb″ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

cuboctahedron (kūb″ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< *cube* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.—**Truncated cuboctahedron**, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octahedrons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

Cuboctahedron.

cubo-cube (kū′bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubus*, < LGr. *κυβόκυβος*, the product of two cube numbers, < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

cubocubic (kū-bō-kū′bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.—**Cubocubic root**, a sixth root.

cubo-cubo-cube (kū′bō-kū″bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubo-cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

cubo-cuneiform (kū-bō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *cubo(id)* + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

cubo-dodecahedral (kū″bō-dō″dek-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

cuboid (kū′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-shaped, < *κύβος*, cube, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cube in form.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See cut under *foot*.

cuboidal (kū-boi′dal), *a.* [< *cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 125.

cuboides (kū-boi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cuboid: see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

cuboite (kū′bō-īt), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*²: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

cubomancy (kū′bō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κύβος*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

Cubomedusæ (kū″bō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cubus*, a cube, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four perradial marginal bodies, containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perradial pouches of the gastral cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbral endoderm of the gastral pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastral cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusidæ*, as a family name.

cubomedusan (kū″bō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ;* of or pertaining to these acalephs.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

cubo-octahedral (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

cubo-octahedron (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + NL. *octahedron*, q. v.] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

Cubostomæ (kū-bos′tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoë*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

cubostomous (kū-bos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *Cubostomæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

cuca (kö′kä), *n.* A variant form of *coca*¹.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega.*

cucaine (kö′kā-in), *n.* [< *cuca* + *-ine*².] A variant form of *cocaine*.

cuchia (kū′chi-ä), *n.* [NL.; from native name.] A fish, *Amphipnous cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphipnous*.

cuck¹†, *v. i.* [ME. **cucken*, **cukken*, **coken;* recorded only in the verbal n. *cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool*, *cuck-stool*, q. v.; prob. < Icel. *kūka*, equiv. to E. *cack:* see *cack*¹.] To ease one's self at stool.

cuck²†, *v. t.* [Inferred from *cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck*¹ as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 2.

cuck³†, *v. i.* [A var. of *cook*².] To call, as the cuckoo.

Clucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

cuck⁴ (kuk), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *cook;* origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [North. Eng.]

Cook me the ball. *Grose.*

cucking-stool (kuk′ing-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cucking-stol*, *cukkynge-*, *cokinge-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, < ME. *cuckestole*, *kukstole*, *cokestole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *cathedra stercoris*); < *cucking*, verbal n. of *cuck*¹, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tyed to silence,
I should have beene worthy the *cucking-stoole* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

These, mounted in a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 740.

cuckle, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*[1].

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockwold*, *cockward*, *cokward*, etc.; < ME. *cokolde*, *cokewold*, *cockewold*, *kukwald*, *kukeweld*, etc., with excrescent *-d*, < OF. *coucuol*, *couquiol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*: so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.]—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*: apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (*c*).

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *v. t.* [< *cuckold*[1], *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

cuckold[2] (kuk′ōld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*[1].

cuckoldize (kuk′ōl-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ize*.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 339.

cuckoldly (kuk′ōld-li), *a.* [< *cuckold* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

cuckold-maker (kuk′ōld-mā′kėr), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

cuckoldom (kuk′ōl-dum), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-dom*.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

cuckoldry (kuk′ōld-ri), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ry*.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land — what shall I call it? — of *cuckoldry* — the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom.
Lamb, Elia, p. 240.

Cuckold's-knot.

cuckold's-knot (kuk′-ōldz-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

cuckold's-neck (kuk′ōldz-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

cuckoo (kůk′ö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*; < ME. *cucko*, *cukkow*, *cocow*, *cockou*, *coccou*, in earliest form *cuccu* (partly from OF.), = MD. *kockock*, *kockkock*, *kuyckuck*, *kuyckkuyck*, D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukuut* = OLG. *cuccuc*, MLG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk*, LG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuck*, *gukguk*, *gugguk*, G. *kuckuck*, *kuckuk*, *guckguck*, usually *kukuk*, = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *coucou*, *cocu*, F. *coucou* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *cocuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco*, also dim. *cuclillo*, = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cucco*, also *cucolo*, *cuculo*, *cucuglio*, *coccolo*, < ML. *cucus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cucus*, a daw); = Gr. *κόκκυξ* (see *coccyx*), MGr. *κοῦκος*, NGr. *κοῦκο*; = W. *cwcw*, also *cog*, = Gael. Ir. *cuach*, also *cubhag*; = OBulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukulka* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukatvitse* (cf. Russ. *kukovati*, cry as a cuckoo, *kukati*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukati* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukt*, howl); = Skt. *kokila* (> Hind. *kokila*, *kokla*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kūk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch* = AS. *geác* = Icel. *gaukr*, > E. *gowk*, a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuku*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *cook*[2], *cock*[1], *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*[1].] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinæ* or genus *Cuculus*: so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved

Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents — a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidæ*, and many genera. (See *Cuculidæ*.) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboricole, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The *cuckoo* builds not for himself. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk*.

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!
Falstaff. A' horseback, ye *cuckoo!* but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hornbill cuckoo. Same as *channelbill*.

cuckoo-ale (kůk′ö-āl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

cuckoo-bee (kůk′-ö-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidæ*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinæ* or *Nomadæ*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence their name. The larvæ on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.

Cuckoo-bee (*Cælioxys texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cuckoo-bud† (kůk′ö-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup: only in Shakspere.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

cuckoo-dove (kůk′ö-duv), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

cuckoo-fish (kůk′ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

cuckoo-flower (kůk′ö-flou′ėr), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet *cuckoo-flowers*. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

cuckoo-fly (kůk′ö-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididæ*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kůk′ö-grȧs), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kůk′ö-gėr′närd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

cuckoo-pint (kůk′ö-pint), *n.* [< ME. *cokkupyntel*, *coke-pintel* (also *gauk-*, *gokko-*, *gek-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc., < AS. *geác*: see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges [by birds], and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xv.

cuckoo's-bread (kůk′öz-bred), *n.* [ML. *panis cuculi*; F. *pain de coucou*: so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

cuckoo-shell (kůk′ö-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

cuckoo-shrike (kůk′ö-shrīk), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*.

cuckoo's-maid (kůk′öz-mād), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

cuckoo's-mate (kůk′öz-māt), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kůk′öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle (kůk′ö-spit, -spit′l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckrow's Spit*; in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 73, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

cuckquean† (kuk′kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cucquean*, *cuckqueane*; < *cuck*(*old*) + *quean*; prob. as a modification of *cotquean*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Celia shall be no *cuckqueane*, my heire no begger.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

Cucquean Juno's fury. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 5.

cuck-stool† (kuk′stöl), *n.* [< ME. *cuckestoole*, *kukstole*, etc.: see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

cucquean†, *n.* See *cuckquean*.

cucujid (kū′kū-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidæ*.

Cucujidæ (kū-kū′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidæ* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Passandrinæ*, *Cucujinæ*, *Hemipeplinæ*, *Brontitinæ*, and *Sylvaninæ*.

Cucujus clavipes.
a, larva; *b*, beetle (lines show natural sizes); *c*, *e*, enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; *d*, head, enlarged.

Cucujus (kū′kū-jus), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidæ*, having the first tarsal joints very short.

C. clavipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennæ are black.

Cuculi (kū′kṳ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coccygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*, including several families related to the *Cuculidæ*.

Cuculidæ (kū-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coccygomorphæ* or *Cuculiformes;* the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scansorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalogonatous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and cæca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Couinæ* are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phœnicophæinæ* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinæ* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculinæ* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinæ* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurotherinæ* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginæ* or gregarious cuckoos. (See cuts under *ani*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaparral-cock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidæ* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

cuculiform (kū′kṳ-li-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cuculiformis*, ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coccygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū″kṳ-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cuculiformis:* see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygomorphæ*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariæ*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Cuculinæ (kū-kṳ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polliniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū′kṳ-lin), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cuculinus*, ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinæ*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coccygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

Cucullæa (kū-ku-lē′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

cucullaris (kū-ku-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

cucullate, cucullated (kū-kul′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ LL. *cucullatus*, ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zoöl.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowled: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently *cucullated* or capuched upon the head and back.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

cucullately (kṳ-kul′āt-li), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculliform (kṳ-kul′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*[1]), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

cucullite† (kū-kul′īt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cucullites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cucullus (kū-kul′us), *n.* [L., a cowl: see *cowl*[1].] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

Cuculoideæ (kū-kṳ-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-oideæ*.] The *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or cuckoos and touracous, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kṳ-loi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cuculus*, cuckoo, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyli*, in which the *Leptosomatidæ* and *Bucconidæ* are united with the *Cuculidæ* proper.

Cuculus (kū′kṳ-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidæ*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū′kum-bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); ⟨ ME. *cucumber, cucumer, cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, ⟨ ML. *cucumer*, L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

Thi seedes with *cocumber* rootes grounde
Lete stepe, and save of evry mysse [mishap] thai are.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the *cucumbers*, and the melons. Num. xi. 5.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—**Bitter cucumber**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Cool as a cucumber**, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as *cool as a cucumber*.
Colman the Younger, Heir-at-Law.

Creeping cucumber, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber**. See *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded** or **star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyos angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguina*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental fimbriate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting** or **wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

cucumber-root (kū′kum-bėr-rōt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

cucumber-tree (kū′kum-bėr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leafed cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri;* the large-leafed, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

cucumiform (kū′kṳ-mi-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū′kṳ-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū′kṳ-fä), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison*.

cucurbit[1], **cucurbite** (kṳ-kėr′bit), *n.* [⟨ F. *cucurbite*, ⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

cucurbit[2] (kṳ-kėr′bit), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cucurbita (kṳ-kėr′bi-tạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd:* see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species

Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were also extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

Cucurbitaceæ (kṳ-kėr-bi-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the order; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 80 genera and about 600 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kṳ-kėr-bi-tā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbital (kṳ-kėr′bi-tạl), *a.* [⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceæ:* as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbite, *n.* See *cucurbit*[1].

Cucurbiteæ (kṳ-kėr-bit′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbitin (kṳ-kėr′bi-tin), *n.* [⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-in*[2].] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

cucurbitinus (kṳ-kėr-bi-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., ⟨ L. *cucurbitinus*, a., like a gourd, ⟨ *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoöid; a proglottis.

cucurbitive (kṳ-kėr′bi-tiv), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Dict.*

cud (kud), *n.* [< ME. *cudde, cude, code,* var. *quide, quede* (> E. *quid,* q. v.), < AS. *cudu, cwidu,* cud (def. 1), also in *hwīt cudu* (also *hwīt cwudu, cwidu, cweodo,* gen. *cwidues, cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceówan,* E. *chew;* but the orig. form of the word is *cwidu* (whence the mod. form *quid,* q. v.), and neither *cudu* nor *cwidu* can be formed from *ceówan,* Teut. √ **ku,* **kiu,* by any regular process. The word agrees more nearly (though the connection is doubtful) with AS. *cwith* = OHG. *quhiti* = Icel. *kvidhr* = Goth. *kwithus,* stomach, belly, womb (in AS. only in last sense), prob. = L. *venter* = Gr. γαστήρ = Skt. *jathara,* belly: see *venter, ventral,* etc., *gastric,* etc.] **1.** A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminate, rumination.*—**2.** A quid.—**To chew the cud.** See *chew.*

cudbear (kud'bār), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea,* which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woolens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.

Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea.* Also called *cudweed.*

cudden[1]† (kud'n), *n.* [Cf. *cuddy*[1].] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

> The slavering *cudden,* propp'd upon his staff,
> Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
> *Dryden,* Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

cudden[2] (kud'n), *n.* [Sc., also written *cuddin,* and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*[3] and *cuth:* see *cuddy*[3]. Cf. *cudding.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

cuddie, *n.* See *cuddy*[3].

cudding (kud'ing), *n.* [Cf. *cudden*[2].] The char (a fish). [Scotch.]

cuddle (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled,* ppr. *cuddling.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. **cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththed*), otherwise *keththen,* embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. *cuthen, kuthen,* later *kithen* (pret. *cudde, kidde, kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), < *cuth, couth,* known: see *couth* and *kithe.* Cf. E. dial. *cuttle,* talk, *cutter,* fondle, etc., Sc. *cuitle,* wheedle (see *cuttle*[3], *cutter*[2], *cuitle*); OD. *kudden,* come together, flock together, D. *kudde,* a flock.] **I.** *trans.* To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

> He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant,* Cardinal Beaton, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To join in a hug; embrace. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To lie close or snug; nestle.

> She [a partridge] *cuddles* low behind the Brake:
> Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.
> *Prior,* The Dove.
>
> By the social fires
> Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.
> *Tennant,* Anster Fair, ii. 70.
>
> It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among the hills. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 275.

cuddle (kud'l), *n.* [< *cuddle, v.*] A hug; an embrace.

cuddle-me-to-you (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you.*

cuddy[1] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *cuddie,* comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy,* a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. *noddy* and *jack*[1].] **1.** An ass; a donkey.

> Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!
> *Duff,* Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird.
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

> It costs more tricks and troubles by half,
> Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
> To a boothful of country *cuddies.*
> *Hood,* Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-jack. *E. H. Knight.*

cuddy[2] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. Cf. *cubby*[1].] **1.** *Naut.,* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [Obsolescent.]

> He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy.*
> *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 40.

Hence—**2.** Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

cuddy[3] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. (North.) and Sc. *cuddie;* also written *cudden, cuddin, cuth,* and *cooth,* the coalfish; cf. Gael. *cudaig, cudainn,* Ir. *cudainn,* a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.

cuddy[4] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial., prob., like *cuddy*[1], a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy,* abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) *cuddian,* a wren.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

cuddy-legs (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [< ME. *kuggel,* of Celtic origin; W. *cogyl,* a cudgel, club; orig. perhaps 'distaff'; cf. W. *cogail,* a truncheon, distaff, = Gael. *cuaille,* a club, cudgel, bludgeon, *cuigeal,* a distaff, = Ir. *cuaill,* a pole, stake, staff, *cuigeal, coigeal,* a distaff; cf. Ir. *cuach,* a bottom of yarn, *cuachog,* a skein of thread. So E. *distaff* is named from the bunch of flax on the end.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

> Mid te holie rode steaue, thet him is lothest *kuggel,* leie on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood, which is to him the hatefulest cudgel, lay on the devil dog.] *Ancren Riwle,* p. 292.
>
> Some have been beaten till they know
> What wood a *cudgel*'s of by the blow.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, II. i. 222.

To cross the cudgels. See *cross*[1].—**To take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

> The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she *took up the cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called him. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.

cudgel (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgeled* or *cudgelled,* ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling.* [< *cudgel, n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

> If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.
>
> At length in a rage the forester grew,
> And *cudgell'd* bold Robin so sore.
> *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To cudgel one's brains. See *brain.*

cudgeler, cudgeller (kuj'el-ėr), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

> They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeller.*
> *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

cudgeling, cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cudgel, v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

> He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical *cudgelling* that he raves in saying nothing. *Shak.,* T. and C., iii. 3.

cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* **1.** A contest with cudgels.

> Near the dying of the day
> There will be a *cudgel-play,*
> Where a coxcomb will be broke,
> Ere a good word can be spoke.
> *Wits' Recreations,* 1654. (*Nares.*)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

cudgel-proof (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

> His doublet was of sturdy buff,
> And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 306.

cudweed (kud'wēd), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium.* Also called *chafeweed.*

> There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam impiam," or wicked *cudweed,* whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.
> *Bp. Hall,* Remains, Profaneness, ii. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear,* 2.—**Childing cudweed,** *Gnaphalium Germanicum:* so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children.—**Golden cudweed,** of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon virgatum,* a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium.* (See also *sea-cudweed.*)

cue[1] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *kue,* and (in def. 3) *qu;* also often as F., *queue;* < F. *queue,* < OF. *coue, coe* = Pr. *coa* = Sp. *coda,* now *cola* = Pg. *cauda, coda* = It. *coda,* < L. *coda, cauda,* a tail: see *cauda, caudal.* Cf. *coward,* from the same ult. source.] **1.** The tail; something hanging down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue.* See *pigtail.*

> Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.
> *Cook,* Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue.*—**3.** (*a*) *Theat.,* words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

> You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter; your *cue* is past; it is "never tire."
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., iii. 1.
>
> When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

(*b*) In *music,* a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—**4.** A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

> "The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale. *Disraeli,* Coningsby, i. 5.
>
> Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

> Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
> Without a prompter. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2.
>
> The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue,* promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

> When they work one to a proper *cue,*
> What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*
>
> Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes, where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?
> *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xix.
>
> My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue.*
> *Dickens,* Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—**8.** A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

cue[1]† (kū), *v. t.* [< *cue*[1], *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

> They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as the hair grows the woolding is continued.
> *Cook,* Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

cue[2] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *qu;* < ME. *cue, cu,* or simply *q.* standing for L. *quadrans,* a farthing, though the cue seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minsheu.] **1.** The name of the letter *Q, q.*—**2**†. (*a*) A farthing; a half-farthing.

> A *cue,* i. [i. e.] halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter *q.* for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q.* a farthing, they say, Cap. my *q.* and make it a farthing, thus, ⁹⁄₄. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little *s.* . . . for a farthing. *Minsheu,* 1617.

(*b*) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

> With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Wit at several Weapons, ii. 2.
>
> Cry at the buttery-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of bread, and a *cue* of beer! *Middleton,* The Black Book.

cue-ball[1] (ku'bâl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

cue-ball[2] (kū'bâl), *a.* A corruption of *skew-bald.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.
> *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xxxix.

cue-rack (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

cuerda (kwer'dä), *n.* [Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. *cord:* see *cord*[1].] **1.** The name of several different Spanish units of length. The cuerda of Castile was variously 8¼ and 8½ varas, or 22 feet 11.2 inches and 23 feet 7.4 inches. The cuerda of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The cuerda of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

cuerpo (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *corpus,* body: see *corpse.*] The body.

> *Host. Cuerpo!* what's that?
> *Tip.* Light-skipping hose and doublet,
> The horse-boy's garb! *B. Jonson,* New Inn, ii. 2.

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen*; but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In *anat.*, the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *cacumen*.

culmicolous (kul-mik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk, culm (see *culm*[2]), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

culmiferous[1] (kul-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< E. *culm*[1] + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing culm. See *culm*[1].

culmiferous[2] (kul-mif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *culmifère* = Sp. *culmífero* = Pg. It. *culmífero*, < L. *culmus*, a stalk (see *culm*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*[2].

culminal (kul′mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

culminant (kul′mi-nant), *a.* [< ML. *culminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *culminare*: see *culminate*, *v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,
At once all *culm'nant* in one hemisphere.
A. Brome, To his Mistress.

culminate (kul′mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated*, ppr. *culminating*. [< ML. *culminatus*, pp. of *culminare* (> It. *culminare* = Sp. Pg. *culminar* = F. *culminer*, > D. *kulmineren* = G. *kulminiren* = Dan. *kulminere*), < L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) (> It. *culmine* = Sp. *culmen* = Pg. *culme*), the highest point, older form *columen*, > ult. E. *column*, q. v.] 1. To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.
Milton, P. L., iii. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais, now *culminated* to the zenith.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 189.

Both records [the biblical and the scientific] give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

culminate (kul′mi-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *culminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. *Dana*.

culminating (kul′mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate*, *v.*] 1. Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Ruskin*.

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional — or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Culminating cycle. See *cycle*.

culmination (kul-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *culmination* (> D. *kulminatie* = G. *culmination* = Dan. *kulmination*) = Sp. *culminacion* = Pg. *culminação* = It. *culminazione*, < ML. **culminatio(n-)*, < *culminare*, pp. *culminatus*: see *culminate*, *v.*] 1. The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—2. The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle. *Farindon*, Sermons, p. 429.

Lower or upper culmination, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

culminicorn (kul-min′i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), top, + *cornu* = E. *horn*. *Coues*, 1866.] In *ornith.*, the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

culmy (kul′mi), *a.* and *n.* Same as *colmy*.

culot (kū′lō), *n.* [F., < *cul*, < L. *culus*, posteriors, bottom.] 1. An iron cup inserted in the conical opening of the Minié and other early projectiles. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—2. In *decorative art*, a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

culottic (kū-lot′ik), *a.* [< F. *culotte*, breeches, + *-ic*. Cf. *sansculottic*.] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic*. [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

culottism (kū-lot′izm), *n.* [As *culott-ic* + *-ism*.] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism*.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

culpability (kul-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *culpabilité* = Sp. *culpabilidad* = Pg. *culpabilidade*, < L. as if **culpabilita(t-)s*, < *culpabilis*: see *culpable*.] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

culpable (kul′pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *culpable*, *coulpable*, *coupable*, < OF. *culpable*, *colpable*, *coupable*, F. *coupable* = Pr. *colpable* = Sp. *culpable* = Pg. *culpavel* = It. *colpabile*, < L. *culpabilis*, blameworthy, < *culpare*, blame, condemn, < *culpa*, fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe*.] I. *a.* 1. Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most *culpable* indulgences, I had before heard hinted.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable*, as well as its actual performance.
Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2†. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable*, and lost their Heads.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

Culpable homicide. See *homicide*. = **Syn. 1.** Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II.† *n.* A culprit. *North*.

culpableness (kul′pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

culpably (kul′pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

culpatory (kul′pa-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *culpatus*, pp. of *culpare*, blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory*.] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense.
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

culpe†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *culpe*, *colpe*, *coupe*, F. *coulpe* = Pr. It. *colpa* = Sp. Pg. *culpa*, < L. *culpa*, fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable*.] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer*.

To deprive a man, beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. *Hall*, Hen. IV., fol. 4.

culpon†, *n.* [< ME. *culpe*, a fragment, chip, also *culpown*, *culpen*, < OF. **colpon*, *coupon* (F. *coupon*, > mod. E. *coupon*, q. v.), < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] 1. Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and oon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe
In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2009.

culpon†, *v. t.* [< *culpon*, *n.*] To cut up; split.

culprit (kul′prit), *n.* [Prob. (with intrusive *r*) for **culpat*, < L. *culpatus* (law Lat. for 'the accused'), pp. of *culpare*, blame, censure, reprove: see *culpable*.] 1. A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay*.

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore*.

culrage (kul′rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *culerage*, *killridge*; < ME. *culrage*, *culraige*, *culrayge*, *culrache*, *culratche*, < OF. *culrage*, *curage*, F. *curage*, < *cul* (< L. *culus*), the posteriors, + *rage*, < L. *rabies*, madness, rage; equiv. to the E. name *arse-smart*.] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

cult (kult), *n.* [< F. *culte* = Sp. Pg. It. *culto*, < L. *cultus*, cultivation, worship, < *colere*, pp. *cultus*, till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate*, *culture*, etc., *colony*, etc.] 1. Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian *cult*.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus*.

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

cultch (kulch), *n.* [Cf. *culch*.] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

cultel† (kul′tel), *n.* [OF. *cultel*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas*.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

cultellarius (kul-te-lā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cultel*.] 1. In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couteau*. Also formerly *custrel*.

2. A bandit or outlaw.

cultellation (kul-te-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cultellus*, a knife, + *-ation*.] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

cultellus (kul-tel′us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-ī). [L., a knife: see *cultel*.] In *entom.*, one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

culter (kul′tèr), *n.* Same as *colter*.

cultirostral (kul-ti-ros′tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultrirostral*.

Cultirostres (kul-ti-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultrirostres*.

cultism (kul′tizm), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ism*.] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

cultist (kul′tist), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ist*; equiv. to Sp. *cultero*, *culterano*, an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561–1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 391.

cultivable (kul′ti-va-bl), *a.* [= F. *cultivable* = Sp. *cultivable* = Pg. *cultivavel* = It. *coltivabile*, < ML. as if **cultivabilis*, < *cultivare*, till: see *cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

cultivatable (kul′ti-vā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *cultivate* + *-able*.] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivatable* soil.
British and Foreign Rev., No. ii., p. 265.

cultivate (kul′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated*, ppr. *cultivating*. [< ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare* (> It. *cultivare*, *coltivare* = Sp. Pg. *cultivar* = OF. *cultiver*, *coltiver*, *coutiver*, *curtiver*, etc., F. *cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus*, tilled, under tillage, < L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till: see *cult*.] 1. To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating*, it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—3. To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (*c*). [U. S.]—4. To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,
To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.
Dryden, University of Oxford, Prol., l. 13.

short of the bottom, as at the end of a chapter. The name is derived from the most common form, which is a series of scrolls broad above and terminating in a point below, suggestive of an ancient lamp. Hence—2. In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

cul-de-sac (kūl′dė-sak′), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac*. [F., lit. the bottom of a bag: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, < L. *saccus*, sack, bag: see *sack*.] 1. A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.
J. J. Rein, Hist. Japan (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a diverticulum ending blindly; a cæcum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end.—3. An inconclusive argument.—4. *Milit.*, the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in and has no exit but by the front.—**Lesser cul-de-sac.** Same as *antrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

-cule. [F. and E. *-cule*, < L. *culus*: see *-cle* and *-culus*.] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc. See *-cle* and *-culus*.

culei, *n.* Plural of *culeus*.

culerage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culrage*.

culet (kū′let), *n.* [OF., < *cul*, < L. *culus*, the posteriors.] 1. In *armor*, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the cuissart in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset*. 2. In *jewelry*, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet*, *collet*, and *lower table*. See cut under *brilliant*.

culette (kū-let′), *n.* Same as *culet*.

culeus (kū′lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culei* (-ī). [L., also *culleus*, a leather bag.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A leather wine-skin. (*b*) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphoræ. (*c*) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. 2. The scrotum. *Dunglison*.

Culex (kū′leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidæ*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens*. See *gnat*, *mosquito*.

culexifuge (kū-lek′si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge*.

culgee (kul′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

culi, *n.* Same as *kjuli*.

Culicidæ (kū-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Culic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennæ, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvæ live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See cuts under *gnat*, *midge*, and *mosquito*.

culiciform (kū-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *culiciformis*, < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidæ* or *Culiciformes*.

Culiciformes (kū-lis-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis*: see *culiciform*.] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidæ*, coming next to the *Culicidæ*.

culicifuge (kū-lis′i-fūj), *n.* [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitos. Also *culexifuge*.

Culicivora (kū-li-siv′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *voracious*.] 1. A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species.—2. A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Culilawan bark. See *bark*².

culinarily (kū′li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

culinary (kū′li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. Pg. *culinario*, < L. *culinarius*, < *cūlīna*, OL. *cōlīna*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

culiss†, *n.* See *cullis*¹.

cull¹ (kul), *v. t.* [< ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, < OF. *cuillir*, *cuellir*, *coillir* (> E. *coil*¹), cull, collect, < L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, > E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil*¹, which is a doublet of *cull*¹.] 1. To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,
In these rude isles, might Fancy *cull*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

No cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I *cull'd* the spring
That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out*.

Come knights from east to west,
And *cull* their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,
And of the richest things I wear *cull out*
What thou think'st fit.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,
And steely atoms *culls* from dust and straws.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The eye to see, the hand to *cull*
Of common things the beautiful.
Whittier, To A. K.

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canada.]

cull¹ (kul), *n.* [< *cull*¹, *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as—(*a*) In *live-stock breeding*, inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (*b*) In *lumbering*, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

cull²**†,** *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill*¹.

cull³**†,** *v. t.* A variant of *coll*².

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head
Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

cull⁴ (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

cull⁵ (kul), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull*⁴, a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

cullender, *n.* See *colander*.

cullengey, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 81¼ grains troy.

culleock, *n.* See *cullyock*.

culler (kul′ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks, selects, or chooses from many.—2. An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves.—3. One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

cullet¹ (kul′et), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < F. *couler*, flow, run; cf. *cullis*¹, *cullis*². Cf. *cull*¹.] In *glass-manuf.*, refuse and broken glass, especially crown-glass, collected for remelting.

cullet² (kul′et), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Grose*.

culleus, *n.* See *culeus*.

cullibility† (kul-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cully* + *-bility*, after *gullibility*.] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.
Swift, To Pope.

If there is not a fund of honest *cullibility* in a man, so much the worse. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 94.

cullible† (kul′i-bl), *a.* [< *cull*³, after *gullible*.] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

culling (kul′ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymphidia, vi. 1496.

cullion (kul′yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullyon*, *coillen*, < F. *couillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coglione*, testicle (hence It. *coglione*, dial. *cojon* (> Sp. *collon* = F. *coion*, > ME. *coujoun*, *cugioun*, *conioun*, etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch), < L. *coleus*, scrotum, same as *culeus*, *culleus*, a bag. Cf. *cully*.] 1†. A testicle. *Cotgrave*. —2. A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula*.—3†. A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base *cullions*! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Perish all such *cullions*!
Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 4.

cullionly† (kul′yun-li), *a.* [< *cullion* + *-ly*¹.] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger. Draw. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

cullis¹**†** (kul′is), *n.* [Also *cullies*, *culiss*; early mod. E. also *colless*, *coleis*, ME. *culice*, *coleis*, < OF. and F. *coulis*, *cullis*, < *couler*, run, strain: see *colander*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *culiss*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

cullis² (kul′is), *n.* [< F. *coulisse*, a groove (see *conlisse*), < *couler*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis*¹ and *portcullis*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A gutter in a roof. (*b*) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

cullisen†, cullison†, cullizan† (kul′i-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance*, 3 (*a*).

But what badge shall we give, what *cullison*?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard. *Owles Almanack*, 1618.

cull-me-to-you (kul′mē-tō′ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

cullock (kul′ok), *n.* See *cullyock*.

cullumbine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine*².
Spenser.

cully (kul′i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull*. According to Leland, of gipsy origin—"Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khulai*, a gentleman."] A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is plied,
Some *cully* often wins a bet
By venturing on the cheating side.
Swift, South Sea Project.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison*.

cully (kul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied*, ppr. *cullying*. [< *cully*, *n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to *cully* fools.
Pomfret, Divine Attributes, Goodness.

cullyism (kul′i-izm), *n.* [< *cully* + *-ism*.] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt! *Addison*, Spectator, No. 486.

cullyock (kul′i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet*. Also *culleock*, *cullock*. [Shetland.]

culm¹ (kulm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. < ME. *culme*, *colm*, soot, smoke, > *culmy*, *colmy*.] 1. Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Pennsylvania.]—2. In *mining*, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England.—3. The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp*. See *calp*.

culm² (kulm), *n.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *haulm*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

culm-bar (kulm′bär), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

culmen (kul′men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate*.] 1. Top; summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See first cut under *bill*.

The *culmen* is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill—the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

cultured (kul′tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.
Is. Taylor.

culture-fluid (kul′tūr-flö′id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the *culture-fluid* containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.

cultureless (kul′tūr-les), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

culture-medium (kul′tūr-mē′di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algæ, as agar-agar.

culture-oven (kul′tūr-uv′n), *n.* A small warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which certain bacterial cultures are made. See *culture*, 3 (*a*).

culture-tube (kul′tūr-tūb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

culturist (kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *culture* + *-ist*.] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster *culturist*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The *Culturists* . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal — material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual — it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, i.

cultus (kul′tus), *n.* [= G. *kultus*, etc., < L. *cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult*.] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral *cultus*, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concreted into a *cultus*, a fraternity with assemblings and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

cultus-cod (kul′tus-kod), *n.* [Said to be < Chinook *cultus*, worthless, of little value, + E. *cod*[2].] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-

Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

culur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

-culus, -cula, -culum. [L., m., f., neut., respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ic*), + *-ul-us*, a dim. term.: see *-ule*, *-el*, *-le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule*, *-cle*.

culver[1] (kul′vèr), *n.* [< ME. *culver*, *colver*, *colvere*, *colfre*, *culfre*, < AS. *culfre*, *culufre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1].] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde hus *coluere* sende,
The whiche is the holy gost that out of heuene descendede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.

Lyke as the *Culver*, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.

culver-dung (kul′vèr-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

culverfoot (kul′vèr-fůt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *foot*.] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

culver-house† (kul′vèr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *culver-, colver-hous*; < *culver*[1] + *house*.] A dovecote.

Under thi *colver hous* in alle the brede
Make mewes tweyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

culverin (kul′vèr-in), *n.* [< OF. *couleuvrine*, *colouvrine*, F. *couleuvrine*, < ML. *colubrina*, a culverin, dim. of *colubra* (> OF. *couleuvre*), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] An early name of the cannon. (*a*) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (*b*) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds' weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *demi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin*.
Macaulay, Ivry.

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.

Bastard culverin, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

culverineer (kul′vèr-in-ēr′), *n.* [< *culverin* + *-eer*.] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the burgesses the use of firearms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 260.

culverkey (kul′vèr-kē), *n.* [Appar. < *culver*[1], a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*[1], a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*[1], however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. < L. *columbus*, a dove): see *culver*[1].] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree. — 2†. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, xi.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeyes*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i.

Culver's-physic (kul′vèrz-fiz′ik), *n.* [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

Culver's-root (kul′vèrz-röt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic*.

culvert[1] (kul′vèrt), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of F. *couloüere*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, < *couler*, run, drain: see *cullis*[2], *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

culvert[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *culvart*, *culvard*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuilvert*, *cuivert*, *cuvert*, *couvert*, *colvert*, also *collibert*, *colibert* (ML. *collibertus*, also, after F., *culverta*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *collibert*.] False; villainous.

The porter is *culuert* and felun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a stiward
That was fel ant *culvard*.
Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.

culvertage (kul′vèr-tāj), *n.* [< OF. *culvertage*, *cuvertage*, *couvertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), < *culvert*, serf, vassal: see *culvert*[2].] In *early Eng. law*, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Vnder paine of *Culuertage* and perpetuall servitude.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.

culvertail (kul′vèr-tāl), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *tail*[1]. Cf. *dovetail*.] In *joinery* and *carp.*, a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

culvertailed (kul′vèr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

culvertship†, *n.* [ME. *kulvertschipe*; < *culvert*[2] + *-ship*.] Falsehood; wickedness.

Efter the ilke time thet ure Louerd thermide broubte so to grunde his [the devil's] kointe *kulvertschipe* & his prude strencthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

culverwort (kul′vèr-wėrt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *wort*[1].] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See cut under *columbine*.

culy, *n.* See *kuli*.

cum†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

Cuma (kū′mä), *n.* [NL., appar. for **Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1795. — 2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumidæ*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

Cumacea (kū-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-acea*.] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the Schizopoda and Nebalia on the one hand, and on the other to the Edriophthalmia and Copepoda; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvæ of the higher Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

cumacean (kū-mā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

cumaceous (kū-mā′shius), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

Cumæan (kū-mē′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy. — **Cumæan sibyl**, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

cumarin (kū′ma-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.

cumbent (kum′bent), *a.* [< L. **cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of **cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere*, *incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent*, *incumbent*, *procumbent*, *recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountaines are as many *cumbent* figures of marble under very large niches of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a *cumbent* effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.

cumber (kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *cumbren*, *combren*, < OF. *combrer*, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. *encombrer*, F. *encombrer* = Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*, < ML. *incumbrare*, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. *in-* + ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*, obstruction, etc., < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and cf. *encumber*, of which *cumber*, *v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? Luke xiii. 7.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

The fallen images
Cumber the weedy courts.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

The whole slope is *cumbered* by masses of rock.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 44.

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight?
Dryden.

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract.

For zif thou comest azein Concience thou *cumbrest* thi-seluen,
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 91.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

cumber (kum′bėr), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; OF. *combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

fish (but comp. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre* = It. *ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombres*, rubbish), < *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumble*), = Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, = Pr. *comol*, heap; ML. (< OF., etc.) *combra*, *cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combri*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *comblus*, a heap; hence (< ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*) MHG. *kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, G. Dan. *kummer*, trouble, grief, G. dial. rubbish, = D. *kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number*, *chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] 1†. That which cumbers; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 73.

The stooles & other *comber* are remov'd when ye assembly rises. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [Archaic.]

Fleet foot on the correl,
Sage counsel in *cumber*,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 16.

cumberground (kum'bėr-ground), *n.* [< *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *ground*[1].] Anything worthless. *Mackay.*

cumberless (kum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *cumber*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [Rare.]

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and *cumberless*.
Hogg, The Skylark.

cumbermentt, *n.* [< ME. *comberment*, *comburment*; < *cumber* + *-ment*. Cf. *encumberment*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,
Kepe he him from the deuelis *combirment*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

cumbersome (kum'bėr-sum), *a.* [< *cumber* + *-some*.] 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "*cumbersome* obedience," *Sir P. Sidney*.

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this *cumbersome* Life. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather *cumbersome* about the soldier of Christ than needfull. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

cumbersomely (kum'bėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane [human] art acts upon the matter from without *cumbersomely* and molliminously, with tumult and hurliburly. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 179.

cumbersomeness (kum'bėr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome.

cumber-worldt (kum'bėr-wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *combre-world*; < *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

cumbi (kùm'bi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

cumblet, *n.* [< OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit, F. *comble*, top, summit, < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Souverain, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that *cumble* of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king. *Howell*, Epist. Ded. to Cotgrave's Dict.

cumbly (kum'bli), *n.* In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather. Also spelled *combly* and *cumly*.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a *Combly* or Hair-cloth.
Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, p. 54.

cumbrancet (kum'brans), *n.* [< ME. *cumbranse*, *combranse*, *combraunse*, *combraunce*, by aphæresis from *encumbrance*, q. v.] 1. That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,
T' avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

The two kings, for the *combrance* of their traines, were constrained to disseuer themselues for time of their iourney. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Colde care and *cumbraunce* is come to ous alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for *combraunce* she myght not a-rise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* [< *Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to Cumberland, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* [< ME. *combrous*, *comberous*, *comerous*; < *cumber*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbersome.

The lane was full thikke and *comberouse* to come vp or down for the rokkes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L., iii. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, *cumbrous*, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey*, Style.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a *cumbrous* grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye. *Seward*, Letters, i. 164.

cumbrousness (kum'brus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

cumene (kum'ēn), *n.* [< L. *cum*(*inum*), cumin, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

cumfortt, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *comfort*.

cumfortablet, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

cumfrey, *n.* See *comfrey*.

cum grano salis (kum grā'nō sā'lis). [L., lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= E. *corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-*, *grain*, *sal*, *salt*[1].] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

cumic (kum'ik), *a.* [< *cum*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumin.—**Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an acid prepared from the oil of cumin, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

cumin, cummin (kum'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cummin*, < ME. *cummin*, *comin*, < AS. *cumin*, *cymen*, *cymin* = D. *komijn* = MLG. *komen*, *kamen*, *komin*, *kamin*, *kämen* = OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil*, MHG. *kümel*, G. *kümmel* (OHG. also *chumi*, *cumi*, also *chumich*, *cumich*, MHG. *kumich*, *kümich*, G. dial. *kümmich*) = Sw. *kummin* = Dan. *kummen*, cumin, caraway, = OF. *comin*, *cumin*, F. *cumin* = Sp. Pg. *comino* = It. *comino*, *cumino* = ORuss. *kjuminŭ*, Russ. *kiminŭ*, *kminŭ*, *tminŭ* = Serv. *komin* = Bohem. Pol. *kmin* = Lith. *kminai* = Albanian *kjimino* = Hung. *kömeny*, < L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, < Gr. κύμινον, < Heb. *kammōn*, Ar. *kammūn*, cumin, cumin-seed.] 1. A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See def. 2.

Nowe *comyn* and aneyse is fatte ysowe
In dounged lande and weeded wel to growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and *cummin*, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. Mat. xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cumin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*.—**Essence of cumin**, a substance obtained from cumin-seeds. It contains cuminol and cymene, a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) and a terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$).—**Oil of cumin**, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin. See *cuminol*.—**Sweet cumin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagœcia cuminoides*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

cuminol (kum'i-nol), *n.* [< *cumin* + *-ol*, < L. *oleum*.] A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$), cumin (or cumyl) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 430° F.

cumlingt, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

cumly[1]t, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

cumly[2], *n.* See *cumbly*.

cummer (kum'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *commere*.] 1. A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quean was Kate, and a special *cummer* of my ain may be twenty years syne. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—3. A midwife.—4. A witch.

cummerbund, kamarband (kum'ėr-bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *cummerbund*, Hind. prop. *kamarband*, < *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, < Skt. √ *bandh*, tie, = E. *bind*[1], q. v.] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their *cummerbunds*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 113.

cummin, *n.* See *cumin*.

cumming (kum'ing), *n.* [Cf. *comb*[2] = *coomb*[1], a measure, E. dial. *comb*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. *E. H. Knight.*

cummingtonite (kum'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Cummington* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cummington, Massachusetts.—2. An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

cumnauntt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

cumol (kum'ol), *n.* [< L. *cum*(*inum*), cumin, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, $C_6H_5C_3H_7$. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

cumpanyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

cumpanyablet, *a.* See *companiable*.

cumpast, cumpassett, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

cumplinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

cumquat, kumquat (kum'kwot), *n.* [The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kin keu*, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquot*.

cumshaw, kumshaw (kum'shâ), *n.* [Chinese pigeon-English: said to be a corruption of E. *commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

cumulant (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [< L. *cumulan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as *continuant*.

cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cumulated*, ppr. *cumulating*. [< L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] 1. To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [Now rare.]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

cumulation (kū-mū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cumulation* = Sp. *cumulacion* = Pg. *cumulação* = It. *cumulazione*, < L. as if **cumulatio*(*n*-), < *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] 1. The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation.—2. That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—3. In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proponed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

cumulatist (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *cumulate* + *-ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cumulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cumulativo*; as *cumulate* + *-ive*.] 1. Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative* materials; *cumulative* arguments or testimony. See below.—**2.** Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative* action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative* — that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

3†. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.

Cumulative action, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument,** an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative evidence,** evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies,** several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense,** in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard.*—**Cumulative sentence,** in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting,** in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

cumulatively (kū′mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 41.

cumuli, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

cumuliform (kū′mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

cumulite (kū′mū-līt), *n.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *-ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū′mū-lō-sir′ō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulose (kū′mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

cumulo-stratus (kū′mū-lō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulous (kū′mū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white *cumulous* clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

cumulus (kū′mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumble*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] **1.** The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See cut under *cloud*[1], 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like *cumuli*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 106.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

cumyl (kum′il), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical ($C_{10}H_{11}O$) of a series of compounds procured from cumin-seed.

cumylic (ku-mil′ik), *a.* [< *cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

cun[1] (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

cun[2] (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[2].

cun[3] (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con*[3].

cunabula (kū-nab′ū-lä), *n.* [L., neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, f. pl., a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

cunabular (kū-nab′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

Cunantha (kū-nan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < L. *cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinæ*.

Cunanthinæ (kū-nan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inæ*.] A group of *Trachymedusinæ* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otoporpa, typified by the genus *Cunantha*.

cunctation† (kungk-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cunctatio(n-)*, *contatio(n-)*, delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Festina lente, . . . celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

cunctative (kungk′tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

cunctator (kungk-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *cunctateur*, < L. *cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*.
Hammond, Works, I. 494.

cunctipotent (kungk-tip′ō-tent), *a.* [< LL. *cunctipoten(t-)s*, all-powerful, < L. *cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of **cojunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *poten(t-)s*, powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision
Of God *cunctipotent*!
J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

cunctitenent†, *a.* [< L. *cunctus*, all, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

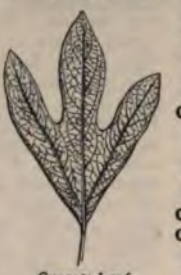
cund†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con*[3].

cundit†, cundith†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *conduit*[1].

cundurango (kun-du-rang′gō), *n.* [The Peruv. name, said to mean 'eagle-vine.'] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Marsdenia cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macroscepis*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

cundy (kun′di), *n.* A dialectal form of *conduit*[1]. *Brockett.*

cuneal (kū′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.


Cuneate Leaf.

cuneate, cuneated (kū′nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; truncate at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.

cuneately (kū′nē-āt-li), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly *cuneately* sharpened.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 108.

cuneatic (kū-nē-at′ik), *a.* [< *cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

cuneator (kū′nē-ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, L. make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

cunei, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

cuneiform (kū′nē- or kū-nē′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cuniform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period [Nebuchadnezzar's] are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 88.

(*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (*c*) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," *Sir H. Rawlinson*.—**Cuneiform bone,** in *anat.*: (*a*) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramidale*, from its shape in the human subject. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; also as the *entosphenoid*, *mesosphenoid*, and *ectosphenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See cut under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns,** Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull.** See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi,** those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles,** the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

cuneiforme (kū′nē-i-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

Cuneirostres† (kū′nē-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostres*.

cuneocuboid (kū′nē-ō-kū′boid), *a.* [< *cuneiform* + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

cuneoscaphoid (kū′nē-ō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *cuneiform* + *scaphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scaphoid.

cunette (kū-net′), *n.* [F., appar. dim. formed from L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. (*b*) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

cuneus (kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin*: see *coin*[1]. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] **1.** In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemielytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

cuniculate (kū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

cuniculi, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

cuniculous (kū-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony: see *cuniculus*.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

cuniculus (kū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [L., also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *cony*, q. v.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old

world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

cuniform (kū'ni-fôrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

Cunila (kū-nī'lä), *n.* [L. *cunīla, conīla*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. Mariana*, distinguished by the very hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is commonly known as *dittany*.

cuningar†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunn (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

cunne[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *can*[1].

cunne[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*[2].

cunner (kun'ėr), *n.* [Also *conner:* see *conner*[3].] The blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal

Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *bergall, chogset, nipper, sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 151.

cunnie†(kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

cunniegreat†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. *can*, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunnung*, trial, test, < *cunnian*, try, test, > E. *cun*[2], *con*[2]. *Cunning*[1], while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*[1], the ppr., of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *cun*[2], *con*[2], which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] 1†. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *kunnyng* of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve
Ne han the *kunnynge* to discryve
The thinges that I herde there.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2056.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.
Thrope, Confession, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.
Ford, The Broken Heart, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon*, Cunning.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, conyng, kunning, konnyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after Icel., no AS. form **cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend, künnent*, G. *können*d (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, cunning); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen, künnen*, G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*[1]. *Cunning*[1], *a.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*[1] (obs. forms *cun, con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*[1], *n.*] 1†. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man, cunning-woman*.

He wil . . . that they be *cunnand* in his seruiss.
Metr. Homilies, p. 93.

Though I be nought all *cunning*
Upon the forme of this writing.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 83.

She did impart,
Upon a certain day,
To him her *cunning* magic art.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.

Aholiab, . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing vpon Instrumentes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

All the more do I admire
Joints of *cunning* workmanship.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie
For your lord's credit!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being *cunning;* which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be. *Locke*, Education, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'er his face there spread a *cunning* grin.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

=**Syn. 4.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly, Subtle, Shrewd, Tricky, Adroit, Wily, Crafty, Intriguing*, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A col-fox, ful of *sleigh* iniquité." *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 395.) ("Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner." *Watts.*) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

cunning[2] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *connyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony, conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony, coney*, q. v. The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham, Conyngham, Conington*, etc. See *cony*.] 1†. A variant of *cony*.—2. The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

cunningaire†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-ä), *n.* [In honor of *Cunningham*, an English explorer in Australia.] A genus of coniferous trees of China and Japan, of two species, resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the Chinese species, *C. Sinensis*, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

cunninghead†, *n.* [ME. *connynghede;* < *cunning*[1], *a.*, + *-head.*] Cunning; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghede*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 5.

cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without morter laid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and steele, *cunningly* tempered with the iuice of certaine herbes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barne has bene
That carpys thus *conandly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.
2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.]

cunning-man†(kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning Man*, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her her fortune. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

cunningness (kun'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being cunning.

cunning-woman†(kun'ing-wûm'an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble cunningly.
For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

cunny†, *n.* See *cony*.

cunnycatch†, **cunnycatcher**†, etc. See *conycatch*, etc.

Cunonia (kū-nō'ni-a), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. *Cuno*, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants, natural

Cunonia Capensis.

order *Saxifragaceæ*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cuntak†, *n.* See *conteck*.

cunt-line (kunt'līn or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

cuntrye†, **cuntre**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

Cuon (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*[2].

cup (kup), *n.* [< ME. *cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, < AS. *cuppe* (not **cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop, koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph, chuph*, MHG. *koph, kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe, cope, coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe, cowpe:*

see *coup*[3], *coupe*[3]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *copa* = It. *coppa*, *coppo*, a cup, ‹ ML. *copa*, *coppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = OBulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπη* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *γύπη*, a hole, Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*[1], the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.): see *cop*[1].] **1.** A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be viij grett *Copys* of fyne gold garnyshed over with precius stonys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the *cup*. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically—**2.** That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**4.** A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,300 guineas, principally to win the *cup* at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.
Greville, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cap.*] The constellation Crater.—**6.** Something formed like a cup: as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see.
Shenstone, Elegies, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discocarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Æcidium*. (*b*) In *golfing*, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. *Jamieson*.

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—**8.** A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the *cup* used two or three times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. *Dunglison*.

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a *cup* of tea.

Every inordinate *cup* is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a *cup* of good barley wine.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing
To give a *cup* of water. *Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour *cup* of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc.—**13.** *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their *cups* they give judgment of the wits of writers. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Inspir'd with full deep *cups*, who cannot prophesy?
A tinker, out of ale, will give predictions.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 718.

Circe's cup, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of *Circe's cup*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Class cup. See *class*.—**Coin-cup.** See *coin*[1].—**Crowned cup.** See *crowned*.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Cup and ball**, a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*[1]).—**Cup and can**, familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can*. *Swift*.

Cup of assay. See *assay*.—**Cup o' sneeze**, a pinch of snuff. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—**In his cups**, intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being *in* his ales and *his cups*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hanap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—**To crush a cup.** See *crush*.—**To drain the cup to the bottom**, or **to the dregs.** (*a*) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (*b*) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—**To present the cup to one's lips.** (*a*) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (*b*) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [‹ *cup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpy Bacchus, . . .
Cup us, till the world go round.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*.
John Taylor, Works (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purged; in short they cur'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to *cup* for inflammation.—**3.** In *golfing*, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. *Jamieson*.

cup-and-cone (kup′and-kōn′), *n.* In *metal.*, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup′and-sâ′sėr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet**, a shell of the genus *Calyptræa*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.

Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptræa equestris*).

cup-anvil (kup′an″vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.

cup-bearer (kup′bâr″ėr), *n.* **1.** An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—**2.** Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's *cupbearer*. Neh. i. 11.

cupboard (kub′ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupboord*, *cupbord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord*, *copebord*, ‹ *cup*, *cuppe*, cup, + *bord*, board.] **1.** Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kyngez *cope-borde* was closed in silver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called livery, allowed to each member of the household.

Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Hence—**3.** The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 313.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few. *Poor Robin*.

cupboard† (kub′ėrd), *v. t.* [‹ *cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it [the belly] did remain
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

cupboardy (kub′ėr-di), *a.* [‹ *cupboard* + *-y*[1].] Like a cupboard. *Miss Braddon*.

cup-coral (kup′kor″al), *n.* **1.** A corallite.—**2.** A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cupee (kū-pē′), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū′pel or kup′el), *n.* [Also written *cuppel*, *cupple*, and *coppel*, *copple* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); ‹ F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copelha* = It. *coppella*, ‹ ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup*.] In *metal.*, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupeled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

cupel (kū′pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupeled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling*, *cupelling*. [‹ *cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū′pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *copple-dust*.

cupellate (kū′pe-lāt), *v. t.* [‹ *cupel* + *-ate*[2].] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū-pe-lā′shon), *n.* [‹ *cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupeling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globule or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore which contains gold.

Cupes (kū′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), ‹ (?) L. *cūpes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cūpedo*, *cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupid*.] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidæ*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupesidæ (kū-pes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cupes* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxæ are sulcate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Priacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup′fûl), *n.* [‹ *cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode enis,
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rynnes;
Kaughte up a *coppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

cup-gall (kup′gâl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum*.

cup-guard (kup′gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt*.

Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

Cuphea (kū′fē-ą), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, ‹ Gr. *κῦφος*, a hump.] A genus of *Lythraceæ*, herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical America and Mexico, of which three species occur in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

Cuphic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

cup-hilted (kup′hil″ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū′pid), *n.* [< L. *Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.

Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung,
And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

To look for Cupids in the eyes. Same as *to look babies*, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While *in their* crystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 862.

cupidity (kū-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cupidité* = Pr. *cupiditat* = It. *cupidità*, < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke*.

Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unambitious thieves. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule, . . . villainous *cupidity!*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 105.

=Syn. 1. *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

cupidone (kū′pi-dōn), *n.* [F., < *Cupidon*, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cærulea*.

Cupidonia (kū-pi-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ;* the pinnated grouse. They have alulets or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the

Prairie-hen (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to Cupid's wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsi partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

cupidous†, *a.* [< L. *cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for: see *covet*.] Full of cupidity. *Coles*, 1717.

Cupid's-wing (kū′pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the check in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

cupiscent (kū′pi-sent), *a.* [< LL. *cupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

cup-land (kup′land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the river-banks.

cup-leather (kup′le*th*″ėr), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight*.

cup-lichen (kup′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See cut under *cudbear*.

cupman (kup′man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [< *cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.

cupmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *cupmel*, *cuppemele;* < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A galoun [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lesse;
And 3it it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 225.

cup-moss (kup′môs), *n.* [< *cup* + *moss*1.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup′mush″röm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupola (kū′pō-lạ), *n.* [= F. *coupole* = Sp. *cúpula* = Pg. *cupula*, *cupola* = D. *koepel* = G. Dan. *kuppel* = Sw. *kupol*, < It. *cupola*, a dome, < LL. *cupula*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, ML. *cupa*, It. *coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In *arch.*, a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. *Milit.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and armored with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn on its center by means of steam-power. Within the turret heavy ordnance is placed, and fired through openings in the sides. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The summit of the cochlea. (*b*) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.* —5. In *conch.*, the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupolaed† (kū′pō-lạd), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupola'd* with a tortoise-shell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made
Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

cupola-furnace (kū′pō-lạ-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupolated† (kū′pō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

They shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or *cupolated* columne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

cuppa (kup′ạ), *n.* [ML., a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *eccles.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [< *cup* + *-ed*2.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dished; cup-shaped.

In the original machine [type-writer] the keys were of bone, slightly *cupped*, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 276.

cupper (kup′ėr), *n.* 1†. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping;* and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup′ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off;
They stick like *cupping-glasses*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

cupping-house† (kup′ing-hous), *n.* [< *cupping*, verbal n. (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beasting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277.

cupping-machine (kup′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight*.

cupping-tool (kup′ing-töl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmiths' swage.

cup-plant (kup′plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cuppules (kup′ūlz), *n. pl.* In *her.*, barsgemel. See *gemel*.

cup-purse (kup′pėrs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

Cupping-tools.

cuppy (kup′i), *n.* [Appar. < F. *coupé*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū′prāt), *n.* [< *cupr(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū′prē-ạ-bärk), *n.* [< LL. *cupreus*, coppery (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*2.] The bark of *Remijia Purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū′prē-in), *n.* [< *cuprea(-bark)* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

cupreous (kū′prē-us), *a.* [< LL. *cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright *cupreous* fishes, which looked like a string of jewels. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 338.

Cupreous luster. See *luster*.

Cupressineæ (kū-pre-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of *Coniferæ*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with opposite or ternate, mostly scale-like, and adnate leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamæcyparis*, *Thuya*, *Libocedrus*, *Taxodium*, and others of the old world.

Cupressites (kū-pre-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Cupressus*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with amber, and in various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The forms found in the Permian, and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put in the genus *Ullmannia*.

Cupressocrinidæ (kū-pres-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressocrinite (kū-pre-sok′ri-nīt), *n.* [As *Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cupressocrinus (kū-pre-sok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, cypress, + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

Cupressus (kū-pres′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in LL. *cypressus:* see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.

Cone of Cypress (*Cupressus*).

cupric (kū′prik), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* acid. Also *cuprous.*—**Cupric compound,** a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example, CuO, cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu_2O, cuprous oxid.

cupriferous (kū-prif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

cuprite (kū′prīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] The red oxid of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety chalcotrichite.

cupro-ammonium (kū″prō-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* Same as *copperized ammonia* (which see, under *copperize*).

cuproid (kū′proid), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

cupromagnesite (kū-prō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + NL. *magnesium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

cuproscheelite (kū-prō-shē′līt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite.*] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

cuprose (kup′rōz), *n.* [Also *coprose*; < *cop*[1] or *cup* + *rose*[2].] Same as *copper-rose.*

cuprous (kū′prus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ous.*] Same as *cupric.*

cupseed (kup′sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calycocarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

cup-shaped (kup′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs,** specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setæ embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

cup-shrimp (kup′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palæmon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

cup-sponge (kup′spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge.*

cupula (kū′pū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cupulæ* (-lē). [NL., a little cup, etc., dim. of ML. *cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup.*] Same as *cupule.*

cupular (kū′pū-lạr), *a.* [< *cupula* + *-ar*[2].] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

cupulate (kū′pū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cupulatus*, < *cupula*, q. v.] Same as *cupular.*

cupule (kū′pūl), *n.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v.] 1. A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup. (*b*) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza.*—3. In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.

Cupules.
a, cupule of acorn; *b*, cupule of fungus (*Peziza*).

Also *cupula.*

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see *cupuliferous.*] An important order of apetalous exogenous trees, including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, etc. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, of which the staminate are in aments and the pistillate have an inferior or naked 2- to 6-celled ovary, the cells having one or two ovules. The order is divided into three tribes, each of which has been ranked as a distinct order: viz., *Quercineæ* (the *Cupuliferæ* of many authors), which have the fruit surrounded or inclosed in a scaly or spiny involucre or cup, as in the oak, chestnut, and beech; *Coryleæ*, with the bracts of the involucre foliaceous and more or less united, as in the hazel and hornbeam; and *Betuleæ*, which have the scale-like bracts imbricate in a spike and the nutlets small and flattened, as in the birch and alder. The 10 genera include about 400 species, distributed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cupuliferus*, < *cupula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

cupuliform (kū′pū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

cup-valve (kup′valv), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—2. A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—3. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight.*

Cup-valve (def. 1).

cur (kėr), *n.* [< ME. *kur*, *curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. **korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*), a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdow*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr.*] 1. A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling *cur's*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And *curs* of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

curability (kūr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, < LL. as if **curabilita(t-)s*, < *curabilis*: see *curable.*] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

curable (kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, < LL. *curabilis*, < L. *curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

2†. Capable of curing.

A *curable* vertue against all diseases.
Sandys, Travailes, III. 174.

curableness (kūr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, Works, II. 110.

curaçao (kō-ra-sō′), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela. See *curassow.*] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçoa.*

curaçao-bird (kō-ra-sō′bėrd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Crax alector*; the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

curaçoa, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao.*

curacy (kūr′ạ-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [< *curate*[1] + *-cy*; as if < NL. **curatia.*] 1. The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

2†. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.
Roger North, Examen, p. 260.

Perpetual curacy. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate.*

curari, curara (kö-rä′ri, -rä̤), *n.* [S. Amer., also written *curare*, and in many variant forms, *ourari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *wourali*, *wooraly*, *wouri*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is instantly fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing suffocation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

curarine (kö-rä′rin), *n.* [< *curari* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming colorless prisms more poisonous than the curari which yields it. One hundredth of a gram introduced into the skin of a rabbit produces death in a short time.

curarization (kö-rä-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *curarize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

curarize (kö-rä′rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing.* [< *curari* + *-ize.*] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

curassow (kū-ras′ō), *n.* [< *curaçao*(*-bird*): see *curaçao.*] 1. One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Crax* and *Pauxi*, and the subfamily *Cracinæ.* There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the curaçao-bird or crested curassow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red curassow is *Crax rubra*; the galeated curassow or

Globose Curassow (*Crax globicera*).

cushew-bird is *Pauxi galeata*; the red-knobbed curassow is *Crax* (*Crossolaryngus*) *caruncula* or *yarrelli.* The globose curassow, *C. globicera*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curassows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. *pl.* The family *Cracidæ.*

Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

curat[1]†, *n.* See *curate*[1].

curat[2]†, *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on ML. *curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,
That none so fair as fair Angelica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

curate[1] (kū′rạt), *n.* [< ME. *curat* = OFries. *kurit*, < ML. *curatus* (> It. *curato* = F. *curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, < L. *cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, *n.*] 1. According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste shriven. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Send down upon our Bishops, and *Curates*, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for Clergy and People.

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Book about the Clergy, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the officer of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is not in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—**Perpetual curate**, in *Eng. eccles. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1868 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—**Stipendiary curate**, in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

curate²†, *n.* See *curat²*.

curatelle (kū-rā-tel'), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; committeeship; tutorship.

curateship (kū'rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*, 1.

curatess (kū'rāt-es), *n.* [< *curate* + *-ess*.] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

curation†, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curacion* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curazione*, < L. *curatio(n-)*, cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opynyon,
That of thy wo is no *curacion*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 791.

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

curative (kū'rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if **curativus*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the cure of diseases.—**2.** Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. *n.* That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū'rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

curator (kū-rā'tor), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—**2.** In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—**3.** One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments.
Boyle, Works, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā'tor-ship), *n.* [< *curator* + *-ship*.] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū'rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *curatoria*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship; tutelage.

The *curatory* of minors above pupillarity was of much later date than the Tables. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 689.

curatrix (kū-rā'triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*: see *curator*.] **1.** A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson*.

curb (kėrb), *a.* and *n.*¹ [I. *a.*: < ME. *courbe*, adj., < OF. *courbe*, *corbe*, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. II. *n.*: < F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] **I.†** *a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His sholdres high and *courbe*, and a grete bouche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-gein the breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. *n.*¹ A hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, etc.

curb (kėrb), *v.* [< ME. *courben*, *kerben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *courber*, *corber*, *curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar*, *curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, and *curve*, *v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bend; curve.

Do bondes softe and esy forto were
Theron, lest bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to *curb* the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.
Bryant, Order of Nature (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to *curb* a well or a bank of earth.

II.† *intrans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I *courbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

curb (kėrb), *n.*² [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb*, *v.*] **1.** That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoyning countrey; a safeguard and a *curb* to the city. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Specifically—**2.** A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See cut under *harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

To stop the mouthes of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own *curb*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—**4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (*b*) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (*c*) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (*d*) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (*e*) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (*f*) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (*g*) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*h*) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

curba (kėr'bä), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kėr'ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *courbable*; as *curb* + *-able*.] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kėrb'bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.*², 2.

curb-chain (kėrb'chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kėrb'kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kėrb'les), *a.* [< *curb* + *-less*.] Having no curb or restraint.

curboulyt, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grose*, Military Antiquities.

curb-pin (kėrb'pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

curb-plate (kėrb'plāt), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (*c*) The plate of a skylight.—**2.** The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.*², 4 (*b*).

curb-roof (kėrb'rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

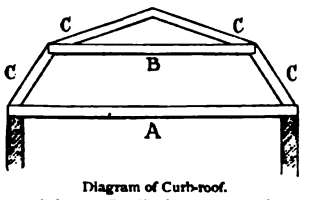
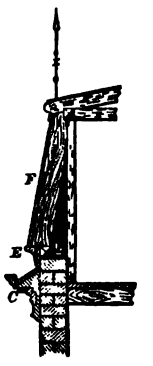


Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; *B*, collar-beam; *C*, *C*, rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



Section of Curb-roof.
A, rafter, the foot of which projects over the plate *B*; *C*, cornice; *E*, bed-mold; *F*, slates or shingles.

curb-sender (kėrb'sen'dėr), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kėrb'stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—**2.** Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstone*, *kirbstone*.

Curbstone broker. See *street broker*, under *broker*.

curch (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchef*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch*?
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

curchefft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

curchie (kur'chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.

Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

Curculio (kėr-kū'li-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] **1.** A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidæ*, now greatly restricted or disused.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk," from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.

curculionid (kėr-kū-li-on'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the Phytonomus punctatus. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Curculionidæ (kėr-kū-li-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-weevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

curcuma (kėr′kū-mą), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitaminæ*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the zedoary of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

curcuma-paper (kėr′kū-mą-pā′pėr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

curcumin, curcumine (kėr′kū-min), *n.* [< *curcuma* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The coloring matter of turmeric.

curd¹ (kėrd), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *curd*, oftener *crud*, *crod*, usually in pl. *cruddes*, *croddes*, < Ir. *cruth*, also spelled *gruth*, *groth*, = Gael. *gruth*, curds; cf. Ir. *cruthaim*, I milk.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the *curd* appears.
Spon, Encyc. Manuf., p. 322.

curd¹ (kėrd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, curd, coagulate; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresshe the mylk is *crodded* now to chese.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle
That's *curded* by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood
To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn or soure, it keepeth it from quailing & *curding*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

Curd², *n.* See *Kurd*.

curd-cake† (kėrd′kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

curd-cutter (kėrd′kut′ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

curdiness (kėr′di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

curdle (kėr′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer*.

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

curd-mill (kėrd′mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

cur-dog (kėr′dog), *n.* [< ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

curdy (kėr′di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*¹, *crud*, + *-y*¹.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

cure (kūr), *n.* [< ME. *cure* (also *cury*, q. v.), < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kure*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *kur*, < L. *cūra*, OL. **coera*, **coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most *cure* and most heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 303.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,
That love had sette myn herte vndir your *cure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the *cure* of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer oonly comtemplatiffe and were free from alle *cures* and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small *cure* of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a *cure*.

I cast out devils, and I do *cures*. Luke xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary *cures* since she was last in town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-*cure*.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners.
Swift.

Like some sick man declined,
And trusted any *cure*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a *cure* for toothache.—**Cure of souls**, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatical churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A *cure of souls* is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district.
Cath. Dict.

To do no cure†, to take no care. *Chaucer*. (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

cure (kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [< ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden* or buriden Stheuene.
Wyclif, Deeds (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was *cured* of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. Mat. xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. Luke ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby's suspicions.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 269.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; take care; be careful.

In hilles is to *cure*
To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure [burn].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3†. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

curé (kü-rā′), *n.* [F.: see *curate*¹.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

cure-all (kūr′âl), *n.* [< *cure*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*.
The American, VII. 294.

cureless (kūr′les), *a.* [< *cure* + *-less*.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a *cureless* disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,
His *cureless* woes to aggravate.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

curer (kūr′ėr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

curettage (kū-ret′āj), *n.* [< *curette* + *-age*.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

curette (kū-ret′), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as earwax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

curette (kū-ret′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [< *curette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

curfew (kėr′fū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfeu*, *courefewe*, and corruptly *curfle*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfew*, *courfewe*, *courefeu*, *curfu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *courfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carrefeu*, *cerrefeu*, *carfou* (F. dial. *carfou*), contr. from *cuevrefu*, *coevrefeu*, *covrefeu*, later *couvrefeu*, curfew, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

Aboute *corfew* tyme or litel more.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

I hear the far-off *curfeu* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Curfew for Fire. (From Demmin's "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

Pots, pans, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon*.

curfew-bell (kėr′fū-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew bell* hath rung; 'tis three o'clock.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew-bell*.
Longfellow.

curfish (kėr′fish), *n.* One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

curflet, curfut†, *n.* See *curfew*.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *carfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 81.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf′l), *n.* [< *curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord maun be turned feel outright, . . . an' he puts himsel' into sic a *curfuffle* for onything ye could bring him, Edie. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxix.

curfur†, *n.* See *curfew*.

curia (kū′ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiæ is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the Civitas, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 334.

(*b*) The building in which a curia met for worship or public deliberation. (*c*) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (*d*) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate.—**2.** In *medieval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regis* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the Curia Regis and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the Curia Regis there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 705.

3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

Curia advisari vult, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult.*—**Curia claudenda**, in *early Eng. law*, a writ requiring the making of a boundary-wall or -fence.

curial (kū′ri-al), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, ‹ L. *curialis*, of the curia, ML. of a court, ‹ *curia*, curia, ML. a court: see *curia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman curia: as, "*curial* festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

curialism (kū′ri-al-izm), *n.* [‹ *curial* + *-ism*.] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.
Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly, Supp., XIX. 251.

curialistic (kū″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [As *curial-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

curiality† (kū-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [‹ ML. *curialita(t-)s*, in sense of 'courtesy,' ‹ *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

curiate (kū′ri-āt), *a.* [‹ L. *curiatus*, ‹ *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; curial: as, "*curiate* assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

curiet†, *n.* Same as *curat*[2].

Curimatina (kū″ri-mā-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Curimatus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America.

Curimatus (kū-ri-mā′tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]

Curimatus mivarti.

The typical genus of *Curimatina*. *C. mivarti* is an example.

curing-house (kūr′ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

curio (kū′ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

curiologic†, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

curiosi, *n.* Plural of *curioso*.

curiosity (kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiositie*, ‹ ME. *curiosite*, *curiouste*, curiosity, care, ‹ OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat*, *curiozetat* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, ‹ L. *curiosita(t-)s*, curiosity, ‹ *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] **1**†. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Hang
Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets
To men that get their living with a song.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To folowen word by word the *curyosite*
Of Graunson.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiositie* then to shew some small subtilitie that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their wordes serued well thereto, they made feete of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiositie* then otherwise. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, iii.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn. 7.** Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

curiosity-shop (kū-ri-os′i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

curioso (kū-ri-ō′sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.
Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

curious (kū′ri-us), *a.* [‹ ME. *curious*, *corious*, ‹ OF. *curious*, *curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, ‹ L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, ‹ *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*.] **1**†. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessitie that a more *curious* and particular description should bee made of euery manner of speech. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious*
To set himself forth richly than his lady.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. Ex. xxviii. 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green,
Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd,
Whose every hair a soul doth bind.
Carew, To A. L.

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king,
An' a king o' royal fame.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 382).

There are things in him [Diodorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray*, Works, III. 53.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 77.

There are some who have been *curious in* the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the antient British. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

Curious after things . . . elegant and beautiful.
Woodward.

Curious of antiquities. *Dryden*, Fables.

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Curious arts†, magical arts.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. Acts xix. 19.

=**Syn. 3.** *Strange*, *Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*.—**4.** *Curious*, *Inquisitive*, *Prying*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.

curiout (kū′ri-us), *v. t.* To work curiously; elaborate. *Davies.*

curiously (kū′ri-us-li), *adv.* [‹ ME. *curiosli*, *curiouseliche*; ‹ *curious* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.
Newton, Opticks.

The King's man saw that he was wroth,
And watched him *curiously*, till he had read
The letter thrice, but nought to him he said.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 146.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Maill *curiously* planted. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*,
Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village.
Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

curiousness (kū′ri-us-nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *curiousnesse*, *coriousenesse*; ‹ *curious* + *-ness*.] **1**†. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc.—**3.** Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, i. 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *coriousenesse* of that karle ther is carping. *York Plays*, p. 255.

curl (kėrl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *crolle*, ‹ MD. *krul*, *krol* = Fries. *krull*, *kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *krol*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kröll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type **kruslo-*; cf. MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] **1.** A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.
Pope, Iliad, i. 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hence—**2.** Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* (in glass) which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—**4.** A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Taphrina deformans*. See *Taphrina*.—**5.** In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation $i.d/dx + j.d/dy + k.d/dz$ on any vector function $iX + jY + kZ$.

—**Curl of the lip**, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.

curl (kėrl), *v.* [E. dial. *crule;* < ME. **crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, curl; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to *curl* a maiden's locks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton*, P. L., x. 560.

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

Sir And. Would that have mended my hair?
Sir To. Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.
Pope, Autumn, l. 63.

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily *up* past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

3†. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman *Curl* with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To *curle* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.
Pennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.

To curl down, to shrink; crouch; take a coiled recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

curl-cloud (kėrl'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

curledness (kėr'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [Rare.]

curled-pate (kėrld'pāt), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

curler (kėr'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls.—**2.** One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the lochs the *curlers* flock
Wi' gleesome speed.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

curlew (kėr'lū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curlue;* < ME. *curlewe*, *curlue*, *corlow*, *corolewe*, *corolu*, *kirlewe*, etc., < OF. *corlieu*, also *corlis*, *courlis*, F. *courlieu* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu*, *corleru*, *querlu*, *kerlu*, etc., = It. *chiurlo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlieu*, *courlieu*, *corliu*, *curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr*, *coo*.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius*, *arquata*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Scolopacidæ*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Europe is *N. phæopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a clud.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—**Pygmy curlew**, or **curlew-sandpiper**, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—**Spanish curlew**, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kėr'lū-ber^{i}i), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum:* so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kėr'lū-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

curlew-knot (kėr'lū-not), *n.* [< *curlew* + *knot*^{2}, q. v.] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kėr'li-kū), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., *curly cue*, *curly Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (ℚ, Q, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*^{2}.] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making *curly-cues*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 145.

curliewurlie (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

curliness (kėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curling (kėr'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal n. of *curl*, *v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kėr'ling-ī^{ė}ėrn), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.

Curling-stone.

curling-stone (kėr'ling-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The *curling-stane*
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.

curling-tongs (kėr'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kėrl'pāt), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.

curly (kėr'li), *a.* [< *curl* + *-y*^{1}; = D. *krullig* = Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and *curly*. *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

curly-headed (kėr'li-hed^{ė}ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kėr'li-pāt), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?
Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

curly-pated (kėr'li-pā^{ė}ted), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, *n.* See *courmi*.

curmudgeon (kėr-muj'ọn), *n.* [First in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled *curmudgin;* prob. a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of *cornmudgin*, *cornemudgin*, popularly supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*, but prop. (it seems) **cornmudging*, which means 'corn-hoarding': see *cornmudgin*. The word thus meant orig. 'one who withholds corn,' popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A clownish *curmudgeon*.
Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 103.

A penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke*.

curmudgeonly (kėr-muj'ọn-li), *a.* [< *curmudgeon* + *-ly*^{1}.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no ties.
Foote, The Bankrupt, i.

curmurring (kėr-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur*, *chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

curn^1 (kėrn), *n.* [Sc., also written *kurn;* a var. of *corn:* see *corn*^{1}.] **1.** A grain; a corn.—**2.** A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *curn*, and four's a pun.
Scotch nursery rime.

A drap mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.

curn^2†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

curnberry (kėrn'ber^{i}i), *n.*; pl. *curnberries* (-iz). A currant. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

curnelt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

curnook (kėr'nůk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

curpin (kėr'pin), *n.* [Also written *curpon*, transposed from F. *croupion*, rump of a bird, etc., < *croupe*, rump, croupe: see *croup*^{2} and *crupper*.] The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

curple (kėr'pl), *n.* [Transposition of *crupper*, < F. *croupière:* see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap [wrap, covering],
Douce hingin' owre my *curple*.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

curr (kėr), *v. i.* [< Sw. *kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = MD. **korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

currach, curragh (kur'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *currack*, *curroh;* < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] **1.** A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

A *curragh* or canoe costs little, consisting of tarred canvas stretched on a slender framework of wood.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 424.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *curraghs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *currachs*.
Statistical Account of Scotland.

currajong (kur'a-jong), *n.* [Australian.] The native name of *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree of Australia and Tasmania. Its strong fibrous bark is used to make cordage.

currant^1†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*^{1} and *courant*^{1}.

currant^2 (kur'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint*, *corinth*), also *curran*, *coran*, *coren*, usually in pl. *currans*, *corans*, *corauns*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*raysyns*, *raysons*, etc.) *of corans* (*corauns*, *coraunce*, *corons*, etc.), after F. *raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *passas de Corintho*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currants being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *korentken*, LG. *carentken*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *korender*, It. *corinthi*, pl., currant; of same origin.] **1.** A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype smalle raysons that we calle *reysons of Corans*, and they growe chefly in Corythy, called now Corona, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote sundry epystolles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the *Coren* is also brought into this realme from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants, currans, corinths*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceæ;* the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. floridum;* the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. aureum;* the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Cowley.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richei*.—**4.** A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.—**Indian currant**, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*.

currant-borer (kur′ant-bōr″ėr), *n.* Same as *currant-clearwing*. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur′ant-klēr″wing), *n.* The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Ægeria tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *currant-borer*.

currant-gall (kur′ant-gâl), *n.* A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathegaster baccarum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur′ant-môth), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3. —**2.** In America, *Eufitchia ribearia*. See *Eufitchia*.

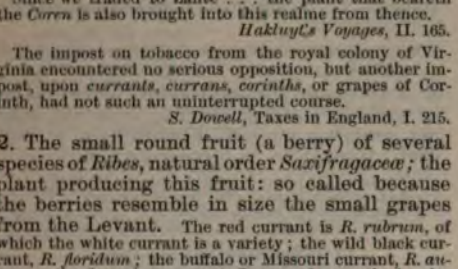
curranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*[2].

curranto[2]†, *n.* See *courant*[3].

New books every day, pamphlets, *currantoes*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 17.

currant-tree (kur′ant-trē), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris, Bourreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur′ant-wėrm), *n.* A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (*a*) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of



Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*).
a, larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the currant-worms. (*b*) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossulariæ* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (*c*) The currant span-worm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Eufitchia ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered hellebore.

currency (kur′en-si), *n.* [< ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *curren(t-)s*, running: see *current*[1].] **1.** A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *currency* of time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful *currency*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb — To innovate is not to reform. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain *currency* for a new word. *Leslie Stephen*, English Thought, i. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of bank-notes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—**5.** General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—**Decimal currency,** a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—**Fractional currency,** coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—**Metallic currency,** the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—**National Currency Acts,** statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—**Paper currency,** notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders;* (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is $20, and of the last $1.—**Postage currency.** See *fractional currency*, above.—**The currency principle,** a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current[1] (kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant, curraunt, courrant*, < ME. *currant, coraunt*, < OF. *currant, courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *curren(t-)s*, ppr. of *currere* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course*[1] (and prob. *course*[2] = *coarse*), *cursive, concur, incur, recur*, etc., *concourse, discourse, excursion, excursus*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Ffountayne *coraunt* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pees. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us,
To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you,
Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *current*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—**5.** Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as 6th *current* (or *curt.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the *current* month.] —**Account current.** See *account*.—**Current coin.** See *coin*[1].—**Current electricity.** See *electricity*.—**To go current**†**, to go for current**†, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it *went for current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not *pass current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have *passed current* in our day. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

If a man is base metal, he may *pass current* with the old counterfeits like himself; children will not touch him. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea,
Whose icy *current* and compulsive course
Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Other sweet rivers & delectable *currents* of water doe flow within the Citadell. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also, that do exhaust the *current* of our sorrows. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, **ocean-*currents*.** The *set of a current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the *drift of a current* is the rate at which it runs. The principal ocean-currents are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Peruvian, Brazilian, Labrador, Antarctic, and Australian currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.

Forbear me, sir,
And trouble not the *current* of my duty.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

4. General or main course; general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current*, we have little Cause to hope for State of Peace and Tranquillity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—**A make-and-break current,** an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—**Amperian currents.** See *amperian*.—**Atmospheric currents,** movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere. —**Cable-current,** when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—**Current-sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Currents of action,** the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—**Currents of rest,** the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—**Earth-current,** a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-battery current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—**Electric current,** the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—**Faradaic current.** See *faradaic*.—**Galvanic current,** an electric current generated in a primary battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current from a secondary or storage battery.—**Induced current.** See *induction*.—**Interrupted current,** an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—**Inverse current,** the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction. —**Muscle-current,** the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—**Primary current,** the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. —**Reverse current**†, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

current[1]† (kur'ent), *v. t.* [< *current*[1], *a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currants* all thinges by the outwarde stamp of opinion.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 2.

current[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *currant*[2].

current-breaker (kur'ent-brā'kėr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

currente calamo (ku-ren'tē kal'a-mō). [L., lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *curren(t-)s*, ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*[1] and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

currently (kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (*a*) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (*b*) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 160.

current-meter (kur'ent-mē'tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

current-mill (kur'ent-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

currentness (kur'ent-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currantness*; < *current*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currantnesse* of the Greeke and Latin feete, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currantness* of monie.
Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

current-regulator (kur'ent-reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* **1.** An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—**2.** In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

current-wheel (kur'ent-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

curricle (kur'i-kl), *n.* [= It. *curricolo*, < L. *curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricle* was the prettiest equipage in the world.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd;
Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there,
And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.
Crabbe.

2†. A short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

curricle (kur'i-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [< *curricle*, *n.*] To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle*.

curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lä). [< L. *curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curricle*, *n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

currie[1], **currie**[2], *n.* See *curry*[1], *curry*[2].

currier[1] (kur'i-ėr), *n.* [(1) = Sc. *corier*, < ME. *coriour*, *curiour*, *coryowre*, < OF. *corier*, *correor*, < ML. *coriarius*, a worker in leather, L. a tanner, currier, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, < *corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*[3]. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) OF. *courroier* (= It. *coreggiajo*; ML. *corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, < *courroie*, *corroie*, a strap, girdle, purse, F. *courroie*, a strap, = Pr. *correja* = Sp. *correa* = Pg. *correa*, *correia* = Wall. *curea* = It. *correggia*, < L. *corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) OF. *corroier*, *conroiour*, *conrour*, *conreeur*, *conreur*, F. *corroyeur*, a leather-dresser, < OF. *conroier*, *conreier*, *cunreer*, etc., F. *corroyer*, dress leather, curry (> E. *curry*[1]), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*[1], q. v.] **1.** One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *coriours* of ledur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Useless to the *currier* were their hides.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Curriers' beam.** See *beam*.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.

currier[2]†, *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*[2], *quarier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*[2].

The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.
Breton, Fantastics, January.

curriery (kur'i-ėr-i), *n.* [< *currier* + *-y*.] **1.** The trade of a currier.—**2.** The place in which currying is carried on.

currish (kėr'ish), *a.* [< *cur* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perswaded be for ought,
No from his *currish* will a whit reclame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *currish* to their loyal louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.

This *currish* Jew. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Thy *currish* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

currishly (kėr'ish-li), *adv.* In a currish manner; like a cur.

Boner being restored againe, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).

currishness (kėr'ish-nes), *n.* Currish or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 69.

currort, **currour**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courror*; < ME. *currour*, *corrour*, < OF. *coureor*, *coureur*, F. *coureur* = Sp. Pg. *corredor* = It. *corridore*, *corritore*, < ML. **curritor*, a runner (cf. *curritor*, a courtier), equiv. to *cursitor* and L. *cursor*, a runner, < L. *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge, be his *Corrours*, that rennen so hastyly, thorghe out alle the Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest *currour* makes repayre
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, Troia Britannica.

curruca (ku-rō'kä), *n.*; pl. *currucæ* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. ML. *curruca* occurs as a var. of *carruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

curry[1] (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; < ME. *curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, < OF. *correier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, curry, later *courroyer*, F. *corroyer*, dress leather (= Pr. *conrear* = It. *corredare*), < *corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, *cunrei*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (> ME. *curreye*, n.) (cf. ML. *corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corrodium*, > *corody*, q. v.), < *con-* + *roi*, array, order, = It. *-redo* in *arredo*, array, < ML. *-redum*, *-redium* (in *arredium*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order, = Icel. *reidhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to E. *ready*, q. v.: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*[1]. Cf. G. *gerben*, curry, lit. prepare.] **1.** To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawcie Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to combe and *cury* thy haire, to pare thy nailes, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of thee. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

Hence—**2.** To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Crist wot the sothe
Whou thei *curry* [var. *currey*, *curreth*] kynges and her bak claweth. *Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 726.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—**4.** Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,
So bastinado'd them with manly carriage,
They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 746.

To curry favel†. [< ME. *curray favell*, *cory favel*, *core favelle*, a half translation of the OF. *estriller fauvel* (later *fauveau*) (the OF. phrase exactly corresponding to the ME., namely, *correier* (*conreer*) *fauvel*, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. G. *den falben streichen*, or *den falben hengst streichen*, flatter, translated from the OF.) curry the chestnut horse: OF. *estriller*, equiv. to *correier*, *conreer*, curry; *fauvel*, *favel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*) = AS. *fealu*, E. *fallow*: see *favel*[2], *fallow*. The word *fauvel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (curry) or *chavauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller fauvel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *faus*, *faux*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with ME. *favel*, < OF. *favele*, flattery, falsehood, < *faveler*, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, < L. *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, fable: see *favel*[1] and *fable*.] To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *to curry favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry-favel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele
There sche *currayed favell* well.
How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needes *currie fabel*. . . . Ye shall understand that fabel is an olde Englishe worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.
Taverner, Proverbes or Adagies (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To curry favor [a corruption of *to curry favel*, simulating *favor* (*curry* being apparently understood much as *claw*, v., flatter: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century], to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See *to curry favel*, above. Compare *curry-favor*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry fauour* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding Apis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *favour* he incurreth everlasting hatred. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 284.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry favour*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxiv.

[*Curry* has been used in this sense without *favor*.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]

curry[2] (kur'i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. Canarese *kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayālam *kari* (*a* pron. nearly as E. *u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, i. 2.

curry[2] (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [< *curry*[2], *n.*] To flavor or prepare with curry.

curry-card (kur'i-kärd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a currycomb.

currycomb (kur'i-kōm), *n.* **1.** A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

curry-favel† (kur'i-fā'vel), *n.* [< *curry favel:* see this phrase, under *curry*[1].] 1. One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

Curryfauell, a flatterer, estrille. *Palsgrave.*

Wherby all the *curryfavel* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll dare not be so bolde to shew hym the greate jupardye and perell of his soule.
State Papers, ii. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

Cory fauell is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyll buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.
The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure Paradiastole, which therfore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

curry-favor† (kur'i-fā'vor), *n.* [< *curry favor:* see this phrase, under *curry*[1]. Cf. *curry-favel.*] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel.*

currying (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *curry*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 58.

currying-glove (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

curry-leaf (kur'i-lēf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Murraya Kœnigii*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

curry-powder (kur'i-pou'dėr), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped cocoanut, etc., may be added. See *curry*[2].

curse[1] (kėrs), *n.* [< ME. *curs*, rarely *cors*, < AS. *curs* (**cors*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), a curse; cf. *curse*[1], *v.* The AS. word is comparatively rare and late, and seems to be Northern. Origin unknown, possibly Scand. It has been supposed to be due to a particular use of an early form of the verb *cross*, make the sign of the cross, as in exorcism; but this verb appears much later than the AS. term.] 1. The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous *curse*.
1 Ki. ii. 8.

They . . . entered into a *curse*, and into an oath.
Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book. Num. v. 23.

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible *Curses*, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing:* as, strong drink is a *curse* to millions.

I . . . will make this city a *curse* to all the nations of the earth. Jer. xxvi. 6.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

And the *curse* of unpaid toil . . .
Like a fire shall burn and spoil.
Whittier, Texas.

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a *curse*, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law.
Gal. iii. 13.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest *curse* upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds wuz part in cotton lands, part in the *cuss of Canaan.* *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—**The curse,** in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. iii. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.—**Syn. 1.** *Execration, Anathema*, etc. See *malediction.*—3. Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

curse[1] (kėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cursed* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursing.* [< ME. *cursien, cursen, corsen*, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late AS. *cursian* (**corsian*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. *forcursian* (in pp. *forcursed:* see *cursed*), curse; cf. *curs*, a curse: see *curse*, *n.* Cf. *accurse.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people.
Ex. xxii. 28.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.
Num. xxii. 6.

Couldst thou not *curse* him? I command thee *curse* him;
Curse till the gods hear, and deliver him
To thy just wishes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,
Your people be of all forlorn,
And all men *curse* you for this thing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 367.

Hence—2. To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this Time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *cursed* both the King and the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 282.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

Sure some fell fiend has *cursed* our line,
That coward should e'er be son of mine!
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Mat. xxvi. 74.

curse[2] (kėrs), *n.* [The same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curse*[1] (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as ME. *kerse, kers, carse, cresse*, cress (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a *kerse* (cress),' 'care not a *kerse*,' like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw,' etc.] Literally, a cress: in popular use identified with *curse*[1], an imprecation, and used only as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a *curse*," "to care not a *curse*," etc.

Wysdom and wit now is nat worth a *carse*
Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kemben wolle.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a *kerse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 334.

For anger gayneȝ the not a *cresse*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 343.

I counte hym nat at a *cres*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 191.

cursed (kėr'sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *cursed*, < AS. **cursed* (in comp. *forcursed*), pp. of *cursian*, curse: see *curse*[1], *v.* Cf. *curst.*] 1. Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton*, Comus, l. 939.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *cursed* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than ony other Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolical expletive.

This *cursed* quarrel. *Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

'Tis a *cursed* thing to be in debt.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *cursed* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

cursedly (kėr'sed-li), *adv.* 1. As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,
Basely and *cursedly!*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness. *Pope.*

cursedness (kėr'sed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cursednesse, corsednesse;* < *cursed* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—2†. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

3†. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *cursednesse*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 27.

cursement†, *n.* [ME. *corsement*, < *corsen, cursen*, curse, + *-ment.*] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,
And criede "mea culpa," corsynge alle hus enemys.
Hus clothes were of *corsement* and of kene wordes.
Piers Ploweman (C), vii. 65.

cursen†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kersen*, variant of *christen.* See *christen.*

Nan. Do they speak as we do?
Madge. No, they never speak.
Nan. Are they *cursened?*
Madge. No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

curser (kėr'sėr), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Cursers*, Jacob, shall twice cursed be;
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

cursitor (kėr'si-tor), *n.* [< ML. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, run: see *cursor.*] 1. Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie. *Bacon.*

2†. A courier or runner.

Cursitors to and fro.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Cursitor baron, an officer who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, etc.

Cursitores† (kėr-si-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *cursitor*, a runner: see *cursitor.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

cursive (kėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cursif* = Sp. Pg. *cursivo* = It. *corsivo*, < ML. *cursivus*, running (of writing), < L. *cursus*, a running, a course, < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] I. *a.* Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive* style; *cursive* letters; *cursive* manuscripts. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 160 B.C., at first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule.*) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Cæcilius Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in manuscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript.*)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive.*
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.

II. *n.* 1. A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursives.*

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursives.*
G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.

cursively (kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

cursor (kėr′sor), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, ‹ *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to assist a master by reading to the class the text of the sentences, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence. See *bachelor*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] Same as *Cursorius*.

cursorary† (kėr′sō-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursory;* only in Shakspere as cited, with var. *cursenary*, *curselary*.] Cursory; hasty.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er-glanc'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Cursores (kėr-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*†) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitæ* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicolæ*, *Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (*c*†) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphic birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestres* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2†. In *entom.*, a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidæ*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

Cursoria (kėr-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursory*. Cf. *Cursores*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheæ. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula*, *Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Euplexoptera*.
2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidæ* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidæ*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantidæ*).

cursorial (kėr-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [‹ LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursory*), + *-al*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria*, *Cursores*, or *Cursitores*.

Cursoriinæ (kėr-sō-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cursorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the coursers, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

cursorily (kėr′sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

cursoriness (kėr′sō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being cursory; slightness or hastiness of view or examination.

cursorious (kėr-sō′ri-us), *a.* [‹ LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, ‹ L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*, *cursory*.] In *entom.*, adapted for running.—**Cursorious legs**, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidæ*.

Cursorius (kėr-sō′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), ‹ LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursoriinæ*, the type of which is the cream-colored courser, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the coursers proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied courser (*C. senegalensis*), the brazen-winged courser (*C. chalcopterus*), and the double-collared courser (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandelicus* and *C. bitorquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The coursers are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor*, *Tachydromus*, *Hyas*, *Macrotarsius*, *Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemerodromus*.

Double-collared Courser (*Cursorius bicinctus*).

cursory (kėr′sō-ri), *a.* [‹ LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, ‹ L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1†. Running about; not stationary.

Their *cursorie* men.
Proceedings against Garnet, sig. F (1606).

2. In *entom.*, adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; cursorial. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursory* reader; a *cursory* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursory* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursory* observer. *J. Caird.*

Cursory bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give cursory lectures. See *bachelor*, 2 (*b*).—**Cursory lectures**, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty.
=**Syn. 3.** Desultory, inattentive, passing.

curst (kėrst), *p. a.* [Same as *cursed* (pron. as *curst*), pp. of *curse*[1], *v.*: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursed*. Cf. *wicked* and *damned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women.

What is most trouble to man
Of all thinges that he lyuing?
A *curst* wyfe shortneth his lyfe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *curst* quean, tell him, and plays the scold behind his back. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Her only fault (and that is faults enough)
Is, that she is intolerable *curst*,
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men.

Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?
Hadst thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous.

They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive.

What a *curst* hot-headed bully it is!
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

curstable (kėrs′ta-bl), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *arch.*, a course of stones with mouldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, Glossary.

curstful† (kėrst′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *curst* + *-ful*.] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish.

curstfully† (kėrst′fûl-i), *adv.* Cursedly; infernally.

Was not thou most *curstfully* madd to sever thy selfe from such an unequalde rarity? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

curstly† (kėrst′li), *adv.* Execrably; maliciously.

With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

curstness† (kėrst′nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness.

The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

cursus (kėr′sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursus*, a course: see *course*[1].] *Eccles.*, the stated service of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

curt (kėrt), *a.* [‹ ME. **kurt*, *kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. D. *kort* = MLG. LG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort* = OF. *cort*, *court*, F. *court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *curto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, ‹ L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusk.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"
"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 207.

curt. A contraction of *current*[1]: common in *acct. curt.*, account current.

curtail†, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail*, *v.*

curtail (kėr-tāl′), *v. t.* [Cf. *curtail*, *a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*[1]) or F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2]. The accent was orig. on the first syllable.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege?
S. Butler, Hudibras.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion, . . .
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr.," and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 253.

curtailedly (kėr-tā′led-li), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham.*

curtailer (kėr-tā′lėr), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athanasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 290.

curtailment (kėr-tāl′ment), *n.* [‹ *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 102.

curtail-step (kėr′tāl-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, ‹ *curtal*, *a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

curtain (kėr′tąn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *courtin*, *courtain*, *cortine*, *cortaine*; ‹ ME. *curteyn*, *corteyn*, more correctly *curtyn*, *cortyn*, ‹ OF. *curtine*, *cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, ‹ ML. *cortina*, a small court, croft, curtain of a castle, a cloth screen, dim. of *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or rarely of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway or an alcove, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind*, *shade*, *portière*, *lambrequin*; also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*. Specifically—(*a*) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater. It is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (*b*) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld
The death-white *curtain* drawn; . . .
Knew that the death-white *curtain* meant but sleep,
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiv. 4.

(*c*) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Ther beddyng was nolde,
Of *cortynes* of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 854.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .
Drew Priam's *curtain* in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,
The *curtain* draws o' nature's rest.
Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten *curtains* of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make *curtains* of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.
Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble. Hab. iii. 7.

4. In *fort.*, that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,
And on the top (or highest stage) of it
A flying Bridge, to reach the *Courtin* fit,
With pullies, poles.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5†. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged *curtains* poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In *mycology*, same as *cortina*.—**7.** A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—**8.** The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—**Behind the curtain,** in concealment; in secret.—**Complement of the curtain.** See *complement*.—**The curtain falls,** the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere *the curtain fell*." *Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.*

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—**To draw the curtain,** to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descanting on something: as, we *draw the curtain* over his failings.—**To drop the curtain,** to close the scene; end.—**To raise the curtain,** to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kėr'tạn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cortine, corten;* < ME. *cortinen, cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenche kynge's right hand was another trauerse . . . *cortened* all of white satten.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whose eye-lids *curtained* up their jewels dim.
Keats, Endymion, i.

As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that *curtain* the blue.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kėr'tạn-ang'gl), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kėr'tạn-lek'tūr), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kėr'tạn-les), *a.* [< *curtain* + *-less.*] Without curtain or curtains: as, a *curtainless* bed.

curtain-of-mail (kėr'tạn-ov-māl'), *n.* **1.** The camail.—**2.** The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kėr'tạn-wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the *curtain-wall* remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.
G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtal† (kėr'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtall, curtol, curtoll, curtald, curtold*, also *courtault* (as F.); < OF. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, adj., short, as n. a curtal, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortaldo*, m., a curtal, a horse with a docked tail, *cortalda*, f., a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*), short (see *curt*), + *-ault, -alt*, It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A *curtolde* slipper. *Gascoigne.*

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?
The pummel's well, the blade is *curtal* short.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some soure cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and *curtall* manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that wee could come to vye it the second time. *Mabbe*, The Rogue (ed. 1623), ii. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determin'd heer by Essays and *curtal* Aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

Curtal dog (also written by corruption *curtail dog*), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My *curtal dog*, that wont to have play'd,
Plays not at all, but seems afraid.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The *curtall dogs*, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtal friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne;
Carry me over the water, thou *curtall fryar*,
Or else thy life's forlorn.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 273).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal-friar?*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

II. *n.* **1.** A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a *curtall;* for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears. *Greene.*

I'd give bay *Curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel *curtoll* in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-man might not think him a *curtoll*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

2. A short cannon.—**3.** A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *courtal, courtel, corthal, cortand, courtant*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double *courtel*.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.

curtal† (kėr'tal), *v. t.* [< *curtal*, *a.* Now *curtail*, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtal-ax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* [Also written *curtlax*, also *curtelace, courtelas, curtelas*, etc., corrupt forms, simulating *curtal*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *cutlas, cutlace:* see *cutlas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But speare and *curtaxe* both usd Priamond in field.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 42.

A gallant *curtle-axe* upon my thigh.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot aboue the grass,
Which fears the keen edge of the *Curtelace*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

curtald†, curtall†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

curtana, *n.* See *curtein*.

curtasy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *courtesy*.

curtate (kėr'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—**Curtate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.—**Curtate distance** of a planet, in *astron.*, the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

curtation (kėr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. **curtatio(n-)*, < L. *curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see *curtate*.] In *astron.*, the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtein, curtana (kėr-tān', -tā'nạ̈), *n.* [AF. *curtein*, OF. *cortain, courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when *Curtana* will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 419.

curteis†, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

curtel†, *n.* Same as *kirtle*.

curtelas†, curtelasse†, *n.* Same as *curtal-ax* for *cutlas*.

curtesy, *n.* See *courtesy*.

curtilage (kėr'ti-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *cortillage, curtillage, curtilage, courtillage*, < *courtil, cortil, curtil*, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (*cort-*), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.

curtlax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* See *curtal-ax*.

curtly (kėrt'li), *adv.* In a curt manner. (*a*) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.

(*b*) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtness (kėrt'nes), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtol†, curtold†, curtoll†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

curtsy (kėrt'si), *n.* [Also written *curtesy, curtsey;* another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.

curtsy (kėrt'si), *v.;* pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtsying*. Same as *courtesy*.

curuba (kö'rö-bạ̈), *n.* [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora multiformis*.

curucui (kö'rö-kwi), *n.* [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnæus). In the form *Curucujus* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.

curule (kū'röl), *a.* [= F. *curule* = Sp. Pg. *curul* = It. *curule*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *currulis* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (*curru-*), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*[1], *curricle*.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—**2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the *curule* magistrates.—**Curule chair** or **seat,** among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, pretors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs and no back, but is described as incrusted with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.

Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a *curule chair*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

cururlet†, *n.* [Appar. a mistake for *curwillet*.] A sort of plover. *Crabb.*

curval (kėr'vạl), *a.* [< *curve* + *-al.*] In *her.*, same as *curvant*.

curvant (kėr'vant), *a.* [< *curve* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kėr'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *curvatio(n-)*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kėr'vā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp., curved (see *curvate*), + *-ive.*] In *bot.*, having the leaves slightly curved. [Rare.]

curvature (kėr'vā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curvate, curve, v.*] **1.** Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the *curvature* is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—**3.** Something which is curved or bent.—**Aberrancy of curvature.** See *aberrancy*.—**Absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, in *geom.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—**Angle of curvature.** See *angle*[3].—**Angular curvature of the spine,** in *pathol.*, abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—**Anticlastic curvature,** in *geom.*, that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—**Average curvature,** the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. —**Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*1.—**Chord of curvature.** See *chord*.—**Circle of curvature.** See *circle*.—**Curvature of concussion,** in *bot.*, curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs.—**Curve of curvature.** See *curve*.—**Curve of double curvature.** See *curve*.—**Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied.—**Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve.—**Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents.—**Hyperbolic curvature.** See *anticlastic curvature*.—**Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate. —**Integral curvature.** See *whole curvature*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine,** in *pathol.*, abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a relaxation of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliosis*.—**Line of curvature,** in *geom.*, a curve traced upon a surface so as to lie constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point.—**Measure of curvature,** at any point of a curve or surface, the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature*.—**Pott's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature.—**Second curvature,** torsion; the rate of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc.—**Spherical curvature** of a twisted curve. (*a*) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (*b*) Plane curvature existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere.—**Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus. —**Whole, total,** or **integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

curve (kėrv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, ‹ ME. *courbe*, ‹ OF. *courbe, corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, ‹ L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = OBulg. *krivŭ*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *κυρτός*, bent, and prob. to *κρίκος, κίρκος*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle*.] **I.** *a.* Bending; crooked; curved.

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie.*

II. *n.* **1.** A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be generated by the continuous turning of a line and motion of a point along the line. All the positions of the point, taken together, make the curve, which is also the envelop of all the positions of the line. Geometers understand a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy *curve* of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or *curve;* the *curve* of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves
To left and right thro' meadowy *curves*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

2. Anything continuously bent.—**3.** A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. —**4.** In *base-ball*, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the *curves* of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve*, away from the batter. A *drop* deflects downward, and a *rise* or *up curve* upward.—**Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic*.—**Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coördinates contain only algebraic functions of the coördinates.—**Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives.—**Anticlinal** and **synclinal curves,** in *geol.*, terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.—**Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical*.—**Axis of a curve.** See *axis*1.—**Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continuous motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points.—**Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives.—**Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian, n.*, 2.—**Catenary** or **catenarian curve.** See *catenary*.—**Caustic curve.** Same as *caustic, n.*, 3.—**Center of a curve.** See *center*1.—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*.—**Class of a curve.** See *class*, 6.—**Closed curve.** See *close*1, *v.*—**Contact of two curves.** See *contact*.—**Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imaginary. Such curves are of three genera: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-singular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary.—**Curve coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty*.—**Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another.—**Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane.—**Curve of elastic resistance,** in *gun.*, a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore.—**Curve of equal** or **equable approach.** See *approach*.—**Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2x^2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.—**Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, he runs away from it according to the same law.—**Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants,** etc., curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle. —**Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane at every intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp.—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve,** the number by which the number of its double points — nodes and cusps — falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have.—**Dianodal curve.** See *dianodal*.—**Distribution of a curve,** in *geom.*, twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps.—**Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple.—**Equation to a curve.** See *equation*.—**Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency.—**Exponential curve.** See *exponential*.—**Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant.—**Flexure of a curve,** in *math.*, the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line.—**Focal curve,** the locus of foci of a surface.—**Foliate curve,** Newton's 41st species of cubic curves, a plane cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *cissoid*.—**Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic*.—**Geometric curve.** See *geometric*.—**Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissas; a curve of sines.—**Lemniscatic curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form $r^n = A \sin n\theta$.—**Lissajous curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to one vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the point of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase.—**Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic*.—**Magnetic curves.** See *magnetic*.—**Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves:* opposed to *algebraic curve*.—**Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane).—**Organic description of curves,** in *geom.*, the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.—**Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function.—**Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane.—**Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order.—**Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin.—**Range curve,** a curve employed to determine the approximate ranges for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissas representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolating intermediate ranges. The tabulation of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table.—**Rank of a curve.** See *rank*.—**Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order.—**Skew, twisted,** or **tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane.—**Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coördinates.—**Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic, n.*).

curve (kėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved*, ppr. *curving*. [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb, v.*), ‹ OF. *curber, corber, courber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare, corvare*, ‹ L. *curvare*, bend, curve, ‹ *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

And lissome Vivien . . .
. . . *curved* an arm about his neck.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi *curved* the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to *curve* inward.

Out again I *curve* and flow. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade, but touched on one side with the sun-smile, ran the crystal river, *curving* in its brightness, like diverted hope.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

curvedness (kėr'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet*, ‹ It. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, ‹ *corvare, curvare*, bow, bend, stoop, ‹ L. *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve, v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high *curvet*
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson.*

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curveted* or *curvetted*, ppr. *curveting* or *curvetting*. [Formerly *corvet;* = It. *corvettare* = F. *courbetter;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvets* and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

He ruled his eager courser's gait;
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,
And, high *curvetting*, slow advance.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curveted*, with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe*, Tales, I. 480.

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

A gang of merry roistering devils, frisking and *curvetting* on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it. *Landor.*

curvicaudate (kėr-vi-kâ'dāt), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

curvicostate (kėr-vi-kos'tāt), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kėr-vi-den'tāt), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kėr-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] Having curved leaves.

curviform (kėr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *forma*, shape.] Having a curved form.

curvilinead (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [As *curvilinear* + *-ad*1.] An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ăr), *a.* [Also *curvilineal* (after *linear, lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo;* ‹ L. *curvus*, bent, + *linea*, line: see *line*2.] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure.—**Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*3, 1. —**Curvilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

curvilinearity (kėr-vi-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *curvilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

curvilinearly (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ăr-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kėr-vi-nėr'vāt), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nervate*.] Having the veins or nervures curved.

curvinerved (kėr'vi-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate*.

Curvirostra (kėr-vi-ros'trą), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loxia* (which see). *Scopoli*, 1777. Also called *Crucirostra*.

curvirostral (kėr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, bent, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper.—**2.** Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See cut under *crossbill*.

Curvirostres (kėr-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly the same as the *Certhiomorphæ* of Sundevall. *Sclater*, 1880.

curviserial (kėr-vi-sē'ri-al), *a.* [‹ L. *curvus*, curved, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in *bot.*, applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions ½, ⅓, ⅔, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the $\frac{1}{n}$ and $\frac{n-1}{n}$ arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvital (kėr'vi-tạl), *a.* [< *curve* + *-it-* + *-al.*] Pertaining to curves in general.—**Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [= F. *curvité* = Pr. *curvitat* = Sp. *curvidad* = Pg. *curvidade* = It. *curvità*, < LL. *curvita(t-)s*, < L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

curvograph (kėr'vō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arcograph.

curvous† (kėr'vus), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

curvulate (kėr'vū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **curvulus*, dim. of L. *curvus*, curved, + *-ate*[1].] Slightly curved.

curwillet† (kėr-wil'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Montagu.*

cury†, *n.* [ME. *cury*, var. of *cure*, < L. *cura*, care: see *cure*, *n.*] Art; device; invention.

> Cookes with theire new conceytes . . .
> Many new *curies* alle day they are contryvynge and fyndynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

Cusco bark. See *bark*[2].

Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

cusco-cinchonin (kus'kō-sin'kọ-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconidin (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid of cinchona.

cusconine (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

Cuscus[1] (kus'kus), *n.* [NL., of native origin.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and

Cuscus maculatus.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus[2] (kus'kus), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khuskhus*.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-grȧs), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.

Dodder (*Cuscuta*).

Cuscuta (kus-kū'tạ), *n.* [NL., from the Ar. name.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epilinum* and *C. Trifolii*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*[1].

cush (kush), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kůsh'at), *n.* [E. dial. also *cushot*, *cowshot*, *cowshut*, *cooscot*, Sc. also *kowschot*, also *cushie* (*cushie-dow*); < ME. *cowscot*, *couscot*, < AS. *cūscote*, *cūsceote*, *cūscute*, a ring-dove, perhaps for **cuc-scote*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, < *cucu*, contr. of *cwicu*, *cwic*, quick, + *-scote*, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

> Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
> The *cushat* croodles am'rously. *Tannahill.*

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the *cushat* and the queest. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

cushew-bird (kush'ū-bėrd), *n.* [< *cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*[1].] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kůsh'i-dö), *n.* [Sc.; also written *cushie-dow*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, q. v., + *doo*, *dow*, E. *dove*.] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray.*

cushiest, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cushint, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushinet†, *n.* See *cushionet*.

cushion (kůsh'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cushin*, *quishon*; < ME. *cuschone*, *cuysshen*, *quysshen*, *cuyschun*, < OF. *cuissin*, *coessin*, *coissin*, *coussin*, F. *coussin* = Pr. *coisin*, *coissi* = Sp. *coxin*, now *cojin* = Pg. *coxim* = It. *cuscino*, *coscino* = OHG. *chussin*, MHG. *küssin*, G. *küssen*, *kissen* = MLG. D. *kussen* (cf. Sw. *kudde*), < ML. *cussinus*, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from **culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see *counterpoint*[1] and *quilt*.] **1.** A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

> Uppon which tyme of sitting, the servitorys moste diligently a-wayte to serve them of *qussyons*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

> In a shadowy saloon,
> On silken *cushions* half reclined.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically—(*a*) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (*b*) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (*c*) A pincushion (which see). (*d*) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

> The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a *cushion* formed of wool, and covered with silk.
> *Fairholt*, Costume, II. 211.

(*e*) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (*f*) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (*g*) The head of a bit-stock. See *brace*[1], 14. (*h*) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (*i*) In *zoöl.*, a pulvillus. (*j*) In *bot.*, the enlargement at or beneath the insertion of many leaves, a special mobile organ. Also called *pulvinus*. (*k*) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woolsack.

> [Chief Justice Hale] became the *cushion* exceedingly well. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 144.

Cushion style, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work: so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—**To be beside the cushion**†, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares.*—**To hit** or **miss the cushion**†, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares.*

cushion (kůsh'un), *v.* [< *cushion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

> Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, Parties.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to *cushion* a seat; to *cushion* a carriage.

> Further gain was also made by *cushioning* the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 24.

3†. To put aside or suppress.

> The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kůsh'un-kap'i-tạl), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature. It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.

Cushion-capital (Norman).

cushion-carom (kůsh'un-kar'ọm), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kůsh'un-dȧns), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bowster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

cushionet (kůsh'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= It. *cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + dim. *-et*.] A little cushion.

cushioning (kůsh'un-ing), *n.* [< *cushion* + *-ing*[1].] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

> If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the *cushioning* that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8682.

> Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of *cushioning*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 501.

cushion-rafter (kůsh'un-rȧf'tėr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kůsh'un-skāl), *n.* A very common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisac attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

cushion-star (kůsh'un-stär), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidæ*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kůsh'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kůsh'un-i), *a.* [< *cushion* + *-y*[1].] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

> A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, x.

> It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains—I am tempted to say their *cushiony* character—that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

Cushite (kush'īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A descendent of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torsk, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

> Telemachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown *cusk*, which we threw away.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 151.

cuskin†, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

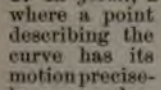
> A cup, a *cuskin*. *Nomenclator*, p. 232. (*Halliwell.*)

cusp (kusp), *n.* [< L. *cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] **1.** In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon.—**2.** In *astrol.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

No other planet hath so many dignities,
Either by himself, or in regard of the *cusps*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

The *Cusp* or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.
Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1659), p. 33.

3. In *geom.*, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.—4. In *arch.*, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the



A Ramphoid Cusp with its Tangent; being a combination of a simple cusp and an inflection, involving also a double tangent and a node.

A Simple or Ceratoid Cusp, with the tangent at the stationary point.

Cusps.

1. St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2. Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3. Notre Dame du Folgoat, Brittany, 16th century. 4. Cathedral of Reims, 13th century. 5. Ducal Palace, Venice. 6. Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

figure formed by the intersection of such arcs. —5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle*; a sharp sectorial cusp is a *blade*; a low or lateral cusp is a *heel*. Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (*b*) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part. —6. In *bot.*, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.—**Cusp of the second kind**, in *geom.*, a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.—**Deciduous cusps**. See *deciduous*.

Cusparia bark. See *bark*[2].

cusparin (kus′pa-rin), *n.* [< *Cusparia* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A non-azotized crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Galipea Cusparia*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

cuspated (kus′pā-ted), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidated.

cusped (kuspt), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

cuspidal (kus′pi-dal), *a.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-al*.] 1. Ending in a point.—2. In *geom.*, having a cusp; relating to a cusp.—**Cuspidal cubic**, a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node.—**Cuspidal curve**. See *curve*.—**Cuspidal edge**, of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.—**Cuspidal locus**, the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

Cuspidaria (kus-pi-dā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidæ*. Also called *Neæra*.

Cuspidariidæ (kus′pi-da-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiæ on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neæridæ*.

cuspidate (kus′pi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, ppr. *cuspidating*. [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, a spear: see *cusp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus′pi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cuspis: mucronate: as, *cuspidate* leaves (leaves tipped with a sharp rigid point or spine, as in thistles). —2. Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

cuspides, *n.* Plural of *cuspis*.

cuspidine (kus′pi-din), *n.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a spear, + *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. It is probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus′pi-dôr, -dōr), *n.* [< Pg. *cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < L. *conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A spittoon.

cuspis (kus′pis), *n.*; pl. *cuspides* (-pi-dēz). [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, spear, etc.: see *cusp*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

cuss[1] (kus), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].] 1. A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*[2]) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].—2. [A particular use of the preceding, but perhaps in part associated with *customer*, somewhat similarly used.] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose): usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss*; a mean *cuss*; a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

The concern is run by a lot of *cusses* who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.
The Century, XXVI. 285.

cuss[1] (kus), *v.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

cuss[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

cussedness (kus′ed-nes), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness*; used with some ref. also to *cuss*[1], *n.*, 2, a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cusser (kus′ėr), *n.* [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *cursour*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *courser*, a courser, a steed: see *courser*[1].] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampauged and drew his sword — for ye ken a fle man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

cusses†, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cusso (kûs′ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica*, a rosaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tænifuge. Also written *kooso*.

cuss-word (kus′wėrd), *n.* An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

custard (kus′tärd), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *custade*, prop. and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *croustade*, F. *croustade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < L. *crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple (kus′tärd-ap′l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, dark-brown, roundish fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

custard-coffin† (kus′tärd-kof′in), *n.* A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap,
A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

custard-cups (kus′tärd-kups), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

custil†, **custel**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, f., a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *coutel*, later *cousteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No maner of persone or personcs go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Basȝelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any maner wyse may be trobbelid, broken, or offendid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

custock (kus′tok), *n.* [Also written *custoc*, *castock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of **cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

custode (kus′tōd), *n.* [< F. *custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. Pg. *custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio* (as if < L. **custodius*), < L. *custos* (*custōd-*), a guardian, keeper.] 1. In *law*, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—2. Same as *custodia*. *S. K. Inventory*, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

custodee (kus-tō-dē′), *n.* [As *custode* + *-ee*[1].] A custodian.

custodes, *n.* Plural of *custos*.

custodia (kus-tō′di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *custodiæ* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; L. *custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] *Eccles.*, any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(*a*) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensoir*. (*b*) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

custodial[1] (kus-tō′di-al), *a.* [< *custody* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

custodial[2] (kus-tō′di-al), *n.* [< *custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. *C. Reade*.

custodiam (kus-tō′di-am), *n.* [L. *custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the L. form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*. Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

custodian (kus-tō′di-an), *n.* [< ML. **custodianus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < L. *custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

custodianship (kus-tō′di-an-ship), *n.* [< *custodian* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian.

custodier (kus-tō′di-ėr), *n.* [< OF. **custodier*, < LL. *custodiarius*, a keeper, jailer, < L. *custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

custody (kus′tō-di), *n.* [= F. *custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. Pg. It. *custodia*, < L. *custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custod-*), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, and prob. to E. *hide*: see *hide*[1].] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the *custody* of his servant.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. Num. iii. 36.

I have all her Plate and Houshold stuff in my *Custody*, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe *custody* til he hath paid some fee for his ransome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 5.

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?
Milton, P. L., ii. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon*.

custom (kus′tum), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *custome*, *coustume*, F. *coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> F. also *costume*, > E. *costume*[2], q. v.), custom, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, custom, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form **consuetumen*, pl. *-tumina*) of L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), custom, habit (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, accustom, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] I. *n.* 1. The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as *custome* is,
We are worth to be blamyd, i-wysse,
I wolde we dyd nothing amys
As God me speyd.
York Plays, p. 440.

The country *custome* maketh things decent in vse, as in Asia for all men to weare long gownes both a foot and horsebacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no Habit, I hope. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called consuetude, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

We are all living according to *custom;* we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

2. In *law*, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local* or *particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to immemorial habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular district and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 165 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The custom of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the ould tenants. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

The fraunchises and free *custumes* whiche beth gode in the saide toune I shall meyntene. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

Customs within each country existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *custome* nor any thing from thence to England within these few yeares. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 80.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom;* fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 6.

Commissioner of Customs. See *commissioner*.—**Custom of merchants,** or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war,** the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (*b*) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian*.—**Heir by custom.** See *heir*.—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot*.—**Syn. 1.** *Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion*, rule, wont. *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up: as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit:* as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence: as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

Ill *customs* by degrees to *habits* rise,
Ill *habits* soon become exalted vice.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pythag. Phil., l. 682.

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly natural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 314.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

To my mind, though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

4. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax, n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom* work; *custom* shoes.—**2.** Engaged in doing custom work: as, a *custom* tailor.

custom† (kus'tum), *v.* [< ME. *customen*, < OF. *costumer, coustumer, custumer*, accustom, < *costume, custume*, custom: see *custom, n.*, and cf. *accustom*, of which *custom, v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of craftes and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been vsed and *customed* before yis time, noght haueyng wapen, careynge tapers of ye pagentz. *Proclamation by Mayor of York*, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

2. To give custom to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly *customed*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they *custome* the goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 237.

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

customable (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *custumable*, < OF. *costumable, coustumable, custumable*, < *costumer, custumer*, custom: see *custom, v.*, and *-able*.] **1**†. Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recoueries are . . . vpon *customable* law, which consisteth vppon laudable customes. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 438.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 39.

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [Rare.]

customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* General use or practice; conformity to custom. [Rare.]

customably (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [Obsolete or rare.]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

True and lively zeale is *customably* dispareg'd with the terme of indiscretion, bitternesse, and choler. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

customal† (kus'tum-al), *n.* [< *custom* + *-al*.] A customary. Also spelled *custumal*.

A Latine *Custumall* of the towne of Hyde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 19.

A close re-examination of the *Custumals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.

customarily (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

customariness (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *customere, custommere*, < OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < *custuma*, custom, etc.: see *custom, n.*, and *-ary*[2]. Cf. *customer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time
His charters and his *customary* rights.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing. *Tillotson.*

4. In *Eng. law:* (*a*) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (*b*) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—**Customary court.** See *court*.—**Customary freehold,** a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary*.—**Syn. 1–3.** *Usual, Common*, etc. (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. *n.*; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [ML. *custumarius:* see above.] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *custumary, costomary*.

A trew coppy of the *Costomary* of the mannor of Tettenhall Regis, coppied out of one taken out of the Originall, the 22d of July 1604. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.

It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *custumary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

customed (kus'tumd), *a.* [< *custom* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed*. [Rare.]

No common wind, no *customed* event. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill. *Gray*, Elegy.

customer (kus'tum-èr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < *custuma*, custom, tax, etc.: see *custom*. Cf. *customary*, which is a doublet of *customer*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe alleage that the *customers* & bailifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contrarotulator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer;* while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorising the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the cocket; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 138.

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

3†. A prostitute.

I marry!—what? a *customer!* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

4†. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once. *Heylin*, Cosmographie, Pref.

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer;* a rough *customer*. [Colloq.]

Customer for you; rum *customer*, too. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly *customer*." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [Used chiefly in Scotland.]

custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* **1.** A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker,** a person who acts for importers and shipowners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

customs-duty (kus′tumz-dū′ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

customs-union (kus′tumz-ū′nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 195.

custos (kus′tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō′dēz). [L., a keeper: see *custody*, *custode*.] 1. A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st [of April] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In *music*, the sign ↷ or ↶, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—**Custos brevium**, formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—**Custos Messium**, a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—**Custos Rotulorum**, in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—**Custos Sigilli**, the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

custrel[1]† (kus′trel), *n.* [< OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille*, a poniard, ult. < L. *cultellus*, a knife: see *custil* and *coistril*.] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cultellarius*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him. *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

custrel[2]†, **custril**†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

custum†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

custumal†, **custumary**†. See *customal*, *customary*.

cut (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutted*, ppr. *cutting*. [Early mod. E. also *cutte* (Sc. *kit*); < ME. *cutten*, *kutten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kitte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), cut, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *smithe*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *cwtau*, Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cwta*, Corn. *cut*, Gael. Ir. *cutach*, short, docked; W. *cwt* = Gael. Ir. *cut*, a tail, a bobtail; Gael. *cut*, Ir. *cot*, a piece, part.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to *cut* one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven
That *cut* their enemies' throats with compliment,
And such fine tricks, as we do.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that *cuts* the air
From their rifle or their snare.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to *cut* a rope *in* two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to *cut* bread *into* slices; to *cut up* an ox *into* portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe zee *kutte* hem *in* never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, everemore zee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Hence—5. In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(*a*) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to *cut* timber.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chron. ii. 8.

(*b*) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to *cut* grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw *cut* this yeare was at that postehouse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Hence—7. To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (*a*) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

(*b*) With *away*: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to *cut away* wreckage on a ship. (*c*) With *off*: (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to *cut off* a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian *cuts off* the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable *cut off*, the rest reform.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to *cut off* all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always *cut off* the communication. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians *cut off*, and that of the Saxons put off. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, *cut off* by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are *cut off* by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, *cut off* from one's country or friends; *cut off* from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were *cut off* from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships.

8. To intersect; cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

The Fosse *cut* the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venonæ.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 340.

9. To castrate: as, to *cut* a horse.—10. To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges iij to attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not *cut* his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to *cut* them till after flowring, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their hair
Cut shorter than their eyebrows!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (*a*) To excavate; dig: as, to *cut* a drain or trench.

A canal having been *cut* across it [a neck of land] by the British troops. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*b*) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to *cut* a garment; to *cut* one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket *cut* and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*c*) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

There are four very stately pillers of white free-stone, most curiously *cut* with sundry faire workes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*d*) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to *cut* glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to *cut* a speech or a play.—13. To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to *cut* rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being *cut*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to *cut* madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to *cut* shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—16. To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to *cut* acquaintance with a person; to *cut* a connection; to *cut* a recitation.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*

I *cut* the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.
Bristed, English University, p. 51.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I *cut* that and some other calls I had intended to make.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to *cut* an acquaintance.

That he had *cut* me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

18. In *cricket*, to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket.—19. To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—**To cut a caper** or **capers**, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not *cut capers*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit *cut a caper*.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 3.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was *cutting a dash*,
As his steed went thundering by.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, *cut* no great *dash*,
And paid his debts in honest cash.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (*naut.*), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—**To cut a figure**, to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . *cutting a* most ridiculous *figure*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King [George IV.] was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner *cut* his *jokes* with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.

And *jokes* will be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the County Kerry.
Praed, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to *cut and carve* it as they please. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 23.

To cut down. (*a*) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . *cut down* their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(*b*) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were *cut down* almost without resistance.
Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(*c*) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison*, Count Tariff.

(*d*) To retrench; curtail: as, to *cut down* expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for *cutting down* the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(*e*) *Naut.*, to razee; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (*f*) In *racing slang*: (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Krik's Guide.*—**To cut in**, in *whale-fishing*, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal *cut in*, the scene is one of laborious excitement. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennaar school show you why you are so, is *cutting it* rather *too fat*. *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 131.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut**, to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang.]—**To cut one's stick**, to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

To cut out. (*a*) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to *cut out* or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* a pattern; he is not *cut out* for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had sat down,
And *cut out* Cloaths for all the Town.
Prior, Alma, i.

A large forest *cut out* into walks. *Addison.*

I was in some grottos *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence—(*c*) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

(*d*†) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

(*e*) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best
To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(*f*) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (*g*) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one [of the cowboys] will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To cut short. (*a*) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut* him *short*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*b*) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut* the matter *short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,
To *cut* things *short*, come down to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

(*c*) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in *archery*, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—**To cut the Gordian knot.** See *Gordian.*—**To cut the** (or **a**) **knot,** to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian*.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To cut the mark, in *archery*, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—**To cut the sail**†, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—**To cut the teeth,** to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—**To cut the volt,** or **the round.** See the nouns.—**To cut to pieces,** to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To cut up. (*a*) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (*b*) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall space *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting* it *up* with ornaments and details.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 386.

(*c*) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

(*d*) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(*e*) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut* him *up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—**2.** To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—**3.** To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—**4.** To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—**5.** To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—**7.** To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—**8.** To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.
Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 62).

Cut and come again, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening, . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—**To cut and run** (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 116.

To cut in. (*a*) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (*b*) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 11.

To cut loose. (*a*) To run away; escape from custody. (*b*) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(*c*) In *shooting*, to discharge a firearm.—**To cut on,** to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—**To cut up.** (*a*) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cuts up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up?*

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. *Burke.*

(*b*) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use
Of all this abuse,
Of *cutting up*, and thus behaving rioty,
And acting with such awful impropriety?
C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 265.

To cut up rough, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

cut (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cut*, *v.*] **1.** Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a *cut* finger.—**2.** In *bot.*, incised; cleft.—**3.** Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, *cut* stone.—**4.** Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, *cut* nails.—**5.** Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—**6.** Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (*a*) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (*b*) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—**7.** Castrated; gelded.—**8.** Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—**Cut and dry**†, **cut and dried,** prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber; hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all *cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* Intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid. *The Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

Cut and long tail†, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long-tail*, under the degree of a 'squire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Cut and mitered string. See *string.*—**Cut cavendish.** See *cavendish.*—**Cut glass.** See *glass.*—**Cut-in notes,** in *printing*, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—**Cut splice.** Same as *cont-splice.*—**Cut-under buggy.** See *buggy*[2].

cut (kut), *n.* [< ME. *cut*, *cutt*, 'a lot' (the other senses being modern); from the verb.] **1.** The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—**2.** A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a smart *cut;* a clean *cut*.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—**4.** A slashing movement; specifically, in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive in result: distinguished as *front cut*, *right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—**5.** In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—**6.** In *lawn-tennis*, such a blow with the racket that the ball is made to whirl rapidly, and on striking the ground to bound off at an irregular angle; a ball thus struck.—**7.** A step in fancy dancing.—**8.** A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—**10.** A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short *cut*.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a short *cut* across fields.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good *cut;* a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.
The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—**13.** The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut*.—**14.** A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw *cuts*.

Wherfore I rede that *cut* among vs alle
Be drawe, and lat see wher the *cut* wol falle.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 331.

2d Child. Which *cut* shall speak it?
3d Child. The shortest.
1st Child. Agreed: draw.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15†. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, coursers, curtals, jades, *cuts*, hacknies, and mares.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a great *cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut*-rate office.—**17.** The surface left by a cut: as, a smooth or clear *cut*.—**18.** The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .
With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Pursew the *cut*, the fashion of the age.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant *cut;* the Lisbon *cut;* dental *cut*.—**20.** The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ii.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—**Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, single cut.** See *brilliant*, *n.*—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Degree cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Dental cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—**Rose cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*. Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—**Star cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—**Step cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Table cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—**The cut of one's jib,** the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by *the cut of his jib*. [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to *the cut of their jib*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to *draw cuts* and avoid contention.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be *brilliant cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut*.

cut-against (kut'a-genst'), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (*b*) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

cut-and-thrust (kut′and-thrust′), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a *cut-and-thrust* sword.

The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backsword or basket-hilt, *cut-and-thrust* or rapier, falchion or scymitar. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

cutaneal (kū-tā′nē-al), *a.* [As *cutane-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunglison.*

cutaneous (kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. **cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] 1. Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—2. Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle.—**Cutaneous absorption.** See *absorption*.

cutaneously (kū-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously*.

cutaway (kut′a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [< *cut*, pp. of *cut*, *v.*, + *away*.] I. *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*[2].

A green *cut-away* with brass buttons. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

cutch[1] (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch-*, *cooch-*(*grass*); var. of *quitch*, q. v.] Same as *quitch-grass*, *Triticum repens*.

cutch[2] (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*[1].] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch[3] (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

cutch[4] (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cultch*.

cutcha, kutcha (kuch′ä), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachchā* = Beng. *kāncha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachchā* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] I. *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pucka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pucka railway, they take a *kutcha* one instead. *Lord Elgin*, Letters.

II. *n.* A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

cutcher (kuch′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *cutch*[2].] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuch′e-ri), *n.* [Also written *cutcherry*, *kachchari*, *kachahri*, < Hind. *kachahrī*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvii.

cut-chundoo (kut′chun′dö), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cut-drop (kut′drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly '*cute* Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? *Hawthorne.*

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so '*cute* at dodgin' in and out all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore. *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 100.

cutely (kūt′li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kūt′nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness*: see *cute*.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii. 1.

With the '*cuteness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 267.

Cuterebra (kū-te-reb′rą), *n.* Same as *Cutiterebra*.

cut-grass (kut′gras), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—**Rice cut-grass**, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia oryzoides*.

cuth†, *a.* A Middle English form of *couth*.

cuth- (kuth). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-berht*, *-briht* (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthrēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthwine* (famous friend or fighter).

cuthbert† (kuth′bėrt), *n.* [Formerly *St. Cuthbert's duck* (*Anas cuthbertī*); cf. *cuddy*[4], prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu.*

cut-heal (kut′hēl), *n.* [Appar. < *cut* + *heal*; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

cuticle (kū′ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cuticula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley*, Sermons, iii.

(*b*) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (*c*) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (*d*) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—2. In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to *epidermis*.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, Opticks.

cuticula (kū-tik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (*b*) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum*. (*c*) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent though tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many Invertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

cuticularization (kū-tik′ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *cuticularize* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularisation*.

cuticularize (kū-tik′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing*. [< *cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinize*.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularized* and resistant. *W. Gardiner*, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 229.

A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 44.

cuticulum (kū-tik′ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticula* (*b*).

cutification (kū′ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *cutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū′ti-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying*. [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy*.] To form skin.

cutikins (kō′ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cuitikins*. [Scotch.]

cutin (kū′tin), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, the skin, + *-in*[2].] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

cutinization (kū′ti-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *cutinize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called *cuticularization*.

cutinize (kū′ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, ppr. *cutinizing*. [< *cutin* + *-ize*.] Same as *cuticularize*.

cutipunctor (kū-ti-pungk′tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight.*

cutis (kū′tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*[2], q. v.] 1. The skin in general; a skin.—2. The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See cut under *skin*.—3. A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—**Cutis anserina**, literally, goose-skin; gooseflesh; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *anserine*.—**Cutis vera**, the true skin, corium, or derma.

cutisector (kū-ti-sek′tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight.*

Cutiterebra (kū′ti-te-reb′rą), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Cuterebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *terere*, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, the species of which

Larva of *Cutiterebra cuniculæ*.
a, side view, natural size; *b*, anal end, enlarged: *c*, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emasculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces.

cutitis (kū-tī′tis), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-itis*.] Cytitis. *Dunglison.*

cutlace†, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlas, cutlass (kut′las), *n.* [Formerly also *cuttelas*, *cutlace*, *cutless* (also *courtelas*, *curtle-ax*, *curtal-ax*, and *curtal-ax*, in simulation of *curtal* and *ax*[1], perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also *cutlash*; < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *cortelazo*), < OF. *coutel*, *cultel*, F. *couteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife, > AS. *culter*, E. *colter*, *coulter*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cultellus*) E. *cutler*, q. v. Not connected with *cut*.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

cutlas-fish (kut′las-fish), *n.* 1. The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. See *hairtail*.—2. A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, *Carapus fasciatus*.

cutlash (kut′lash), *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlass, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutler (kut′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *coteler*, < AF. *cotelier*, OF. *cotelier*, mod. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cultellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutlas*. Not connected with *cut*.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art then any that I ever saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlers' greenstone.** See *greenstone*.

Cutleria (kut-lē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Cutler*, an American botanist (1742–1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceæ*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and archegonia are borne on different fronds, both in groups, form-

ing plurilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each archegonium one larger one; both escape as zoöspores, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oösphere. *C. multifida* is a British species.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-lē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cutleria* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of olive-colored algæ forming a transition between *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

cutlery (kut'lėr-i), *n.* [< *cutler* + *-y*.] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

cutlet (kut'let), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*[1], *n.*, in a similar sense); = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costellette* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

cutling† (kut'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. from **cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutl-er*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*[2].] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

cutlins (kut'linz), *n. pl.* [For **cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*[1].] In *milling*, half-ground fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut'lips), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*, *Exoglossum maxillingua*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut'lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*[2].] Crop-eared.

cut-mark (kut'märk), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

cutni (kut'ni), *n.* [Turk. *qutnī* (*kutnī*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*[1].] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

cut-off (kut'ôf), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically—2. In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class [of lakes], large in numbers but small in area, is the result of *cut-offs* and other changes of channel in the Mississippi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 20.

It occasionally happens that by this constant caving two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them and forms a *cut-off*, which suddenly and materially reduces its length. *Geo. Report on Mississippi River*, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 96.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—**Adjustable cut-off**, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—**Automatic cut-off**, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—**Slider cut-off**, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

cutose (kū'tōs), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aërial organs of plants.

cut-out (kut'out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. In the telegraph it is generally a lever pivoted between the wires attached to the instrument, and connecting the wires when it is turned in the proper direction.

cut-pile (kut'pīl), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface so as to cut the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

cutpurse (kut'pėrs), *n.* [ME. *cuttpurs*, *cutpurs*; < *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule;
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

cutra (kut'rä), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut'od), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(*a*) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware,
That you allow me them by so small rate?
Or do you *cutted* Spartans imitate?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(*b*) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous.

She's grown so *cutted*, there's no speaking to her. *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

cuttelast, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutter[1] (kut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cuttere*, a barber; < *cut* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skilful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (*b*) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (*c*†) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth
Of lusty *cutters* stout and bold,
And robbed in the North.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a misproud bird, and despisest thine own natural lineage, and ruffiest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and *cutters*, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-*cutter*; the *cutters* of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (*b*) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (*c*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (*d*) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight*. (*e*) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight*. (*g*) In *agri.*, a colter. (*h*) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the *cutters* and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the *cutter*, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 9.

(*b*) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to

Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

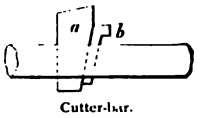
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted *cutters*, with their solitary, fur-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4.

5. In *mining*: (*a*) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and *cutters*.—6. In *mineral.*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—7. A soft yellow malm-brick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—**Backs and cutters.** See *back*[1].—**Drunken cutter**, an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabbler. *E. H. Knight*.—**Eccentric cutter.** (*a*) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (*b*) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Hanging cutter**, in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—**Mill-board cutter.** See *mill-board*.—**Revenue cutter**, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—**Rigging-cutter**, an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

cutter[2] (kut'ėr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whitter*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*[2], *whitter*.] I. *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

cutter-bar (kut'ėr-bär), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (*b*) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

cutter-grinder (kut'ėr-grīn'dėr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

cutter-head (kut'ėr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

cutter-stock (kut'ėr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *n.* and *a.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] I. *n.* 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and *cutthroats*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 74.

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—4†. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, *cut-throat* dog,
And spet upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Thou art a slave,
A *cut-throat* slave, a bloody, treacherous slave!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *v. t.* [< *cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcanes,
Is now a god on earth: . . .
Bribes justice, *cut-throats* honour, does what not?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

cutting (kut'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very *cutting;* a *cutting* remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, ii. 15.

He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most *cutting* reply, were the signals.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

3†. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Y. Love. He's turn'd gallant.
E. Love. Gallant!
Y. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd *Cutting* Morecraft.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

Cutting-down line, in *ship-building*, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

cutting (kut'ing), *n.* [ME. *cuttynge, kitting;* verbal n. of *cut, v.*] **1.** A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(*a*) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.
Loudon, Encyc. of Gardening, p. 657.

(*b*) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (*c*) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—**3.** The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—**4†.** A caper; a curvet.

Changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.

5. In *coal-mining*, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—**7.** *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—**8.** See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 576.

cutting-board (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* **1.** A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—**2.** In *diamond-cutting*, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum″pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en″jin), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fīl), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-līn), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip″ėr), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominæ*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenters' smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers*.

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals.

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle[1] (kut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuttel;* < ME. *cotul, cotull, codull, codulle,* < AS. *cudele,* the cuttlefish (L. *sepia*); also called *wāse-scite,* lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*[2], a knife, or with *cut,* with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. W. *mōrgyllell,* the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (< *mor,* sea, + *cyllell,* knife); F. dial. *cousteau* (F. *couteau*) *de mer,* cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] **1.** A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

Shel-fish they eat, and the *cutle*, whose bloud, if I may so term it, is like inke: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle[2]† (kut'l), *n.* [< OF. *coutel, cultel,* a knife: see *cultel, cutler, cutlas.* Cf. *cutling.*] **1.** A knife, especially one used by cutpurses or pickpockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii. 2.

2. Same as *cutter*[1], 1 (*c*).

I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

cuttle[3]† (kut'l), *v. i.* [Var. of *cutter*[2], q. v.] To talk; chat.

I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to *cuttle* over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 55.

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiost*. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.

cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [< *cuttle*[1] + *fish*[1]; cf. D. *kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inktvisch,* inkfish), G. *kuttelfisch,* both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidæ;* a dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepiost, corresponding to the calamary or pen of the squids. (See *calamary.*) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidæ* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda, Octopoda,* and *Cephalopoda,* and cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag,* and *Sepia*.

1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*): *a, a,* arms with suckers; *b, b,* tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (*c*), arms (*a, a*), and tentacles (*b, b*). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutto, cuttoe (kut'ō), *n.* [< F. *couteau,* a knife; see *cutlas.*] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett.*

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with *cuttoes*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

cuttoo-plate (kut'ö-plāt), *n.* [< **cuttoo,* of unknown origin, + *plate.*] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (cut'tötht), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *cuttie,* etc., dim. from *cut.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cut short; short: as, a *cutty* spoon.

Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty* pipe. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiii.

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; pl. *cutties* (-iz). **1.** A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon.
Scotch proverb.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt *cutty*. *Scotch proverb.*

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun.*—**4.** The common hare, *Lepus timidus.*—**5.** A short, thick-set girl.—**6.** A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean*.

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *cutty,* 3.

cutty-quean (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* **1.** Same as *cutty,* 6.—**2.** The cutty-wren. *Montagu.*

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* **1.** A low stool.—**2.** A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu.*

cutwal (kut'wạl), *n.* [< Hind. and Per. *kotwāl,* the chief officer of police, Mahratta *kotwār,* the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *cut, v.,* + obj. *water.*] **1.** The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the *cutwater* of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 239.

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—**3.** The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.

cutweed (kut′wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algæ, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.

cut-work (kut′wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. In *embroidery*, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

This comes of wearing
Scarlet, gold lace, and *cutworks!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

cutworm (kut′wėrm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family *Noctuidæ*. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the

Cutworms.
a, larva of *Agrotis messoria*; *b*, *c*, moth and larva of *Agrotis scandens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis scandens*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Agrotis messoria* is one of the commonest.

cuvet†, cuvat†, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *covet*.

cuvette (kū-vet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] 1. In *decorative art*, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in faience of the eighteenth century.—2. In *glass-manuf.*, a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. *E. H. Knight.* 3. In *fort.*, a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvette (def. 2).

Cuvieria (kū-vi-ē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Georges *Cuvier*, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuviera*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of acalephs. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. *Desmarest*, 1825.

Cuvierian (kū-vi-ē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In *nat. hist.*, relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

The three *Cuvierian* subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 213.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieridæ (kū-vi-er′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuvieria* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyalæidæ* or *Cavolinidæ*.

cuvy (kū′vi), *n.*; pl. *cuvies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]

The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary Laminaria digitata *cuvy*.
Harvey, Phycologia Britannica.

Cuzco bark, Cuzco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Cwmry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

cwt. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

-cy. [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, ME. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce*³ (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniency*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*); so *fallacy*, ME. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < *-t-* (as *-tus*, pp. suffix, or *-n-(t-)s*, ppr. suffix), or *-c-*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-cy* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie*, etc., L. *-sia*, < Gr. *-σία*; as in *fancy*, Gr. *φαντασία*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-τία*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-τεία*, as in *necromancy*; < Gr. *-τεία*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*¹, *-ent*, or *-ate*¹. See the etymology.

cyamid (sī′ạ-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

Cyamidæ (sī-am′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of læmodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

Whale-louse (*Cyamus ceti*). (Line shows natural size.)

Cyamus (sī′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of læmodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (sī′an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

Cyanæa, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea*.

cyanamide (sī-an′ạ-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *amide*.] A white crystalline body ($CN.NH_2$) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

cyanate (sī′ạ-nāt), *n.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (sī′an-blō), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + E. *blue*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanea (sī-ā′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue: see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jelly-fish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanæa*.

Cyanea arctica.

cyanean (sī-ā′nē-ạn), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

Cyanecula (sī-ạ-nek′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυάνεος*, dark-blue, + L. dim. *-cula*.] A genus of sylviine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythacus*), containing the bluethroats, as *C. suecica* of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

cyaneid (sī-ā′nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

Cyaneidæ (sī-ạ-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastral cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched cæcal flap-canals, with no ring-canal; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyanidæ*.

cyaneous (sī-ā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, < Gr. *κυάνεος*, dark-blue, < *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (sī′an-hī-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Dunglison*.

cyanhydric (sī-an-hī′drik), *a.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (sī-an′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ic*. In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*.] 1. Blue: in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *xanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series. 2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid,** a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyanidæ (sī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

cyanide (sī′ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*¹.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with a metallic base: as, the *cyanide* of silver, of copper, etc. *Potassium cyanide* is commercially the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide powder,** a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (sī′ạ-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ine*².] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue.** See *blue*.

cyanite (sī′ạ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*².] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *disthene*. See cut under *bladed*.

Cyanocephalus (sī′ạ-nō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. wiedi*, better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*, or *Cyanocorax cassini*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *piñon jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the piñon pine grows.

cyanochroia (sī′ạ-nō-krō′yạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *χροιά*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis*.

cyanochroic (sī′ạ-nō-krō′ik), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ic*.] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanochroia; cyanosed.

cyanochrous (sī-ạ-nok′rus), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ous*.] Same as *cyanochroic*.

Cyanocitta (sī′ạ-nō-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

Cyanocorax (sī-ạ-nok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κόραξ*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanoderma (sī″ạ-nō-dėr'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanogarrulus (sī″ạ-nō-gar'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + L. *garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanogen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical (C_2N_2) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irrespirable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with sulphate of iron it forms pigments of a dark-blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

cyanometer (sī-ạ-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

cyanometry (sī-ạ-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "*cyanometry* and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 481.

cyanopathy (sī-ạ-nop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanophyceæ (sī″ạ-nō-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φῦκος*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

cyanophyl, cyanophyll (sī-an'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Frémy to a supposed blue constituent of chlorophyl, which has been proved not to exist.

cyanose (sī'ạ-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

cyanosed (sī'ạ-nōzd), *a.* [< *cyanosis* + *-ed*².] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

cyanosis (sī-ạ-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroia*, *blue-disease*.

cyanosite (sī-an'ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*².] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcanthite*.

Cyanospiza (sī″ạ-nō-spī'zạ̈), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amœna*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

cyanotic (sī-ạ-not'ik), *a.* [< *cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

Cyanotis (sī-ạ-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

cyanotrichite (sī-ạ-not'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettsomite*.

cyanotype (sī-an'ō-tīp), *n.* [< *cyan(ide)* + *type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

cyanurate (sī-ạ-nū'rāt), *n.* [< *cyanur(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

cyanuret (sī-an'ụ̄-ret), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

cyanuric (sī-ạ-nū'rik), *a.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyanurus (sī-ạ-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

cyar (sī'ạ̈r), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαρ*, a hole.] The orifice of the internal ear.

Cyathaxonia (sī″ạ-thak-sō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ἄξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*. *Michelin*, 1846.

Cyathaxoniidæ (sī-ạ-thak-sō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathaxonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rugose tetracoralline stone-corals, having a simple corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Paleozoic to the present age. The corallum is simple, with a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulæ. They resemble the *Turbinolidæ*, and comprise the only extant rugose corals.

Cyathea (sī-ath'ē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, < *κυέειν*, *κύειν*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnated or tripinnated species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

cyatheaceous (sī-ath-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Cyathea* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathea*.

cyathi, *n.* Plural of *cyathus*.

cyathia, *n.* Plural of *cyathium*.

cyathiform (sī'ạ-thi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cyathiforme*, < L. *cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.

Flower of *Narcissus*, with cyathiform crown.

cyathium (sī-ath'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cyathia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar monœcious inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

Cyathocrinidæ (sī″ạ-thō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatous crinoids with a dicyclic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

cyathocrinite (sī-ạ-thok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *cyathocrinites*, < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

Cyathocrinus (sī-ạ-thok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

cyathoid (sī'ạ-thoid), *a.* [< Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

cyatholith (sī-ath'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coccolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

Cyathophyllidæ (sī″ạ-thō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic stone-corals, of the group *Rugosa* or *Tetracoralla*, having symmetrically arranged septa in groups of multiples of four. The species are known as *cup-corals*, and constitute the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminæ from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulæ are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Haime into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinæ* and *Zaphrentinæ*.

Cyathophyllinæ (sī″ạ-thō-fi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophylline (sī″ạ-thō-fil'in), *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinæ* or *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophylloid (sī″ạ-thō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with Favosites, Syringopora, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

Cyathophyllum (sī″ạ-thō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

cyathozoöid (sī″ạ-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ζῳοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoöid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, of which the cyathozoöid, *I*, is the largest; 2, 3, 4, 5, constrictions separating the other ascidiozoöids. Fig. 2. Fetus with the ascidiozoöids *II*, *V* half encircling the base of the cyathozoöid, *I*; *B*, mouth of the cyathozoöid. Fig. 3. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozoöid, *I*, and ovisac hidden by the circle of ascidiozoöids *II*, *III*, *IV*. In figs. 2 and 3: *a*, test; a^5, cells of the embryonic test; *e*, oral apertures; *t*, endostyle; *œ*, œleoblast; e^4, sbolous; *z*, ovisac; *g*, a ganglion.

The result [of the process of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoöid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidiozoöid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozoöid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozoöid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 528.

cyathus (sī'ạ-thus), *n.*; pl. *cyathi* (-thī). [L., a cup or ladle, < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup or ladle: see def.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle. —**2.** An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{72}$ of a xestes, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 1¼ ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce.

Black-figured Cyathus.

3. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*. **4.** [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped conceptacles, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.

Cyathus striatus.

Cybele (sib′e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κυβέλη, also written Κυβήβη, L. *Cybēbe.*] 1. In *classical myth.*, an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and

Cybele and Attis.— Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Lovén*, 1845.

Cybium (sib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. κύβιον, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< κύβος, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. κυβειας, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridæ*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersonii*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

cycad (sī′kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceæ*.

Cycadaceæ (sik-ā-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-aceæ.*] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dicecious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,

Cycadaceæ.
a. Encephalartos. b. Macrozamia. c. Inflorescence of *Cycas.*

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 60 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceæ* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic.*) On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Podozamites.*

cycadaceous (sik-ā-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceæ*.

cycadiform (si-kad′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (sī′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκας, orig. applied to the African cocoa-palm.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceæ*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-

Cycas circinalis.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuts.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

Cychla, cychlid, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

Cycladidæ (si-klad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cyclad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyclas:* now called *Sphæriidæ* (which see).

Cyclamen (sik′la-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυκλάμινος, also κυκλαμίς, cyclamen, appar. < κύκλος, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] 1. A small genus of bulbous primulaceous plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *sowbread*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

> Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and *cyclamen* are renewed with every morning.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, i.

cyclamin (sik′la-min), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-in*2.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

cyclamon (sik′la-mon), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-on.*] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

Cyclanthus (sik-lan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the natural order *Cyclanthaceæ*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceæ* and includes one other genus, *Carludovica*. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.

Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus.*

Cyclarhis (sik′la-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cychlaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorrhis;* < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ῥίς, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidæ*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

cyclarthrodial (sik-lär-thrō′di-al), *a.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ἀρθρωδία, a particular kind of articulation, < ἀρθρώδης, articulated: see *arthrodia.*] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

cyclarthrosis (sik-lär-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ἄρθρωσις, articulation.] In *anat.*, a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atlo-axoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus.*

cyclas (sik′las), *n.* [L., < Gr. κυκλάς, prop. adj., round (sc. ἐσθής, garment), < κύκλος, round. Cf. *ciclaton.*] 1. An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the jupon.

> This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.
> *Bloxam*, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidæ*, or *Sphæriidæ*, having the shell equivalve, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphærium.*

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *cyclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from *κϝεκλος = AS. *hweogl*, contr. *hweól* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, **kal* seen in Gr. κυλίειν, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

> The sphere
> With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
> *Cycle* and epicycle, orb in orb.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

> The *cycle* of a change sublime
> Still sweeping through.
> *Whittier*, The Reformer.

> Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a *cycle*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

> Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 57.

> It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian *cycle*, "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (*b*) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum.*

> The *cycles* are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first *cycle*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunglison.*—9. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. κύκλος, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [Recent.]

> All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw above us on the modern road were being led, not driven.
> *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's imaginary engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is

removed from the piston, so that there is no change of temperature; third, the conduction of heat being stopped, further pressure is removed, so that the piston rises still further; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *sexagenary cycle*.—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle. See *indiction*.—**Cycle of the saros,** or **Chaldean cycle,** a period of 6,585⅓ days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Hebdomadal** or **heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunglison*.—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7—that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th—consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.69 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number*, under *golden*.—**Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-te, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle*.—**Solar cycle,** or **cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Sothiac cycle** or **period,** the canicular year, *annus magnus*, or *annus vagus*, a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt.—**The epic cycle,** in *ancient Greek literature*, a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the Iliad and the Odyssey, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cycled*, ppr. *cycling*. [< *cycle*[1], *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.

> It may be that no life is found,
> Which only to one engine bound
> Falls off, but *cycles* always round.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. [See *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

> It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.
> *Nature*, XXXIII. 180.
>
> The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 858.

cycle[2]†, *n.* A false spelling of *sickle*. *Fuller*.

Cycleptinæ (sik-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycleptus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus*, with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

Cycleptus (si-klep′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λεπτός*, thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinæ*. There is but one

Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus*, growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the *black-horse, suckerel, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker*, and *Missouri sucker*.

cycler (sī′klėr), *n.* Same as *cyclist*, 2.

cycli, *n.* Plural of *cyclus*, 1.

cyclian (sik′li-an), *a.* [< L. *cyclus*, a cycle, + *-ian*.] Same as *cyclic*.

> The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

cyclic (sik′lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cyclique* = Sp. *cíclico* = Pg. *cyclico* = It. *ciclico*, < L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. *κυκλικός*, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

> All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle*, 5.

> The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

3. In *anc. metrics*, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order,** a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth*, 1852.—**Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus*.—**Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic*.—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order,** the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region,** in *geom.*, a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

> The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclics*, seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.
> *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

Cyclica (sik′li-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. *κυκλικός*, circular: see *cyclic*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera;* a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga*, and to such families as *Cassididæ*, *Hispidæ*, *Chrysomelidæ*, etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidariæ*, *Chrysomelinæ*, and *Galerucitæ*.

cyclical (sik′li-kạl), *a.* [< *cyclic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

> Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity.
> *Coleridge*.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (*b*) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—3. In *zoöl.*, recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

> We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 457.

Cyclical relation, in *logic*, a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square** or **cube,** in *alg.*, a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

Cyclidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclus*. The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus*. It is of Carboniferous age.

cyclide (sī′klid), *n.* [< F. *cyclide*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*[1], *n.*] In *geom.*, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

Cyclidinia (sik-li-din′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-in-ia*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodelous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclidium (si-klid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidæ*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma*. This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

Cyclifera (si-klif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei*.

cyclifying (sik′li-fī-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **cyclify*, < LL. *cyclus*, a circle, + *-fy*.] In *geom.*, reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying line,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

Cyclinea (si-klin′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-inea*.] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus*.

cyclist (sī′klist), *n.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*, + *-ist*.] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist;* see *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cycler*.

cyclitis (si-klī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, any circular body, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ciliary body.

cyclo-. [NL., etc., *cyclo-*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, ring: see *cycle*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

Cyclobranchia (sī-klō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclobranchian (sī-klō-brang′ki-an), *n.* [< *Cyclobranchia* + *-an*.] One of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

Cyclobranchiata (sī-klō-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus:* see *cyclobranchiate*.] 1†. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa*, applied by Troschel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified ctenidia, the true ctenidia of limpets being reduced to mere papillæ. See *Docoglossa*, *Patellidæ*.

Also *Cyclobranchia*.

cyclobranchiate (sī-klō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclobranchiatus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having a circlet of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclocephali, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus*.

cyclocephalic (sī′klō-se-fal′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *cyclocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

cyclocephalus (sī-klō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunglison*.

Cycloclypeina (sī-klō-klip-ē-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of foraminifers, typified by the genus *Cycloclypeus*. The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

Cycloclypeinæ (sī-klō-klip-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nummulinidæ*. See *Cycloclypeina*.

Cycloclypeus (sī-klō-klip′ē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + L. *clypeus, clupeus*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cycloclypeina*.

cyclocœlic (sī-klō-sē′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *κοιλία*, the belly, the intestines, + *-ic*.] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocœlic*.

cyclode (sī′klōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὁδός*, way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.*, the *n*th involute of a circle.

Cyclodinea (sī-klō-din′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλώδης*, circular (see *cycloid*), + *-inea*.] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium*, *Didinium*, and *Urocentrum*.

cyclodinean (sī-klō-din′ē-an), *a.* [< *Cyclodinea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclodus (sī-klō′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and scaly eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lacertilians, to the division *Conoserania* or column-skulls, having a well-develop-

Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus*, entire and hemisected.

Ar, articular bone; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Co*, columella; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pf*, postfrontal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Pro*, prootic; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Tr*, transverse bone; *Vo*, vomer; *V*, *VII*, exits of trigeminus and facial nerves.

ed columella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *skink*.

cycloganoid (sī-klō-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cycloganoidei*.

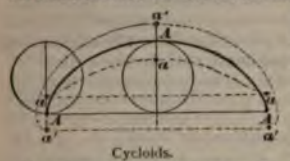
Cycloganoidei (sī″klō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidæ*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

cyclogen (sī′klō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

cyclograph (sī′klō-gráf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κυκλογραφειν*, describe a circle, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

cycloid (sī′kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cycloïde* = Sp. *cicloide* = Pg. *cycloide* = It. *cicloide*, ‹ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, contr. *κυκλώδης*, like a circle, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically— **2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (*b*) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* **1.** A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve generated is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a *prolate cycloid*; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a *curtate cycloid*. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.



Cycloids.

The rolling wheel carries three pencils: that at *A* generates the cycloid proper, that at *a* the prolate, and that at *a′* the curtate cycloid.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*.— **Companion to the cycloid**, a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

cycloidal (sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [‹ *cycloid* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cycloid*.— **2.** Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other *cycloidal* curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 418.

Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum. See the nouns.

cycloidean (sī-kloi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cycloidei* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloidei*.

Cycloidei† (sī-kloi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

cycloimber (sī-kloim′bėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

Cyclolabridæ (sī-klō-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + NL. *Labridæ*, q. v.] The family *Labridæ*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabridæ* or *Pomacentridæ*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

Cyclolites (sī-klō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, of the family *Fungidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

cyclometer (sī-klom′e-tėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.— **2.** A circle-squarer.

Cyclometopa (sī″klō-me-tō′pä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Cancroidea*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Cancridæ*, *Portunidæ*, and *Pilumnidæ* of Leach. It has also been called *Cancroidea*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancrinea*, *Cyclinea*, *Corystoidea*, and *Thelphusinea*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

Cyclometopita (sī″klō-me-top′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

cyclometopous (sī″klō-me-tō′pus), *a.* [‹ *Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

cyclometric (sī-klō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry (sī-klom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cyclométrie* = Sp. *ciclometría*, ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-μετρία*, ‹ *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*. *Wallis*, Due Correction of Hobbes, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

Cyclomyaria (sī″klō-mī-ā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μῦς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidæ*. Their technical characters are: a cask-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 109.

cyclomyarian (sī″klō-mi-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* [‹ *Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

cyclonal (sī′klō-nal), *a.* [= F. *cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The *cyclonal* curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 295.

cyclone (sī′klōn), *n.* [= F. *cyclone* = Sp. *ciclon*, ‹ Gr. *κυκλῶν*, whirling round, ppr. of *κυκλοῦν*, *κυκλόειν*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] **1.** A circular or rotatory storm of great force, of diameter varying from 100 to 500 miles, revolving round a calm center, which advances at a rate varying from 2 to 40 miles an hour. Cyclones occur most frequently in those parts of the world subject to monsoons and in the region of the trade-winds, and seem to be eddies formed by the meeting of opposing currents of air, which accounts for the fact that they revolve in opposite directions on the opposite sides of the equator—in the southern hemisphere with, and in the northern against, the direction in which the hands of a watch move; in consequence of which, and the progression of the center, the strength of the storm in the northern hemisphere is greater on the south of the line of progression and weaker on the north than it would be if the center were stationary, the case being reversed in the southern hemisphere. Cyclones are preceded by a singular calm and a great fall of the barometer. See *anti-cyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, *cyclones* take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. *Cyclones* are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 129.

2. A severe and very destructive storm of brief duration following a narrow path, often only 100 feet wide or less, and characterized by a rotary motion about the center of low barometer; a tornado. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]=**Syn.** *Tornado*, etc. See *wind*[2].

cyclone-pit (sī′klōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone.

Cycloneura (sī-klō-nū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, corresponding to *Hydromedusæ*: opposed to *Toponeura*. *Eimer*.

cycloneural (sī-klō-nū′ral), *a.* [‹ *Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

cyclonic (sī-klon′ik), *a.* [‹ *cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots," *Young*.

cyclonically (sī-klon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

Towards and around this [barometric] depression the winds blow *cyclonically* (i. e. against the direction of the clock-hands). *Nature*, XXX. 305.

Cyclopacea (sī-klō-pā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc. See *cyclopedia*, etc.

cyclope (sī′klōp), *a.* [‹ L. *Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

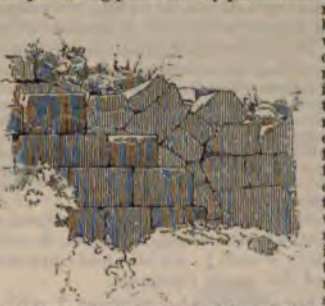
Even as the patient watchers of the night,—
The *cyclope* gleaners of the fruitful skies,—
Show the wide misty way where heaven is white
All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

cyclopean (sī-klō-pē′an), *a.* [= F. *cyclopéen*, ‹ L. *Cyclopēus*, ‹ Gr. Κυκλώπειος, Cyclopean (architecture), ‹ Κύκλωψ, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.]

Specifically—(*a*) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zoöl.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (*b*) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, *cyclopean* eye would be slightly to the right of the median line. *Mind*, IX. 93.

(*c*) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tiryns, near Nauplia, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelasgic*.



Cyclopean Masonry.— Walls of Assos, in the Troad. (From papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America.)

cyclopedet† (sī′klō-pēd), *n.* [‹ *cyclopedia*.] A cyclopedia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 450.

cyclopedia, cyclopædia (sī-klō-pē′di-ạ), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopedia*, *encyclopædia*, q. v.] **1.** A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopedia* of botany; a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.— **2.** In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

cyclopedic, cyclopædic (sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′-ik), *a.* [‹ *cyclopedia*, *cyclopædia*, + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia.— **2.** Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

cyclopedical, cyclopædical (sī-klō-pē′di-kal or -ped′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

Cyclopes, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

Cyclophis (sī′klō-fis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,

Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridæ*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

Cyclophoridæ (sī-klō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidæ*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclotus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplommatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidæ*.

Cyclophorus (sī-klof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κυκλοφόρος*, moving in a circle, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, ‹ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridæ*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidæ*.

Cyclophorus involvulus.

cyclopia (sī-klō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Cyclops*, ‹ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

cyclopic (sī-klop′ik), *a.* [‹ *Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* or *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(*a*) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(*b*) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (*c*) Gigantic.

> Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

cyclopid (sī′klō-pid), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidæ*.

Cyclopidæ (sī-klop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda:* so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennæ 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennæ of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

cyclopin (sī′klō-pin), *n.* [‹ NL. *Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*), + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

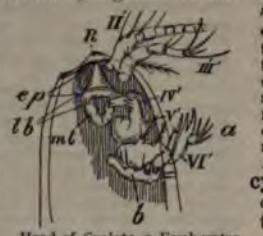
cyclopite (sī′klō-pīt), *n.* [‹ *Cyclopean* + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

cycloplegia (sī-klō-plē′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (sī′klops), *n.* [= F. *Cyclope* = Sp. *Cíclope* = It. *Ciclope* = Pg. *Cyclope* = D. G. *Cyclope* = Dan. Sw. *Cyclop*, ‹ L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, ‹ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, pl. *Κύκλωπες*, Cyclops, lit. round-eyed, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] 1. Pl. *Cyclopes* (sī-klō′pēz) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend:* (*a*) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

> The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade,
> Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Monopoly.

(*b*) In the Odyssey, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (*c*) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidæ*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.



Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

md, metastoma; *ep*, epistoma; *lb*, labrum; *R*, rostrum; *II′*, antennule; *III′*, antenna; *IV′*, mandible; *V′*, first maxilla; *VI′*, second maxilla, bearing *a*, outer division or exopodite, and *b*, inner division or endopodite.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

cyclopterid (sī-klop′tẹ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*.

Cyclopteridæ (sī-klop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (*a*) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridæ* as well as *Liparididæ* and *Gobiesocidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridæ* and also *Liparididæ*. (*c*) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

Cyclopterina (sī-klop-tẹ-rī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclopterus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebræ.

cyclopterine (sī-klop′tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

cyclopteroid (sī-klop′tẹ-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

Cyclopteroidea (sī-klop-tẹ-roi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridæ* and *Liparididæ*.

Cyclopterus (sī-klop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. By the older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

cyclorama (sī-klō-rä′mạ), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὅραμα*, a view, ‹ *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

> It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

cycloramic (sī-klō-ram′ik), *a.* [‹ *cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cyclorama.

> The laws of *cycloramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

Cyclorhapha (sī-klor′a-fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus:* see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer*.

cyclorhaphous (sī-klor′a-fus), *a.* [‹ NL. *cyclorhaphus*, ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a suture, ‹ *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

Cyclosaura (sī-klō-sâ′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Ecpleopodidæ* (to which some add the monitors, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptychopleuræ*, of a suborder *Brevilinguia*.

cyclosaurian (sī-klō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cyclosaura* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclosaura*.

cycloscope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

cyclosis (sī-klō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύκλωσις*, a surrounding, ‹ *κυκλοῦν*, surround, move around, ‹ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zoöl.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in zoölogy, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in botany, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

> It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious *cyclosis* . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 224.

cyclospermous (sī-klō-spėr′mus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Cyclostoma (sī-klos′tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidæ:* so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidæ*, but also the *Cyclophoridæ* and *Pomatiidæ*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidæ*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

Cyclostomata (sī-klō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] 1. A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crisiidæ*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families.

2. In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbus arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

cyclostomate (sī-klos′tō-māt), *a.* [‹ NL. *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomous*.

> Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX. 350.

cyclostomatous (sī-klō-stom′ạ-tus), *a.* [‹ NL. *cyclostomatus*, ‹ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (*b*) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomous*.

cyclostome (sī′klō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyclostomous*.

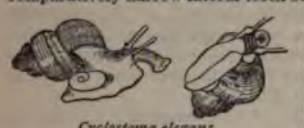
> The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 8.

II. *n.* 1. A fish of the order *Cyclostomi;* a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—2. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomi (sī-klos′tǭ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis,* with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii.*

cyclostomid (sī-klos′tǭ-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomidæ (sī-klǭ-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (*b*) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (*c*) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps,



Cyclostoma elegans.

broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans,* extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.

Cyclostominæ (sī*f*klǭ-stǭ-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ,* containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinæ, Licininæ,* and *Realiinæ.*

cyclostomous (sī-klos′tǭ-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.,* pertaining to the *Cyclostomi.* Also *cyclostomate, cyclostome.*

Cyclostomus (sī-klos′tǭ-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomous.*] Same as *Cyclostoma,* 1.

Cyclostrema (sī-klǭ-strē′mä), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Cyclotrema,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τρῆμα,* hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidæ.*

Cyclostremidæ (sī-klǭ-strem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostrema* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema.* They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, umbilicated, nonnacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (sī-klǭ-stī′lär), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στῦλος,* a pillar, style, + *-ar*2.] In *arch.,* consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

cyclostyle (sī′klǭ-stīl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στύλος,* a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclosystem (sī-klǭ-sis′tem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *σύστημα,* system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoralline acalephs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley,* 1881.

cyclothure (sī′klǭ-thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus;* a two-toed ant-eater.

Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Cyclothurinæ (sī*f*klǭ-thū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclothurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ;* the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus.* The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

cyclothurine (sī-klǭ-thū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinæ;* a cyclothure. Also written *cycloturine.*

Cyclothurus (sī-klǭ-thū′rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cycloturus,* ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* round (see *Cyclotus*), + *οὐρά,* a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ,* containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus,* and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis.* See *Cyclothurinæ.*

cyclotid (sī-klot′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidæ.*

Cyclotidæ (sī-klot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phaneropneumonous tænioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as *Cyclophoridæ.*

cyclotomic (sī-klǭ-tom′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τομή,* a cutting, + *-ic.*] In *geom.,* pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor.** See *divisor.*

cycloturine, Cycloturus. See *cyclothurine, Cyclothurus.*

Cyclotus (sī-klǭ′tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* rounded, ⟨ *κυκλοῦν,* make round, ⟨ *κύκλος,* a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridæ,* or giving the name *Cyclotidæ* to the same group.

Cyclura (sī-klǭ′rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of lizards, of the

Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

family *Iguanidæ. C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres,* of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

cyclus (sī′klus), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle.*] 1. Pl. *cycli* (sī′klī). Same as *cycle,* 5.

> Gonzalo de Córdova, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

cydariform (si-dar′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cydarum* (⟨ Gr. *κύδαρος*), a kind of ship, + *forma,* shape.] In *entom.,* approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cyder†, *n.* See *cider.*

Cydippe (sī-dip′ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cydippe,* ⟨ Gr. Κυδίππη, in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. ⟨ *κῦδος,* glory, renown, + *ἵππος,* fem. *ἵππη,* horse.] 1. In *zoöl.,* the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydippidæ,* having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pileus,* is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia,* and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridæ.* See cut under *Ctenophora.*

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge,* 1840.—3. In *entom.,* a genus of beetles.

cydippid (sī-dip′id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydippidæ.*

Cydippidæ (sī-dip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cydippe,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe.*

Cydonia (sī-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cydonia,* a quince (> ult. E. *coin*2, *quince,* q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. *mala,* apples) of *Cydonius,* adj.; ⟨ Gr. *κυδώνιον* (sc. *μῆλον,* apple), a quince, *κυδωνία,* a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of Κυδώνιος, adj., pertaining to Κυδωνία, L. *Cydonia,* a town of Crete, now Canea.] 1. A rosaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus.* —2. In *entom.,* a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidæ. Mulsant.*

cydonin (sī′dǭ-nin), *n.* [⟨ *Cydonia,* 1, + *-in*2.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (sī-dō′ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia.*] Quince-seed.

cyesiognosis (sī-ē*f*si-og-nō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunglison.*

cyesiology (sī-ē-si-ol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία,* ⟨ *λέγειν,* say: see *-ology.*] In *physiol.,* the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyesis (sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, ⟨ *κυεῖν,* be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunglison.*

cygneous (sig′nē-us), *a.* [⟨ L. *cygnus, cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] In *bryology,* curved like a swan's neck. *Braithwaite.*

cygnet (sig′net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet,* ⟨ OF. **cignet,* equiv. to **cignel, cigneau,* dim. of *cigne,* F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno,* a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. Pg. *cisne,* OPg. *cirne* = OIt. *cecino,* It. *cecero,* a swan, ⟨ ML. *cecinus, cicinus,* a corruption of L. *cycnus*), ⟨ L. *cycnus,* often written *cygnus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan, prob. redupl. from √ **κυν,* **καν,* sound, = L. *canere,* sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia,* a stork, and E. *hen.* See *cant*2, *chant, hen.*] A young swan; specifically, in *her.,* a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called cygnets, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

> So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
> Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Cygnet royal, in *her.,* a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*— that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark.*

Cygninæ (sig-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cygnus,* 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidæ;* the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebræ being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus.* See *swan.*

cygnine (sig′nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninæ.*

Cygnopsis (sig-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), ⟨ L. *cygnus,* a swan, + Gr. *ὄψις,* view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and family *Anatidæ:* so called from their

Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides,* common in domestication.

Cygnus (sig′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cygnus,* prop. *cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] 1. The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninæ,* formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See *swan*.

2. An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

Cylichna (si-lik'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυλίχνη, a small cup, < κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tornatellidæ* or *Bullidæ*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidæ*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.

Cylichna cylindracea.

cylichnid (si-lik'nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidæ*.

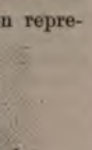
Cylichnidæ (si-lik'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylichna* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylichna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and uniform, and the marginal small and uniform.

Cylicomastiges (sil″i-kō-mas'ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + μάστιξ, pl. μάστιγες, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingœca* and *Codonosiga*. *Bütschli*.

cylicotomy (sil-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunglison*.

Cylicozoa (sil″i-kō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Calycozoa*.

cylinder (sil'in-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cilinder*, *cilindre;* in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < κυλίνδειν, roll, κυλίειν, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*[1], q. v.] 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right cylinder*. The side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (*b*) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.


Right Cylinder.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (*b*) The barrel of an air-pump. (*c*) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (*d*) The bore of a gun. (*e*) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (*f*) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (*g*) The body of a pump. (*h*) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (*i*) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See cut under *carding-machine*. (*j*) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (*k*) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phenician imitations of them.—4†. An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

> By my *chilindre* it is prime of deye.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5†. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

cylinder-bit (sil'in-dėr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*[1].

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

cylinder-car (sil'in-dėr-kär), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-cock (sil'in-dėr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which water of condensation may be blown out, or through which steam may be blown in for warming up the cylinder. For the first purpose it is sometimes made automatic, and often called a *safety cylinder-cock*.

cylinder-cover (sil'in-dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* 1. A jacket or bagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.—2. In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

cylinder-desk (sil'in-dėr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

cylinder-engine (sil'in-dėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement (sil'in-dėr-es-kāp″ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

cylinder-face (sil'in-dėr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

cylinder-gage (sil'in-dėr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

cylinder-glass (sil'in-dėr-glȧs), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

cylinder-grinder (sil'in-dėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-mill (sil'in-dėr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-milling (sil'in-dėr-mil″ing), *n.* See *milling*.

cylinder-port (sil'in-dėr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-powder (sil'in-dėr-pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

cylinder-press (sil'in-dėr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses*, and specifically as *rotary*, *web*, or *sun-and-planet presses*.

cylinder-snail (sil'in-dėr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella;* a cylindrellid.

cylinder-snake (sil'in-dėr-snāk), *n.* An ophidian of the family *Cylindrophidæ* or *Uropeltidæ*.

cylinder-staff (sil'in-dėr-stȧf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

cylinder-tape (sil'in-dėr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after impression. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-wrench (sil'in-dėr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

cylindraceous (sil-in-drā'shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé;* as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

Cylindrella (sil-in-drel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gephilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidæ*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.

1. *Cylindrella brevis.* 2. *Cylindrella elegans.* (About twice natural size.)

cylindrellid (sil-in-drel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidæ*.

Cylindrellidæ (sil-in-drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idæ*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella;* the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindric and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

cylindrenchyma (sil-in-dreng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, < ἐν, in, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferva*, and of many hairs, etc.

cylindric, cylindrical (si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilíndrico* = Pg. *cylindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. **cylindricus*, < Gr. κυλινδρικός, cylindrical, < κύλινδρος, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone**, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, inclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens** or **mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw; used for cutting staves, fellies, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *wagon-*, *barrel-*, *tunnel-*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

cylindrically (si-lin'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité;* as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

cylindricule (si-lin′dri-kūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **cylindriculus*, dim. of L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder: see *cylinder*.] A small cylinder. *Owen.*

cylindriform (si-lin′dri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cylindriforme*; < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindrirostres† (si-lin-dri-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcyonidæ* (or *Alcedinidæ*), *Coraciidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

cylindrocephalic (si-lin′drō-se-fal′ik or si-lin-drō-sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *cylindrocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

cylindrocephaly (si-lin-drō-sef′ą-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

cylindroconic, cylindroconical (si-lin-drō-kon′ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conic*, *-al*.] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

cylindroconoidal (si-lin′drō-kō-noi′dąl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conoidal*.] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

cylindrocylindrical (si-lin′drō-si-lin′dri-kąl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *cylindrical*.] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

cylindroid (sil′in-droid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cylindroïde* = Pg. *cylindroide*, < Gr. *κυλινδροειδής*, < *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* 1. A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—2. A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2axy = 0$. [So named by Cayley and Ball, 1871.]

II. *a.* Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cylindroidal (sil-in-droi′dąl), *a.* [< *cylindroid* + *-al*.] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

> During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition [between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes] is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal* mass—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 8.

cylindroma (sil-in-drō′mą), *n.*; pl. *cylindromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (*a*) Sarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (*b*) Angiosarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (*c*) Myxosarcoma, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (*d*) Cylindroma carcinomatodes, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. See *carcinoma*, *myxoma*, *sarcoma*.

cylindromatous (sil-in-drom′ą-tus), *a.* [< *cylindroma*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

cylindrometric (si-lin-drō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylindro-ogival (si-lin′drō-ō-jī′vąl), *a.* [= F. *cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric* + *ogival*.] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

Cylindrophidæ (sil-in-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Cylindrophididæ*, < *Cylindrophis* (*-drophid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless ophidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ilysia* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidæ*. With the family *Uropeltidæ* it constitutes a suborder *Angiostomata*, or is brought under *Opoterodontia* with *Typhlopidæ*.

Cylindrophis (si-lin′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidæ*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

cylix, *n.* See *kylix*.

Cyllecoraria (sil′e-kō-rā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridæ*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

Cyllene (si-lē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyllene*, < Gr. Κυλλήνη, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have some resemblance to the wasps. The species are superficially recognized by the long antennæ and by the transverse excavations in the sides of the pronotum near the base. Two closely similar North American species, *C. pictus* (Drury) and *C. robiniæ* (Forst), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris*, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.

a, *Cyllene pictus*. *b*, *Cyllene robiniæ*. (Natural size.)

cyma (sī′mą), *n.*; pl. *cymæ* (-mē). [NL. (cf. L. *cyma*, *cuma*, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant, lit. contain. See *cyme*.] 1. In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme*, *cima*.

1, Cyma recta; 2, Cyma reversa.

2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Cuma*, 2.

cymagraph (sī′mą-grąf), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*, a waved molding, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

cymaphen (sī′mą-fen), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *φαίνειν*, show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

cymar, *n.* See *simar*.

cymatium (sī-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *cymatia* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *κυμάτιον*, a waved molding, < *κῦμα*(*τ*-), a wave, etc.: see *cyma*.] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

> Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a *cymatium*, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.

Cymatogaster (sī-mą-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ*-), fetus, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *shiner*, *minny*, and *sparada*.

cymatolite (sī-mat′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ*-), wave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

cymba (sim′bą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, < Gr. *κύμβη*, a boat: see *cymbal*, *Cymbium*.] 1. Pl. *cymbæ* (-bē). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microsclere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prores* or *proræ*. The proræ when lobed or alate are termed *pteres*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *pterocymba* and *oöcymba*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

cymbæform (sim′bē-fôrm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

cymbal (sim′bąl), *n.* [< ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*, < OF. *cimbale*, F. *cymbale* = Sp. *címbalo* = Pg. *cymbalo* = It. *cimbalo*, *cembalo* = D. *cimbaal* = G. Dan. *cymbel* = Sw. *cymbal*, < L. *cymbalum*, < Gr. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal, < *κύμβος*, *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. *kumbhā*, *kumbhī*, a pot, jar: see *comb*[2]. Cf. *chime*[1].] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are specially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

> I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling *cymbal*.
> 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

> In vain with *cymbals'* ring
> They call the grisly king,
> In dismal dance about the furnace blue.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 208.

2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—3. A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

cymbal-doctor (sim′bąl-dok′tọr), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

> These petty glosses, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

cymbaled, cymballed (sim′bąld), *a.* [< *cymbal* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

> And highest among the statues, statue-like,
> Between a *cymbal'd* Miriam and a Jael,
> With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

cymbaler, cymballer (sim′bąl-ėr), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-er*[1].] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows*.

cymbalist (sim′bąl-ist), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-ist*.] One who plays the cymbals.

cymballed, cymballer. See *cymbaled*, *cymbaler*.

cymbate (sim′bāt), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat (see *cymba*), + *-ate*[1].] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas*.

cymbecephalic (sim′bē-se-fal′ik or sim-bē-sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, a hollow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison*.

Cymbidium (sim-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμβος*, *κύμβη*, a hollow, a cup, boat (see *cymbal*), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, and Africa.

cymbiform (sim′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat, + *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbæform*.

Cymbirhynchus (sim-bi-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written *Cymbyrhynchus*, and more correctly *Cymborhynchus*; < Gr. *κύμβη*, *κύμβος*, a cup, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A notable genus of coccygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Cymbium (sim′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, also *cumba*, a boat or skiff, < Gr. *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, a boat, a knapsack: see *cymbal* and *comb*[2].] 1. A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidæ*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. æthopica* and *C. proboscidale* are examples. Also *Cymba*.

Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboscidale*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. *Seidlitz*, 1873.—3. [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

cymblin, cymbling (sim′blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

cymbocephalic (sim′bō-se-fal′ik or sim-bō-sef′ą-lik), *a.* [As *cymbocephaly* + *-ic*.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

cymbocephaly (sim-bō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

Cymbulia proboscidea, slightly enlarged.

Cymbulia (sim-bū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymbula*, a small boat, dim. of *cymba*, boat: see *cymbal*, and cf. *cymba*.] The typical genus of the family *Cymbuliidæ*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

Cymbuliidæ (sim-bū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cymbulia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbuliidæ* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; ‹ Gr. *κῦμα* (› L. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *κῦμα* a wave, swell, etc.: see *cyma*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorpioid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (*b*) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel. —**2.** In *arch.*, same as *cyma*.

a, Cyme of houseleek; *b*, of forget-me-not. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Also *cima*.

cymelet (sīm'let), *n.* [‹ *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.

cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* [‹ *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lemons. Also *cymol* and *camphogen*.

cymic (sī'mik), *a.* [‹ *cym(inum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cyminum or cumin. —**Cymic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

cymiferous (sī-mif'e-rus), *a.* [‹ NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, producing cymes.

Cymindis (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύμινδις*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *Latreille*, 1806. —**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill

Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was based by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

cyminum (si-mī'num), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, › *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

cymlin, *n.* See *simlin*.

cymobotryose (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrsoid*.

cymobotrys (sī-mō-bot'ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κῦμα*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrse*.

cymogene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύμ(ινον)*, cumin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .603–.578. It is used as a freezing-mixture.

cymoid (sī'moid), *a.* [‹ *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

cymol (sī'mol), *n.* [‹ L. *cym(inum)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [‹ F. *cymophane*, ‹ Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, ‹ *φαίνειν*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

> Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain
> Clasped with an opal-sheeny *cymophane*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (sī-mof'a-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cymose, cymous (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [‹ L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, ‹ *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (sī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching *cymosely*," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

Cymothoa (sī-moth'ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), ‹ Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc., + *θοός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidæ*. *C. æstrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

Cymothoa ovalis, upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)

Cymothoidæ (sī-mō-thō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cymothoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Euisopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxillipeds operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Æga*, *Eurydice*, *Cirolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadæ*.

cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

Cymric, Kymric (kim'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*, ‹ W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, ‹ *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales: see *Cymry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

> He [Monsieur Edwards] . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, Kymry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver-*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cwmry*.

> Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymri*, which determine the type of a people.
> *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (sī'mūl), *n.* [‹ NL. *cymula* (cf. L. *cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In *bot.*, a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.

cymulose (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [‹ *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynælurinæ (sī"nē-lū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cynælurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, represented by the genus *Cynælurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinæ* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinæ*.

Cynælurus (sī-nē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the chetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Guepardа* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cynanche (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (› ult. E. *squinancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), ‹ Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, ‹ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog (= E. *hound* = L. *canis*, a dog), + *ἀγχειν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæa*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc. —**Cynanche maligna.** Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., ‹ LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and has been used in France as a substitute for scammony.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, ‹ Gr. **κυνανθρωπία*, ‹ *κυνάνθρωπος*, of a dog-man, ‹ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sin'a-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κινάρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (‹ *κυών* (*κυν-*), a dog) or *κίναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceæ (sin-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cynara* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cynaroideæ*.

cynaraceous (sin-a-rā'shius), *a.* [‹ *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceæ* or *Cynaroideæ*.

cynarctomachy (sin-ärk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

> Some occult design doth lie
> In bloody *cynarctomachy*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 752.

cynareous (si-nā'rē-us), *a.* [‹ *Cynara* + *-eous*.] Cynaraceous.

cynaroid (sin'a-roid), *a.* [‹ *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroideæ (sin-a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cynara* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cnicus* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceæ*. See *Cynara*.

cynebot (A.-S. pron. kü'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., ‹ *cyne* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

> By the Mercian law it [wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 59.

cynegetic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, ‹ Gr. *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting, ‹ *κυνηγέτης*, a hunter, ‹ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

> Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and *cynegetic* writer of the sixteenth century.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 65.

cynegetics (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [‹ L. *cynegetica*, ‹ Gr. *κυνηγετικά*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

> There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegetics*, or venation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

cynhyena (sin-hī-ē′nä), *n.* [< NL. *cynhyæna*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὕαινα*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyæna*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

cynic (sin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = D. *cinick* = F. *cynique* = Sp. *cínico* = Pg. *cynico* = It. *cinico* (cf. G. *cynisch* = Dan. *cynisk*, adj., G. Dan. *cyniker*, D. *ciniker*, n.), chiefly in the philosophical sense, < L. *cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), < Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, Κυνόσαργες, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, *cynic* spasm.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic* year.—**3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,
> And fetch their precepts from the *Cynick* tub
> Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin.—**Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or canicular year. See *Sothic*.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

> A *cynic* might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend—"Just as good as the real."
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

cynical (sin′i-kal), *a.* [< *cynic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cynic*, 3.

> Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that *cynical* content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a *cynical* remark; a *cynical* smile.

> I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.
> *Johnson*, To Chesterfield.

=**Syn.** *Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

cynically (sin′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

> Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely.
> *Bacon*, Works, I. 176 (Ord MS.).

cynicalness (sin′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

cynicism (sin′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. LL. *cynismus*, < Gr. *κυνισμός*, cynicism, < *κυνίζειν*, be a cynic, < *κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] **1.** The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.—**2.** The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

> This *cynicism* is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.
> *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

> A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for *cynicism* and detraction.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 54.

Cynictidinæ (si-nik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynictis* (*-tid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are: lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricous head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 38 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

Cynictis (si-nik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἴκτις*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous

African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*)

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinæ*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

cynipid (sin′i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Cynipidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidæ*.

Cynipidæ (si-nip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynips* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidæ* include certain inquilinous and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nervure and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subspiral. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinæ*, *Ibaliinæ*, *Inquilinæ*, *Allotriinæ*, and *Figitinæ*. It was called by Leach *Diplolepidæ*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipides*, *Cynipites*, *Cyniphidæ*, and *Cynipseæ*. The terms *Cynipsera* of Latreille and *Cynipsidæ* or *Cynipsides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididæ*, not of the present family. See *gall*[3].

cynipideous (sin-i-pid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

> The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other *cynipideous* genera, as Synergus, Amblynotus, and Synophrus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

cynipidous (si-nip′i-dus), *a.* [< *Cynips* (*Cynipidæ*) + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies.—**2.** Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous* galls. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (sī′nips), *n.* [NL., altered from LL. *cyniphes*, *cynifes*, *ciniphes*, *cinifes*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. *κνίψ*, pl. *κνῖπες*, varying with *σκνίψ*, pl. *σκνῖφες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748.

Cynips quercus-pruinus. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvæ develop.

cynocephalic (sī′nō-se-fal′ik or sī-nō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *cynocephalus* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cynocephalus.—**2.** In *myth.*, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

> Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and *cynocephalic* ape.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 723.

cynocephalous (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *cynocephalus*, adj.: see *Cynocephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynocephalic.

Cynocephalus (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynocephalus*, < Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *κεφαλή*, head, akin to E. *head*.] **1.** A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced" was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porcarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynocephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*l. c.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (si-nō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνώδης*, contr. of *κυνοειδής*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Feræ* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subplantigrada*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Feræ pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Feræ fissipedia*.

Cynodon (sī′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδων*, *κυνόδοντος*, the canine tooth, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*. Cf. F. *chiendent*, quitch-grass.] **1.** A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes: so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodonta (sī-nō-don′tä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < Gr. *κυνόδων* (*-οδοντ-*): see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinæ*.

Cynodontinæ (sī′nō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynodonta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turbinelloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasinæ* and *Vasina*.

Cynogale (si-nog′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus

Mampalon (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of *Viverridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinæ*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinæ (sī′nō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the viverrine or æluropodous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (sī-nō-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynoglossus*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

cynography (si-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

cynoid (sī′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *κυνοειδής*, also contr. *κυνώδης*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

Cynoidea (si-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνοειδής*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Æluroidea* and *Arctoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Æluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacerum posterius, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidæ*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidæ*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the Carnivora, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

cynolyssa (sī-nō-lis′ä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *κυνόλυσσα*, canine madness (cf. Gr. *κυνόλυσσος*, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *λύσσα*, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

Cynomorium (sī-nō-mō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynomorion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνομόριον*, a name of the *ὀροβάγχη* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μόριον*, a part, prop. dim. of *μόρος* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Balanophoraceæ*. The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *fungus Melitensis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage; it was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

Cynomorium coccineum.
a, cluster of male and female flowers; *b*, section of fruit.

Cynomorpha, Cynomorphæ (sī-nō-môr′fä, -fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (sī-nō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cynomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoid.

Cynomyonax (sī-nō-mī′ō-naks), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. *ἄναξ*, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, related to *Putorius*. The

Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*).

type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

Cynomys (sī′nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermophile division of the family *Sciuridæ*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. There are two species, *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cynonycteris (sī-nō-nik′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. ægyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

cynophrenology (sī-nō-frē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. *Wilder*.

Cynopithecidæ (sī-nō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinæ*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinæ*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoid to the lowest cynocephalus is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecinæ (sī-nō-pith-ē-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-inæ*.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidæ* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoid apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

cynopithecoid (sī-nō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cynopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cynopithecidæ*; a cynopithecoid ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (sī-nō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cy-*

Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

nopithecidæ, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoids and macaques with the baboons.

Cynopoda (sī-nop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*: see *cynopodous*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpestine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Æluropoda*.

cynopodous (sī-nop′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *cynopodus*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *æluropodous*, or cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

Cynopterus (sī-nop′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πτερόν* = E. *wing*.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is: i., $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{1}$; c., $\frac{1}{1}$; pm., $\frac{3}{3}$; m., $\frac{3}{3}$.

cynorexia (sī-nō-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite, desire, < *ὀρέγειν*, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

cynorrhodon, cynorrhodium (sī-nor′ō-don, sī-no-rō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dog-rose, < Gr. *κυνόροδον*, the dog-rose, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.

Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

Cynoscion (sī-nos′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + (?) *σκιαινα*, a sea-fish: see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Californian species are *C. parvipinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

cynosura†, *n.* See *cynosure*.

cynosural (sī′nō- or sin′ō-ṣūr-al), *a.* [< *cynosure* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* triad [Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser] been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 35.

cynosure (sī′nō- or sin′ō-ṣūr), *n.* [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosura* = Pg. *cynosura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < *κυνός*, dog's (gen. of *κύων*, dog), + *οὐρά*, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Cynosurus (sī-nō-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, dog's tail: see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are but three or four species, of the Mediterranean region, of which *C. cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

Cynthia (sin′thi-ä), *n.* [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana (Artemis), the Cynthian (goddess), fem. of *Cynthius*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. Κύνθος, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).] **1.** In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence —**2.** In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of Diana.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of *Cynthia's* brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascidiidæ*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (*d*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (*e*) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

cyon[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

Cyon[2] (sī′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = L. *canis* = E. *hound*, a dog: see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primævus*, the buansuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buansuah, dhole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *buansuah*.

cyophoria (sī-ō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυοφορία*, pregnancy, < *κυοφόρος*, pregnant, < *κύος*, fetus, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

Cyperaceæ (sī-pe-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyperus* + *-aceæ*.] The sedge family, a natural order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 60 genera and between 2,000 and 3,000 species. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

cyperaceous (sī-pe-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*—that is, sedges and their congeners.

cyperographer (sī-pe-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on Cyperaceæ, p. 361.

cyperologist (sī-pe-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία* (see *-ology*) + *-ist*.]

In *bot.*, a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (sī-pē′rus), *n.* [NL. (L. *cyperos*, *cyperum*), < Gr. *κύπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κύπειρος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cypère*, and in E. as *cypres* (Gerard), *cypresse* (Cotgrave): see *cypress*[3].] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 50 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. phymatodes* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphel (sī′fel), *n.* Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (sī-fel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφελλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κύπελλον*, a drinking-vessel, < *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal.*] 1. Pl. *cyphellæ* (-ē). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Auricularini*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

cyphellæform (sī-fel′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cyphella*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

cyphellate (sī-fel′āt), *a.* [< *cyphella* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with cyphellæ.

cypher, *n.* and *v.* See *cipher.*

cyphi, *n.* Plural of *cyphus*[2].

Cyphomandra (sī-fō-man′drạ), *n.* [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *κύφωμα*, hump, + *ἀνήρ*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 20 species of small trees or shrubs. *C. betacea*, the tree-tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.

Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

Cyphon (sī′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφων*, a crooked piece of wood, < *κυφός*, bent, stooping: see *Cyphus*[1].] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dascillidæ*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidæ*. *Paykull*, 1798.

cyphonautes (sī-fō-nâ′tēz), *n.*; pl. *cyphonautes.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, stooping, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnolæmatous polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora:* formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

> Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of Membranipora pilosa.
>
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 76.

Cyphonidæ (sī-fon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphon* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebrionidæ*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dascillidæ*.

cyphonism (sī′fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, < *κυφωνίζειν*, < *κύφων*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue.*

Cyphophthalmidæ (sī-fof-thal′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidæ* (which see).

Cyphophthalmus (sī-fof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

cyphosis (sī-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφωσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κυφοῦσθαι*, be humpbacked, < *κυφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a backward curvature of the spine. Usually written *kyphosis*.

Cyphus[1] (sī′fus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Schönherr*, 1826.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. *Spix*, 1824.

cyphus[2], *n.* See *scyphus*.

Cypræa (si-prē′ạ), *n.* [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian.*] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidæ;* the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry, used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantel-ornament. See *cowry.* Also *Cypræa.*

Cypræa tigris.

cypræid (si-prē′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*.

Cypræidæ (si-prē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypræa* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricous, convoluted, enameled shell, with concealed spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canaliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a lobate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Ovulum* (or *Ovula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræadæ*, *Cypreadæ*, *Cypreidæ*, *Cypridæ*.

cypræiform (si-prē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cypræa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

cypræoid (si-prē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cypræa* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cypræidæ*.

II. *n.* A cypræid.

cy-pres (sē-prā′). [OF., so near, as near: *cy*, *ci* (see *ci-devant*); *pres*, mod. F. *près* = It. *presso*, near, < L. *pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*[1].] In *law*, as near as practicable.—**Doctrine of cy-pres,** an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object—as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

cypress[1] (sī′pres), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cypresse*, *cipresse;* < ME. *cipres*, *cipresse*, *cypresse*, *cupresse*, < OF. *cypres*, F. *cyprès* = Pr. *cypres* = Sp. *ciprés* = Pg. *cypreste* = It. *cipresso* = D. *cipres* = G. *cypresse* = Dan. *cypres* = Sw. *cypress*, < LL. *cypressus*, classical L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, < Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Attic *κυπάριττος*, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cyprus*[1], a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cypyr-tre*, later *cyprus* (Cotgrave), cypress, in form < L. *cyprus:* see *cyprus*[1].] I. *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*. The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

> He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the *cypress* and the oak. Isa. xliv. 14.

(*b*) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nutkaensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp-, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Frenela robusta;* and the golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (*c*) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belvedere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

> Bind you my brows with mourning *cyparisse.*
>
> *Bp. Hall*, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

> Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypress* me;
> *Cypress* which Tombs does Beautifie.
>
> *Cowley*, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

> Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.
>
> *Eliot's Biography.*

II. *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In *cypress* chests my arras. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

> Within the navel of this hideous wood,
> Immur'd in *cypress* shades, a sorcerer dwells.
>
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 521.

cypress[2] (sī′pres), *n.* and *a.* [First in Shakspere's time, spelled *cypress, cypresse, cipresse, cipres, cyprus;* origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crespe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp.*] I.† *n.* A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.

> Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoaky lawn, or a black *cyprus!*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

> A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of *Cyprus*, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.
>
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cypress.—**Cypress cat,** a tabby cat.

> While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as *Cyprus*—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it *Cyprus.*"
>
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 289.

Cypress damask†, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold,** gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn†.** Same as I.

> Sable stole of *Cyprus lawn*
> Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
>
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 35.

cypress[3] (sī′pres), *n.* [Also spelled *cypresse, cypres*, altered, by confusion with *cypress*[1], from L. *cyperos*, galingale: see *Cyperus.*] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus:* called *sweet cypress* from its aromatic roots. Also *cypress-root.*

cypress-knee (sī′pres-nē), *n.* One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. The cause or reason of their growth is unknown. They are frequently used as beehives by the negroes.

cypress-moss (sī′pres-môs), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*.

cypress-root (sī′pres-rōt), *n.* Same as *cypress*[3].

cypress-vine (sī′pres-vīn), *n.* A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

Cyprian (sip′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyprius*, < Gr. Κύπριος, pertaining to Κύπρος, L. *Cyprus*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., L. *Cypria* (also *Cypris*, < Gr. Κύπρις), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cyprus*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Same as *Cypriote.*—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

> Is this that jolly god, whose *Cyprian* bow
> Has shot so many flaming darts?
>
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 9.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Cypriote.*—2. A lewd woman; a courtezan; a strumpet.

Cypricardia (sip-ri-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., as *Cyprina*, q. v., + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] A genus of conchiferous or lamellibranch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.

Cypricardia obesa.

Cypridacea (sip-ri-dā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-acea.*] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).

Cypridæ[1] (sip′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididæ*.

Cypridæ[2] (sip′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypræidæ*.

Cyprididæ (si-prid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ usually 7-jointed and beset with long setæ; the posterior antennæ usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setæ. The second pair of antennæ serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

Cypridina (sip-ri-dī′nä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cypridinidæ*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

Cypridinidæ (sip-ri-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cypridina* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ bent and setose; the posterior antennæ biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive; the palp long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterops* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (si-prī′nä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardiidæ*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidæ*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.

Cyprina islandica.

Cyprinacea (sip-ri-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cyprinidæ* and related families. See *Cyprinida*[2].

cyprinacean (sip-ri-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cyprinacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinacea*.

cyprine[1] (sip′rin), *a.* [‹ *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprine[2] (sip′rin), *a.* [Short for **cypressine*, ‹ LL. *cypressinus*, L. *cupressinus*, ‹ Gr. κυπαρίσσινος, of the cypress, ‹ κυπάρισσος, cypress: see *cypress*[1].] Of or belonging to the cypress.

cyprine[3] (sip′rin), *n.* [‹ LL. *cyprinus*, *cuprinus*, of copper, ‹ *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

cyprinid[1] (sip′ri-nid), *n.* [‹ *Cyprinidæ*[1].] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprinid[2] (sip′ri-nid), *n.* [‹ *Cyprinidæ*[2].] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

Cyprinidæ[1] (si-prin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Homalоptera*); and ovarian sacs closed. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of eventognathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchihyals. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp*[2] and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidæ[2] (si-prin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprina* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equivalve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1–3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardiidæ*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

cypriniform (si-prin′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Cyprinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sip-ri-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidæ*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

Cyprinodon (si-prin′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803.

Cyprinodon variegatus.

cyprinodont (si-prin′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinodontid (si-prin-ō-don′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*.

Cyprinodontidæ (si-prin-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, etc.—**Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted.—**Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

Cyprinodontina (si-prin′ō-don-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

cyprinodontoid (si-prin-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinoid (sip′ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

II. *n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinoidea (sip-ri-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidæ* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridæ* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidæ* (suckers), and *Cobitidæ* (loaches).

cyprinoidean (sip-ri-noi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinus (si-prī′nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *cyprinus*, ‹ Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnæus and the old authors all the eventognathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoölogists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*[2].

Cypriot (sip′ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

Cypriote (sip′ri-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, ‹ L. *Cyprius*, Cyprian, ‹ *Cyprus*, Cyprus.] **I.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—2. The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus.—**Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.—**Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,

Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

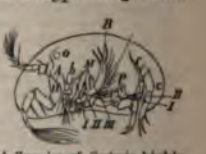
cypripedin (sip-ri-pē′din), *n.* [‹ *Cypripedium* + *-in*[2].] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypripedium*.

Cypripedium (sip-ri-pē′di-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. Κύπρις, Aphrodite (see *Cyprian*), + πεδίον, a plain, ‹ πέδον, the ground, akin to ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *moccasin-flower*. There are

Cypripedium Veitchii.

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceolus*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 species occur in the United States; but the larger number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species generally have thick, veinless leaves; and several of them are in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (sī′pris), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Cypris*, ‹ Gr. Κύπρις, Venus (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididæ*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.



A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

A, *I*, *II*, antennules and antennæ; *M*, *I*, *II*, *III*, mandibles and maxillæ; *N*, maxillary appendage; *P*, *I*, *II*, thoracic members; *b*, mandibular palp; *c*, caudal end; *o*, eye.

cyprus[1]† (sī′prus), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. κύπρος, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, ‹ Κύπρος, Cyprus. A different word and tree from *cypress*[1] (L. *cupressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*[1].] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia alba*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

cyprus[2]† (sī′prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

cyprus-bird (sī′prus-bėrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

cyprusite (sī′prus-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*[2].] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypsela (sip′se-lą), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κυψέλη*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κίπελλον*, a cup: see *cup*.] In *bot.*, an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cypseli (sip′se-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidæ*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Caprimulgidæ:* same as *Cypseloïdes*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselidæ (sip-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no cæca; the leg-muscles anomalogonatous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so miscalled. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinæ* and *Chæturinæ*. See cuts under *Chætura* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip′se-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cypseliformis*, < L. *cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidæ*. Also *cypselomorphic*.

Cypseliformes (sip′se-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis:* see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphæ* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is ægithognathous; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalogonatous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Coraciiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypselinæ (sip-se-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidæ;* the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

cypseline (sip′se-lin), *a.* [< *Cypselus* + *-ine*[1].] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypseloid (sip′se-loid), *a.* [< NL. *cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

Cypseloides (sip-se-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Chæturinæ*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Strepitores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostres*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostres*.

cypselomorph (sip′se-lō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselomorphæ (sip′se-lō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphæ* and the *Coccygomorphæ*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypoclidium or none, no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles.

cypselomorphic (sip′se-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

Cypselus (sip′se-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily

Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinæ, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (sī-rē′ną), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1806.

Cyrenaic (sī-rē-nā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, < *Κυρήνη*, L. *Cyrene*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa.—2. Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

> There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaick* rout, but would shut his schoole dores against such greasy sophisters.
>
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

Cyrenaicism (sī-rē-nā′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

Cyrenian (sī-rē′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyrena* + *-ian;* L. *Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

> They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.
>
> Luke xxiii. 26.

cyrenid (sī-ren′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidæ*.

Cyrenidæ (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a subcircular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidæ* or *Sphæriidæ*. Also *Corbiculidæ*.

Right Valve of *Cyrena cyprinoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as Cycladidæ or *Cyrenidæ*, the latter name being preferable.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 275.

Cyrillaceæ (sir-i-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrillus*, Cyril), + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of small evergreen dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polypetalous orders, near the *Ilicineæ*. There are about 6 known species, constituting 4 genera, all natives of North or tropical America. *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Elliottia*, each of a single species, are found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *ironwood*.

Cyrillic (sī-ril′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Κυρίλλος*, a proper name, Cyril.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologic† (sir′i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Also formerly *curiologic;* < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογικός*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see etymology).—2. Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtellaria (sėr-te-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + dim. *-ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the suborders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtoidea*.

Cyrtida (sėr′ti-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylæan radiolarians, having a silicious skeleton in the form of a monaxonic or triradiate test. See *Eucyrtidiidæ*. *Haeckel*.

cyrtoceran (sėr-tos′ę-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratitic*.

Cyrtoceras (sėr-tos′ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Curtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

cyrtoceratid (sėr-tō-ser′ą-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidæ*.

Cyrtoceratidæ (sėr′tō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas. Generally aggregated with the *Nautilidæ*.

cyrtoceratite (sėr-tō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

cyrtoceratitic (sėr-tō-ser-ą-tit′ik), *a.* [< *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

cyrtolite (sėr′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

cyrtometer (sėr-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the size and shape of the chest.

> The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other.
>
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

Cyrtonyx (sėr′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]

Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ:* so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massena*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

Cyrtophyllum (sêr-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κυρτός, curved, arched, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavus* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. *Burmeister*, 1838. See cut under *katydid*.

cyst (sist), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, ⟨ Gr. κύστις, the bladder, a bag, pouch, ⟨ κύειν, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a bladder; a large vesicle.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and the rat.
Owen, Anat., v.

3. In *zoöl.*, a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—**4.** In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algæ, a sporecase. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*.—**Ovarian cyst.** See *ovarian*.

cystadenoma (sis′ta-de-nō′mă), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., ⟨ *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

cystalgia (sis-tal′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

cystatrophia (sis-ta-trō′fi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἀτροφία, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the bladder. *Dunglison*.

cystectasy (sis-tek′ta-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἔκτασις, extension, ⟨ ἐκτείνειν, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** Dilatation of the bladder.—**2.** In *surg.*, a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectasy*.

cysted (sis′ted), *a.* [⟨ *cyst* + *-ed*².] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

cystelminth (sis′tel-minth), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] A cystic worm.

cystenchyma, cystenchyme (sis-teng′ki-mă, -kīm), *n.* [NL. *cystenchyma*, ⟨ Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinidæ; . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, . . . a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

cystenchymatous (sis-teng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *cystenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

cystenchyme, *n.* See *cystenchyma*.

Cysteoidæ (sis-tē-oi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

cystic¹ (sis′tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cystico* = It. *cistico*, ⟨ NL. *cysticus*, ⟨ *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (*b*) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery.—**3.** Having a cyst or cysts; full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, encysted; cysticercoid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tænia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

Cystic worm, or *bladder-worm*, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticercus with one tænia-head, or a cœnure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tænia*.

cystic² (sis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *cyst*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin.—**Cystic oxid,** $C_3H_5NO_2S$, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; same as *cystin*.

Cysticæ (sis′ti-kē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus:* see *cystic*¹.] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticerci, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

cysticercoid (sis-ti-sêr′koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *cysticercus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticercus or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

II. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the *cysticercoid* becomes a Tænia cucumerina in his intestine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 187.

cysticercus (sis-ti-sêr′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + κέρκος, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tænia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tænia solium*, found in measly pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tænia-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticercus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvæ. Thus, the cysticercus of the ox becomes in man *Tænia mediocanellata;* the *Cysticercus pisiformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tænia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticercus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tænia crassicollis*. The cystic worm of *Tænia cœnurus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a cœnure; and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep. Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tænia*, *cœnure*, *echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

cysticle (sis′ti-kl), *n.* [⟨ NL. **cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Owen*, Anat., ix.

cystid (sis′tid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, a bladder (a sac, cyst): see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa:* (*a*) The sacular, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

(*b*) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 73.

cystide (sis′tid or -tīd), *n.* [⟨ *cystidium*.] **1.** Same as *cystidium*.—**2.** In fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

Cystidea, Cystideæ (sis-tid′ē-ă, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of fossil crinoids: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

cystidean (sis-tid′ē-an), *n.* [⟨ *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystic crinoid; an encrinite of the order *Cystidea*.

cystides, *n.* Plural of *cystis*.

cystidia, *n.* Plural of *cystidium*.

cystidicolous (sis-ti-dik′ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. κύστις (κυστε-, κυστι-), a bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

cystidium (sis-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ă). [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. It is considered to be a sterile basidium. Also *cystide*.

cystidoparalysis (sis′ti-dō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

cystidoplegia (sis′ti-dō-plē′ji-ă), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystifelleotomy (sis-ti-fel-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + L. *fel* (*fell-*) (= Gr. χολή), gall, + Gr. τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cystiferous (sis-tif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

cystiform (sis′ti-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *forma*, shape.] **1.** Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—**2.** Encysted; hydatid; cysticercoid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

cystignathid (sis-tig′nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidæ*.

Cystignathidæ (sis-tig-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystignathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is

Cystignathus ocellatus.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Cystignathus (sis-tig′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidæ*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cysteognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cystin (sis′tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + *-in*².] A substance ($C_3H_5NO_2S$) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystiphyllidæ (sis-ti-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystiphyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata* and group *Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulæ and dissepiments. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850

Cystiphyllum (sis-ti-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + φύλλον, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Murchison*, 1839. Also *Cystiophyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

cystirrhagia (sis-ti-rā′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + *-ραγία*, ⟨ ῥηγνύναι, break.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (*b*) Cystirrhea.

cystirrhea, cystirrhœa (sis-ti-rē′ă), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhœa*, ⟨ Gr. κύστις, the bladder, + ῥοία, a flowing, ⟨ ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhea, cystorrhœa*.

cystis (sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

Cystiscidæ (sis-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

Cystiscus (sis-tis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidæ*.

cystitis (sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύστις, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bladder.

cystitome (sis′ti-tōm), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, Gr. κύστις, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + τομός, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cystobubonocele (sis′tō-bū-bō′nō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + βουβών, the groin, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

cystocarp (sis′tō-kärp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + καρπός, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algæ of the order *Florideæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cryptocarp, sporocarp*.

cystocarpic (sis-tō-kär′pik), *a.* [⟨ *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.

cystocele (sis′tō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύστις, bladder, + κήλη, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cystococcoid (sis-tō-kok′oid), *a.* [⟨ *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algæ of the genus *Cystococcus*.

Cystococcus (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + κόκκος, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyl-green fresh-water algæ, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis'tō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + κύτος, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis'tō-fi-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + γένεσις, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + -γενης, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

cystoid (sis'toid), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

Cystoidea (sis-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + εἶδος, form.] An order of fossil crinoids, encrinites or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cystocoidæ*, *Cystidea*, *Cystideæ*.

cystoidean (sis-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of a cystoid crinoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

cystolith (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone.] A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed chiefly of crystals and attached to the wall of the cell by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Urticaceæ* and *Acanthaceæ*, in the cells of the epidermis or subjacent tissue, but is rarely found in other orders.

Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified.

a, epidermis; *b*, hypoderma; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of Ficus . . . prolongations inward of the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

cystolithiasis (sis'tō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone, + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder, + λίθος, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

cystoma (sis-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + μορφή, form, + *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis'tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystidoparalysis*; < Gr. κύστις (κυστι-, κυστε-, not *κυστιδ-), bladder, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinæ (sis'tō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystophora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.

Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

cystoplast (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *cystoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

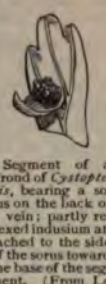
cystoplasty (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., also improp. *cystidoplegia*; < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πληγή, a blow, stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [< *cystoplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplexia (sis-tō-plek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλῆξις, a blow, stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of delicate flaccid polypodiaceous ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chili, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.



Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing a sorus on the back of a vein; partly reflexed indusium attached to the side of the sorus toward the base of the segment. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cystoptosis (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopus (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), face, appearance.] A genus of parasitic fungi, belonging to the family *Peronosporeæ*, and characterized by conidia produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

cystorrhea, cystorrhœa (sis-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhea*.

cystose (sis'tōs), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ose*.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladdery; vesicular.

cystospastic (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + σπαστικός, < *σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπᾶν, draw back, > σπασμός, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ταινία, a tapeworm: see *tænia*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Tænia*.

cystotome (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Pg. *cystotomo*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

cystotomy (sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, < NL. *cystotomia*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

cystous (sis'tus), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ous*.] Cystic. *Dunglison*.

cystula (sis'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cystulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

cyte (sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κύτος, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < κύειν, conceive, orig. contain; cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cytode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *desmacyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

cyternet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

Cythere (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. Κυθέρεια, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cytheridæ*. *Müller*, 1785.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.

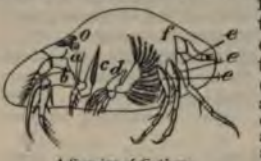
Cytherea dione.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē'an), *a.* [< L. *Cytherēus*, pertaining to *Cytherēa*, Venus, < Gr. Κυθέρεια, Aphrodite: so named from Κύθηρα, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 284.

Cythereidæ, Cytheridæ (sith-e-rē'i-dē, si-ther'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cythere* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostraceous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennæ setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennæ largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.



A Species of *Cythere*.

a, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *a*, eye.

cytheromania (sith-e-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κυθέρεια, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + μανία, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison*.

Cytinaceæ (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cytinus* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of apetalous, parasitic, fleshy, leafless or scaly plants, allied to the *Aristolochiaceæ* and to *Nepenthes*. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers.

Cytinus (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. κίτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate, < κίτος, a hollow.] A small genus of parasitic plants, the type of the *Cytinaceæ*. *C. Hypocystis*, of the Mediterranean region, is of a rich yellow or orange-red color, and has been used as an astringent. The other species belong to South Africa and Mexico.

Cytinus Hypocystis.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κυτίον, assumed dim. of κίτος, a hollow (cell), + βλαστός, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algæ. Also *cytoblast*.

A central *cytioblast* wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 159.

cytioderm (sit'i-ō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *κυτίον, assumed dim. of κίτος, a hollow (cell), + δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, a cell-wall: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids.

cytioplasm (sit'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κυτίον, assumed dim. of κίτος, a hollow (a cell), + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

cytisin (sit'i-sin), *n.* [< *Cytisus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Laburnum vulgare* (*Cytisus Laburnum*) and other

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytisus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnæus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubbery-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, etc. See *broom*1.

Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

a, flowering branch; *b*, flowers, natural size. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cytitis (si-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

cytoblast (sī'tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *βλαστός*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytioblast*.—2. One of the amœbiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

cytoblastema (sī*ᵉ*tō-blas-tē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλάστημα*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

cytoblastematous, cytoblastemic (sī*ᵉ*tō-blas-tem'a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

cytoblastemous (sī*ᵉ*tō-blas-tē'mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytococcus (sī-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulococcus*. *Haeckel.*

cytode (sī'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if **κυτώδης*, contr. of **κυτοειδής*, like a hollow, < *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (*a*) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the value of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by *cytodes*, but always by cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 64.

(*b*) A cell in general.

I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptation of the latter term. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 583.

cytogenesis (sī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *γένεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cystogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

cytogenetic (sī*ᵉ*tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

cytogenous (sī-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

cytogeny (sī-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.

cytoid (sī'toid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison.*

Cytophora (sī-tof'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

cytoplasm (sī'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

It [protoplasm] has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively, the names bioplasm, *cytoplasm*, and sarcode. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 66.

cytoplasmic (sī-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite *cytoplasmic* medium. *Microz. Science*, XXVI. 601.

cytopyge (sī-tō-pī'jē), *n.*; pl. *cytopygæ*. [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πυγή*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel.*

cytostome (sī'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

cytostomous (sī-tos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

cytotheca (sī-tō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; pl. *cytothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θήκη*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytozoa (sī-tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [gregarine or sporozoon] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

cyttid (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebræ: synonymous with *Zenidæ*.

Cyttina (si-tī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridæ*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidæ*.

cyttoid (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttus (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κυττός*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenæus in the Deipnosophistæ.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidæ*.

cytula (sit'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *cytulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoön, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which developes from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 182.

cytulococcus (sit*ᵉ*ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytococcus*. *Haeckel.*

cytuloplasm (sit'ū-lō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

cyvar (kē'vär), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *aru*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

cyvelin (kē've-lin), *n.* [W. *cyfelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, *elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, tsar (zär, tsär), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tzar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czaar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tzar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tzar*, through G. *tzar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsarĭ* or *tsare* (the first letter being *tse*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. ts, and the last being *erĭ* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. tsar), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsisarĭ*, *tsesarĭ* = Pol. *cesarz* = Bohem. *cisarzh* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *césar* = OBulg. *tsésarĭ*, emperor, Cæsar; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Cæsar*), from L. *Cæsar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar: see *Cæsar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called czars; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned Czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Cæsar*, to *emperor*, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *imperator*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

czardas (zär'das; Hung. pron. chär'dosh), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zär'-, tsär'e-vich), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tzarewitsch*, < Russ. *tsarevichŭ* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erŭ* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevichŭ*, > G. *Cäsarewitsch*, F. *Césarévitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarewitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarewitch*, *tsarewitch*, *czarowitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *cesarevitch*, *cesarewitch*.

czarevna, tsarevna (zä-, tsä-rev'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarewna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, tsarina (zä-, tsä-rē'nȧ), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tzarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tzarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term., F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritza*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritza*, *tsaritsa*, *tzaritsa*.

czarish† (zä'rish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.
Tatler, No. 55

czaritza, tsaritsa (zä-, tsä-rit'zȧ), *n.* [Also *tzaritza*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitch, czarowitz, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

Czech (chek; more accurately, cheċh), *n.* [Also written *Csech*, *Tsech*, *Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., **Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ċh) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Cheh* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (> Hung. *Cseh*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

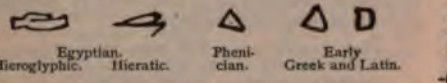
Czechic (chek'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Czech* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one *Czechic* realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 546.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.

D

1. The fourth letter and third consonant in the English alphabet: the corresponding character has the same position and the same value also in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which it comes to us. (See *A*.) The scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



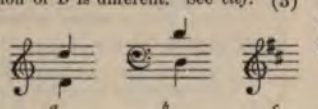
Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as surd or breathed, and to *n* as nasal. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intonated or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes); it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin oftenest *f*: thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dhura* = Greek *θύρα* = Latin *fores*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*: thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*; but, under special conditions, also a *d*: thus, German *ende* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *picked, tipped, kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*; *missed* being formerly *mist, miste*, Anglo-Saxon *miste*; *kissed*, formerly *kist, kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See *-d*1 = *-ed*1, *-d*2 = *-ed*2.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as $\bar{D}$, it stands for 5,000.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *music:* (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is $\frac{9}{8}$. The tone above bass C is represented by D, the octave above by d, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff D stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone D, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, D is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, d is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, *δ* of variation, D of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to darii.—**4.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d.* or d.), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *dc.* $\frac{1}{1}$, *dm.* $\frac{2}{2} \times 2 = 20$. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d.* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.



a *b* *c*

-d[1], **-d**[2]. [(1) ME. *-d, -de, -ed, -ede*, etc.: see *-ed*[1]. (2) ME. *-d, -ed*: see *-ed*[2].] A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

daȝ†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doe*[1].

daalder (dä'l'dėr), *n.* [D.: see *dollar*.] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dab[1] (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [< ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe, täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe, tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*[2], strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, q. v. The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike.

The Flemmisshe hem *dabbeth* o the het bare.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—**3.** To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching, china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a groundwork of color, etc.; smear.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint.
Sharpe, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 551.

5. To dibble. [Prov. Eng.]—**6**†. To deceive.

Til like the parish bull he serves them still,
And *dabbes* their husbandes clean against their will.
The Ti'me's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—**To dab nebs**†, to kiss.

Dab nebs with her now and then.
The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To prick.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,
Though fair the rose may be.
R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—**4**†. To fall down loosely.

Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.
Phaer, Æneid, vi.

dab[1] (dab), *n.* [< ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] **1.** A quick or sudden blow.

As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—**3.** A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—**4.** A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—**5.** A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—**6**†. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature.
Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds.*—**8.** A pinafore.

Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.
Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

dab[2] (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*[1], *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57; the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whiting.
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

dab[3] (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*[1] and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] **I.** *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dä bäl'lō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*[2].] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

dabber[1] (dab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, same as *ball*[1], 9. (*b*) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.

Etchers' Dabber.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., [p. 149.

(*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (*d*) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

dabber[2] (dab'ėr), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber*.] **I.** *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—**2.** See the extract.

This way of fishing we call daping, *dabbing*, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.
Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, ii. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

dabble (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable;* = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

The lively Liquor-God
With *dabbled* heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be *dabbling* in water. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything: with *in:* as, to *dabble in* railway shares; to *dabble in* literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled in* poetry! *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

I had *dabbled* a little *in* the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been *dabbling* . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

dabbler (dab'lèr), *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a *dabbler* than a philosopher.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab'ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'i), *a.* [< *dab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dopchick*.] 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

Hence—2†. A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate *dabchick!* I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidæ:* especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

daberlack (dab'ėr-lak), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The seaweed *Alaria esculenta:* same as *badderlocks*.—2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a*, *i*, *i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous

Daboia russelli.

Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelli*.

dabster (dab'stèr), *n.* [< *dab*[3] + *-ster*.] 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired *dabster* in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 160.

dabuh†, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhab'*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or *dabuh*.
Topsel (1658).

dab-wash (dab'wosh), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kâ-pel'lä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*, *n.*] In *music*, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä'pō). [It., from the beginning: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capo*, < L. *caput* = E. *head:* see *cape*[2].] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*.—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine*.—**Da capo al segno**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

dace (dās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce*, *darse;* < ME. *darce*, *darse*, < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); F. *dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also E. *dar*, *dare*[3], a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*[2]. For the changes, cf. *bass*[1], formerly *barse*, *bace*.] 1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squa-*

Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (*a*) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (*b*) The redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*.

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-

Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninæ*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the *laughing-jackass*.

Daceloninæ (da-sē-lō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidæ*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and Oceanic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halcyon*, *Tanysiptera*, and *Ceyx*.

dacey (dā'si), *n.* The usual name in Bengal, and in sericicultural works, of a race of silkworms of which there are eight annual generations.

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called *dacey*.
L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 13.

da chiesa (dä kiā'sä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *chiesa*, < L. *ecclesia*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church: see *ecclesia*.] In *music*, for the church; in church style.

dachshund (G. pron. däks'hönt), *n.* [G., < *dachs*, badger, + *hund* = E. *hound*.] The German badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, long-bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dacia*, the province so called, < *Daci* = Gr. *Δάκοι*. The L. adj. was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, Dacia, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania, and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

II. *n.* One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the *Dacians*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 202.

dacite (dā'sīt), *n.* [< *Dacia* (see *Dacian*) + *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Fr. Von Hauer and Stache, in 1863, in describing the geology of Transylvania, to include the varieties of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz. Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz, together with one or more minerals belonging to the biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-mass is very variable in structure and character. Dacite rarely occurs except in a more or less altered form, and is especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in Transylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and South America. It is a rock the composition and classification of which has been the cause of much discussion among geologists. See *rhyolite*.

dacity† (das'i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity*.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. *Sampson*, Vow Breaker.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *docker*, *dooker;* origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeckeren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—3. To traffic; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I *dacker'd* wi' him by mysel'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

The Sevitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To search; examine; search for (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to *dacker* a house.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *n.* [< *dacker*, *daker*[1], *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak'nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidæ;* in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidæ* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass.

2. A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidæ:* same as *Engis*.

Dacnididæ (dak-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis:* synonymous with *Cœrebidæ*. *Cabanis*, 1850.

Dacnidinæ (dak-ni-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis*, *Certhidea*, *Hemidacnis*, *Xenodacnis*, *Conirostrum*, and *Oreomanes*.

dacnidine (dak'ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacnidinæ*.

Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnididæ* or *Cærebidæ;* the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnæus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit*, etc.

dacret, *n.* See *dicker*[2].

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium*.

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύδιον* (dim. of *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*[2]), applied to a kind of scammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceæ*. There are about 10 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii*, the Huon pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the rimu or red pine of New Zealand. *D. taxifolium* of New Zealand is also a large tree.

dacrygelosis (dak[g]ri-je-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ* (> *δακρύειν*, weep), = E. *tear*[2], + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak[g]ri-ō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak[g]ri-ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *κύστις*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak[g]ri-ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρίων*, ppr. of *δακρίειν*, weep, < *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυ*, a tear (cf. *δάκρυμα* = L. *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear), = E. *tear*[2], q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry*.

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (*b*) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. E. *date*[3], q. v.), akin to L. *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and E. *toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.]

1. A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.5 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.78 to 2 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily*, *verily*, *violate*, and *edify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), a tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), a Cretic (– ⏑ –), and an anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasemic—that is, has a magnitude of four moræ (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), belongs to the equal (isorrhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (– ⏑ ⏑). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (– –), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑) is rare.

> If ye vse too many *dactils* together ye make your musike too light and of no solemne grauitie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

> From long to long in solemn sort
> Slów spóndéé stálks; stróng fóót! yet ill able
> Évér tó cóme úp with *Dáctyl* trisýllablé.
> *Coleridge*, Metrical Feet.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (*b*) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—4. In *zoöl.*, a dactylus.—5. The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. See *dactylus* (*c*).—**Æolic dactyls,** a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logaœdic*.—**Anapestic dactyl,** a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ for ⏑ ⏑ –).—**Cyclic dactyl.** See *cyclic*, 3.

dactylt (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl*, *n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson*.

dactylar (dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, *n.* See *dactyl*.

dactylett (dak'ti-let), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et*.] A little or false dactyl.

> How handsomely besets
> Dull spondees with the English *dactylets!*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-ti-lē'thrä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (also *δακτύληθρον*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *δάκτυλος*, a finger: see *dactyl*, *n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ*. *D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra*. It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidæ*.

Dactyli[1] (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Δάκτυλοι* (*Ἰδαῖοι*, of Ida, in Crete): see def. Cf. *dactyl*, *n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyli[2], *n.* Plural of *dactylus*.

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dactylicus*, < Gr. *δακτυλικός*, < *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*.]

I. *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatia). See *hexameter* and *elegiac*.

> This at least was the power of the spondaic and *dactylick* harmony. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 94.

> Inspired by the *dactylic* beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*.—**Dactylic flute,** a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee.** See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactyliobranchia, Dactyliobranchiata (dak-til[g]i-ō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tiä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidæ*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia*.

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος*, an engraver of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactylioglyphist*.

dactylioglyphic (dak-til[g]i-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ic*.] Having relation to or of the nature of dactylioglyphy. Also *dactylioglyptic*.

dactylioglyphist (dak-til-i-og'li-fist), *n.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ist*.] Same as *dactylioglyph*.

dactylioglyphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλυφία*, < *δακτυλιογλύφος*: see *dactylioglyph*.] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engraving fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactylioglyph*.

dactylioglyptic (dak-til[g]i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic*.] Same as *dactylioglyphic*.

dactyliographer (dak-til-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactyliographic (dak-til[g]i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *dactyliography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of dactyliography.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *dactyliography*.

dactyliomancy (dak-til'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

> The classical *dactyliomancy*, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarius, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 115.

dactylion (dak-til'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιον*, neut. of *δακτύλιος*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc.—2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactyliotheca (dak-til[g]i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *dactyliothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλιοθήκη*, a collection of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *δακτυλίς*, a sort of grape (cf. *δακτυλῖτις*, a kind of plant), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A genus of grasses, of about a dozen species, growing in the cooler temperate regions of the old world. *D. glomerata* is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cocksfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasturage when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist*.] One who writes dactylic verse.

> May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*.
> *T. Warton*, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

dactylitis (dak-ti-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak[g]ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλοδόχμη*, four fingers' breadth, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palæste*.

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'nā-thiä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτυλοειδής*, like a finger, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose*.

Dactylometra quinquecirra.

dactylology (dak-ti-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the

language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.

Dactylometra (dak″ti-lō-met′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidæ* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.

Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lop′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactylopore (dak′ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pore or opening of a dactylozoöid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (*b*) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactyloporic (dak″ti-lō-por′ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a dactylopore.

Dactyloporidæ (dak″ti-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of imperforate milioline foraminifers.

Dactylopteridæ (dak″ti-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expansible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidæ* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-ti-lop′tę-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridæ*.

dactylopterous (dak-ti-lop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

Dactylopterus (dak-ti-lop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopterous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridæ*, having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocœtidæ*. *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.

Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

dactylorhiza (dak″ti-lō-rī′zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from anbury, which is caused by the attacks of insects.

Dactyloscopidæ (dak″ti-los-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated antrorsiform body, cuboid or subconic head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid*.

dactylotheca (dak″ti-lō-thē′ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylous (dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozoöid (dak″ti-lō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, an occasional elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and having a simple tentacular function: so called from its shape. Besides the constant nutritive polyps and medusoid gonophores, there are inconstant modified polypoids or medusoids. These are the mouthless worm-like *dactylozoöids* which . . . are provided with a tentacle, which . . . has no lateral branches or aggregations of nematocysts.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 246.

dactylus (dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *dactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (*b*) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (*c*) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), ix. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad1 (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *dadde*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *τάτα*, *τέττα*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tāta*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

dad2 (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial., = Sc. *daud*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad2 (dad), *n.* [< *dad*2, *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad′ą), *n.* Same as *dad*1 and *daddy*.

daddie, *n.* See *daddy*.

daddle1 (dad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *daddling*. [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle1 (dad′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddlie*, *daidlie*, < *daddle*, *daidle*, *v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle2 (dad′l), *n.* The hand. [Slang and prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

daddock (dad′ok), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

daddocky (dad′ok-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*1.] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, daddie (dad′i), *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*1, q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*1.

I'll follow you through frost and snaw,
I'll stay no langer wi' my *daddie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad′i-lông′legz), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. —2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad′i-skul′pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Cottus grænlandicus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dading*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*1. Hardly connected with *toddle*.] I. *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 295.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 289.

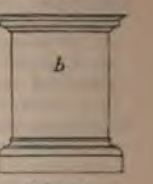
II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
Drayton, Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā′di-an), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

dado (dā′dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*3.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā′dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] 1. To groove. —2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā′dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δᾴς* (*δᾳδ-*), Attic contr. of *δαΐς* (*δαϊδ-*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. Grand 'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadaceous genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucaroxylon*.

dædal, *a.* See *dedal*.

Dædalea (dē-dā′lē-ą), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporei*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. There are 13 species known in Europe, and over 20 are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (ded-ą-leng′ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἔγχυμα*, in-

fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dedalian.*

dædaloid (ded′a-loid), *a.* [< *Dædalea* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Dædalea;* labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dedalous.*

dæmon, dæmonic, etc. See *demon,* etc.

dæsman, *n.* See *desman.*

daff[1]† (dȧf), *n.* [< ME. *daf, daffe,* appar. < Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *døv,* deaf, stupid, = E. *deaf:* see *deaf.*] A fool; an idiot; a blockhead.

I sal ben holde a *daf,* a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted *daffe,*" quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi youthe."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 138.

daff[1] (dȧf), *v. i.* [< *daff*[1], *n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Mermaiden of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken, Poems, I. 175.

daff[2]† (dȧf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff,* q. v.] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside
And bid it pass. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, daffadowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffing (dȧf′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daff*[1], *v.*] 1. Thoughtless gayety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin'* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keeped him to his death. *Melville,* MS., p. 58.

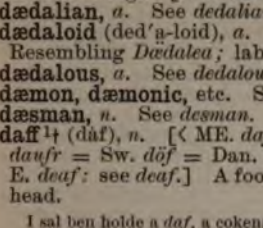
daffish (dȧf′ish), *a.* [< *daff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffle (daf′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffled,* ppr. *daffling.* [Freq. of *daff*[1], *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffler (daf′lėr), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (daf′ok), *n.* [Appar. < *daff*[1], *n.*, + *-ock.*] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (daf′ō-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly, daffadilly, daffodowndilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, daffy,* formerly also *affodilly,* etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil, affodill,* < ME. *affodylle, affadyll* (the prosthetic *d,* like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < ML. *affodillus* (> OF. *affrodille, aphrodille*), < L. *asphodilus* (> OF. *asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus,* < Gr. ἀσφοδελός, > E. *asphodel:* see *asphodel.* The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] The popular name of the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus,* natural order *Amaryllidaceæ,* of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium,* has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus,* having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in *daffadillies* sleeping made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 32.

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April *daffodilly.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Checkered daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* —**Peruvian daffodil,** an amaryllidaceous plant, *Ismene Amancaes,* resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil.*)

daffodilly, daffodowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffy (daf′i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil.*

Dafila (daf′i-lȧ), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ.* They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and

Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta,* widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta, Pœcilonetta,* and *Phasianurus.*

daft (dȧft), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., < ME. *daft,* var. of *deft,* stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft.*] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs.
Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft*-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots.
Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days,** the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season.—**To go daft,** or **clean daft,** to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dȧft′li), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dȧft′nes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness?*
Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag[1] (dag), *n.* [< Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (*dagg-*) = Dan. *dug* = E. *dew*[1], q. v.] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. *Jamieson.*

dag[1] (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged,* ppr. *dagging.* [< Sw. *dagga* (= Icel. *döggva*), bedew, < *dagg* = Icel. *dögg,* dew: see *dag*[1], *n.* Cf. *dew*[1], *v.* Hence the freq. *daggle,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it *dags.*—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag[2]† (dag), *n.* [Also written *dagge;* = MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge,* < OF. *dague,* F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga, adaga* = It. *daga;* of Celtic origin: cf. OGael. *daga,* a dagger, a pistol, = Bret. *dag,* a dagger. See further under *dagger*[1] and *dag*[3].] 1. A dagger (which see). *Johnson.*

Dags and Pistols!
To bite his thumb at me!
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

2. A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack.* *Planché.*

He killed one of the theeues horses with his caliuer, and shot a Turke thorow both cheeks with a *dag.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 424.

3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. *Minsheu,* 1617.

dag[2]† (dag), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggen* (= MD. *daggen,* pierce, stab), < OF. *daguer,* stab with a dagger; from the noun.] 1. To pierce or stab with a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene agaynes,
With derfe dynttez of dede, *dagges* thurghe scheldez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged.*
Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. To cut into slips.—3. To cut out a pattern on (the edge of a garment).—4. To cut off the skirts of, as the fleece of sheep. *Kersey.*

dag[3]† (dag), *n.* [< ME. *dagge,* an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet; a particular use of *dag*[2], a dagger, not found in that sense in ME.] A loose pendent end; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(*a*) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Highe shoos knopped with *dagges.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(*b*) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge.*

Wolde they blame the burnes that brougte newe gysis,
And dryue out the *dagges* and all the Duche cotis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 193.

Sleeveless Dalmatic (about 1450) ornamented with dags. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

daggar (dag′ȧr), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*[1].] A local English name of one of the scyllioid sharks.

dagge†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*[2], *dag*[3].

dagged (dag′ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dag*[2], *v.*] Pointed.

They schot speiris and *daggit* arrowes quhair the cumpaneis war thickest. *Knox,* Hist. Reformation, p. 30.

dagger[1] (dag′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dagger* = Icel. *daggardr* = Dan. *daggert;* of Celtic origin: < W. *dagr* = Ir. *daigear* = Bret. *dager,* a dagger; cf. Bret. *dag* = OGael. *daga,* a dagger: see *dag*[2], *n.*] 1. An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde.*

Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a *dagger* which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In *printing,* an obe-

Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Acronycta populi*), natural size.

lisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta:* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblinita*, feeds in the larval

Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta oblinita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—**6.** *pl.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**At daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been *at daggers drawn* ever since, and Sefton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in *printing*, a reference-mark (‡) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diésis*.—**Spanish dagger.** See *dagger-plant*.—**To look** or **speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggeren* (in def. 2); < *dagger*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker*, Honest Whore.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thei knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now schort, . . . now swerded, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger arms†. See *arm*[1].

dagger[2] (dag'ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In *ship-building*, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale†, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares.*

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap† (dag'ėr-chēp), *a.* [< *dagger*[1] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 546.

dagger-fiber (dag'ėr-fī'bėr), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'ėr-nē), *n.* [< *dagger*[2] + *knee*.] In *ship-building*, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'ėr-nīf), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott.*

dagger-money† (dag'ėr-mun'i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'ėr-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing† (dag'ėrz-drâ'ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggesweyne†, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag'et), *n.* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *daggling*. [Freq. of *dag*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithee go see if in that
Croud of *daggled* Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose.*

Like a dutiful son you may *daggle* about with your mother and sell paint. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

daggletail† (dag'l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *daggle* + obj. *tail*[1].] **I.** *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. *a.* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *dagtailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

daggly (dag'li), *a.* [< *daggle* + *-y*[1].] Wet; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

daghesh (dag'esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāghesh*.] In *Heb. gram.*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh*, *gh*, *dh*, *kh*, *ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: בּ, *bh*, בּ, *b*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* [< *dag*[1] + *lock*[2]. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dā'gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack*, *James*, ult. < LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

dagoba (dag'ọ-bä), *n.* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great

Ceylonese Dagoba.

height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *tope*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Yule, Mission to Ava.

dagon[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge:* see *dag*[3].] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A *dagon* of your blanket, leeve dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 43.

Dagon[2] (dā'gon), *n.* [L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών, < Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.

Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

Dagonal (dā'gon-al), *n.* [< *Dagon*[2] + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 160.

dagswain† (dag'swān), *n.* [< ME. *daggysweyne*, *dagswayne;* of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*[3], q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Paynted clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykkyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes* dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Holinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed† (dag'tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [F.: see *dag*[2].] **1†.** A dagger. —**2.** A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roelle†, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ọ-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *daguerréotype;* < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. *a.* Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

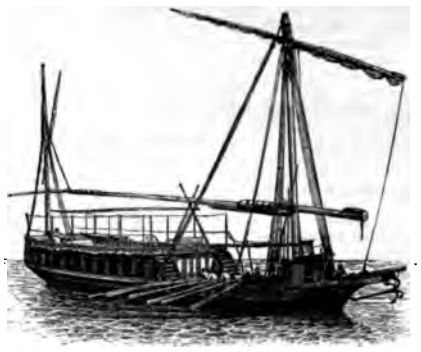
daguerreotype (da-ger'ọ-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [< *daguerreotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotyper, daguerreotypist (da-ger'ọ-tī-pėr, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, daguerreotypical (da-ger-ọ-tip'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *daguerreotype* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'ọ-tī-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, dahabieh (dä-hä-bē'e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabīya*, *dahebīya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-



Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahila (dä'hi-lä), *n.* [NL., < *dahil*.] Same as *Copsichus*. *Hodgson*.

Dahlgren gun. See *gun*.

Dahlia (dä'liä), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.

Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dä'lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*².] Same as *inulin*.

dahoon (da-hön'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Dahoon*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dait†, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daidle¹ (dā'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*¹, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle² (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemire.

daidlie (dā'dli), *n.* Same as *daddle*¹.

daidling (dā'dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

daigh (dāch), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighiness (dā'ċhi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker¹ (dā'kėr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker² (dā'kėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *daiker*¹ = *dacker*, *daker*, q. v. Otherwise referred to F. *décorer*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: with *out*.

If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering out* a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker³ (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*¹.

dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *dæglic* (= D. *dagelijk-sch* = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelik*, *deilik*, *delik* = OHG. *tagalīh*, *tagelīh*, MHG. *tagelīch*, *tegelīch*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), daily, < *dæg*, day, + *-lic*: see *day* and *-ly*¹.] **I.** *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a stately Pace.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 98.

daily (dā'li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalīhhin*, MHG. *tegelīchen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, adv.; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

daimio (dī'myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kuwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kuwazoku*.

daimon (dī'mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *dæmon*, *demon*.] Same as *demon*.

daimonian, daimonography, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

dain¹†, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*², *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain²†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] To disdain.

dain²†, *n.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] 1. Disdain.—2. Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe ful fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of *daine*.
Mir. for Mags.

dain³†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughe hir tong were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 53.

dain⁴, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous†, *a.* [ME., also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, q. v.] Disdainful: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 21.

daint† (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

dainteous† (dān'tē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dān'ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 327.

daintiful†, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, dainty, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *deinteful*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 28.

daintify (dān'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 414.

daintihood (dān'ti-hụd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dān'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*². Cf. *daintily*.] In a dainty manner. (*a*) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 75.

(*b*) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (*c*) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, Friendship.

daintiness (dān'ti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (*a*) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Sir H. Wotton*.

There is to me
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. *N. P. Willis*.

(*b*) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill*, Apology.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedency and *daintiness* of taste. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 7.

(*c*) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintinesse* and nicenesse of our captaines.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmsbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

daintith (dān'tith), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 97.

daintly† (dānt'li), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*². Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

daintrel† (dān'trel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Bullinger, Sermons, p. 249.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (q. v.); < ME. *daynte*, *deynte*, *deyntee*, *deintie* (also *dayntethe*, *deintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *dointie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*¹, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Worth; value; excellence.—2†. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare
With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dān'tiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that day with *deynteyes* were thei serued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.
Sir J. Beaumont, Spiritual Comfort.

4†. Darling: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1†. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynte* hors hadde he in stable.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

I would be the girdle
About her *dainty dainty* waist.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Especially—**5.** Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

It was time for them . . . to take the best they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.
Prior, Alma, ii.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

To make dainty†, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. v.

=**Syn. 2.** Pretty.—**3.** Savory, luscious, toothsome.—**5** and **6.** *Nice*, *Fastidious*, etc. See *nice*.

daire, *n.* [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = Pers. *dāirah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairedt, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (dī'rē), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (dī'rē-sä'mą), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [< *dair*, for *dare*[1], + *-ous*.] Bold. [Prov. Eng.]

dairt, *n.* [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—it is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dairie*; < ME. *deyery*, *deyrye* (> ML. *dayeria*, *daeria*), < *deye*, *deie*, *daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] **1.** That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—**4.** A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

dairy-farm (dā'ri-färm), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* [< *dairy* + *-ing*[1].] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairyman: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

Grain-raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 99.

dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.
Addison, Spectator.

dairyman (dā'ri-mąn), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (dā'is), *n.* [< ME. *deis*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, in oblique cases *dese*, *dece*, etc., < OF. *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais*, *daiz*, a high table in a hall, F. *dais*, a canopy, < ML. *discus*, a table, in L. a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also E. *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] **1.** A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats

Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *deys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deyse* to sytte.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 17.

I sall saye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I tuke thi speche byyonde the see.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Hence—**2.** Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—**4.** (*a*) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (*b*) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

Whan she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *deas*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlighten'd a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [< *daisy* + *-ed*[2].] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

daising (dā'zing), *n.* [Sc. (= E. as if **dazing*), verbal n. of *daise*, *dase*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

daisterret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daisie*, *daysie*, etc.; < ME. *daysie*, *daysy*, *daysey*, *dayesye*, *daiseie*, *daieseyghe*, etc., < AS. *dæges ége*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *daisies* (-ziz). **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, natural order *Compositæ*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayesye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Compositæ*, especially to species of *Vittadenia* and to *Brachycome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenophora*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly cultivated for ornament.—**Blue** or **globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull-*, *devil's*, *dog-*, *golden*, *great*, *midsummer*, *moon-*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. *a.* Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [Colloq. or slang.]

Cap. I am to request, and you are to command.
Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy!* that's charming.
Foote, The Author, ii. (1757).

daisy-bush (dā'zi-bůsh), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Olearia*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (dā'zi-kut'ėr), *n.* **1.** A trotting horse; specifically, in recent use, a horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball batted so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

dajaksch (dī'aksh), *n.* The arrow-poison of Borneo, of unknown origin, but thought to be distinct from the Java arrow-poison. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

dak, dawk[2] (dâk), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-daks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow, dawk-bungalow.** See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak**, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak**, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker[1], *v.* See *dacker*.

daker[2] (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*[1].

daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. See *crake*[2], *Crex*.

dakoit, dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < Hind. *dākāit*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *dākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, dacoitage (da-koi'tāj), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle. *New York Examiner*, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, dacoitee (da-koi-tē'), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*[1].] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the *dacoitee*, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 499.

dakoity, dacoity (da-koi'ti), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *dākāītī*, or *dākātī*, gang-robbery, < *dākāit*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (dak-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., for **Dacosaurus*, < Gr. δάκος, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ.

Dakotan (da-kō'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dakota* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

Dakruma (dak′rō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidæ*. The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.

Cocoon and Moth of *Dakruma convolutella*, natural size.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phascolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cytisus Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dä′lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai (da-lī′), *n.* Same as *dalai-lama*.

dalai-lama (da-lī′lä′mȧ), *n.* [Tibetan, lit. the 'ocean-priest,' or priest as wide as the ocean: see *lama*.] One of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. Although nominally coequal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally four or five years old, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala, near Lhassa, in Tibet.

Dalbergia (dal-bėr′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewoods of Brazil and Central America are afforded by species of this genus, which, however, are very imperfectly known.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale[1] (dāl), *n.* [< ME. *dale*, < AS. *dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dal* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. LG. *dal* = OHG. MHG. *tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dalr* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dal*, a dale, a valley; = OBulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dol* (barred *l*), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dōl* (barred *l*), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*[1] (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*[2], q. v.] **1.** A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

> The children zede to Tune,
> Bi *dales* and bi dune.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.
>
> High over hills, and lowe adowne the *dale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—**3†.** A hole.

> Ther thay stonde a *dale*
> Do make, and drenche hem therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

= **Syn. 1.** *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale[2] (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*[1].

Dalea (dā′lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Dale*, an English physician (died 1739).] A large leguminous genus of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. There are over 100 species, chiefly Mexican, but many are found in the drier western portions of the United States.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarne*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*[1] and *carl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarne, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl′land), *n.* [= Icel. *dalland.*] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl′lan″dėr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dālz′man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale's*, poss. of *dale*[1], + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalf†. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä′li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Myristica sebifera*, growing in Demerara, British Guiana. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. Candles are made of a kind of wax obtained from the seeds.

dalliancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

daliet, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk[1]**†**, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dale*, *dole* (= Icel. *dālkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

> A *dalke* (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile.
> *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 89.

dalk[2]**†**, *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix *-k* (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*[1].] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

> Brason scrapes oute of everie *dalke*
> Hem scrape.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au cool triveret la fosset*].
> *AS. and O. E. Vocab.* (ed. Wright), p. 146.
>
> *Dalke*, vallis [supra in *dale*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] **1.** A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in *decorative art*, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.—**2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The name originally given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and west as far as the Columbia, where the rivers flow with a rapid fall over broad, flat rock-surfaces. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is not only that of the locality, but also of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. H. *Dall*, an American naturalist.] The typical and only

Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dalliidæ*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal′i-ans), *n.* [< ME. *daliance*, *daliaunce*, *daliauns*, < *dalien*, dally, + *-ance*.] **1†.** Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

> In *daliaunce* they riden forth hir weye.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 106.
>
> Of honest myrth latt be thy *daliaunce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

> Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
> Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 819.
>
> The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> O my life
> In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
> The flattery and the strife!
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

4†. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

> By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
> Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 157.

dallier (dal′i-ėr), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifler.

> The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

Dalliidæ (da-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idæ*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales; the head flattish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30–36) rays, and the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal′-, dol′op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—**2.** A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

dally (dal′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, play, talk idly (cf. E. dial. *dwallee*, talk incoherently), prob. < AS. *dwalian*, *dwolian*, commonly *dwelian*, *dweligan*, ONorth. *duoliga*, *dwoliga*, err, be foolish, = D. *dwalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = Icel. *dvala*, delay; connected with *dwell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly, has not been made out.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

> *Dalyyn* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.
>
> They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 1114.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

> For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 544.
>
> Mr. Lincoln *dallied* with his decision [on emancipation] perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

> Our aiery buildeth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.
>
> *Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.
>
> The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of tree. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 183.
>
> The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
> *Bryant*, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal′i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

> Wher as he doth but *dalliengly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal′ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog.** See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. *A. E. Brehm.*—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus*, *Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—**2.** A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat′ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmática* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < ML. *dalmatica* (sc. L. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chiridota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

> But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her—kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. *Scott*, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal′ri-pȧ), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*[1]), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* = E. *dale*[1]), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjūpa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

dal segno (dȧl sā'nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da il*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt[1] (dâlt), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

dalt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *deal*[1].

Daltonian (dâl-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766–1844).—**Daltonian atomic theory**, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 143.

daltonism (dâl'tọn-izm), *n.* [From John *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly†, *n.* 1. A die. Dalies were not precisely like modern dice, but in some examples had letters on the six sides.—2. *pl.* A game played with such dice.

dam[1] (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme;* < ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, q. v.) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. LG. *dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **damms*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faur-dammjan:* see *dam*[1], *v.*] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or a wall, or a frame of wood, constructed across a stream of water to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in *law*, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The sleepy pool above the *dam*,
The pool beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In *mining*, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—3. In *dentistry*, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—4†. The body of water confined by a dam.

Hoc stagnum, a *dame*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam**. Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam[1] (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damming*. [Early mod. E. also *damme;* < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demmen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **demman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *dæmme*, dam; all from the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam up* a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of supplicants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam[2] (dam), *n.* [< ME. *damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*[1]. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! ne goddess was thy *dam!*
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

dam[3] (dam), *n.* [See *dams*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts or checkers. [Local, Eng.]

Dama (dā'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer; the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.

Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

damage (dam'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] 1†. Harm; mischance; injury in general.

Therfore yef ye do wisely sendeth after hem, ffor but yef thei be departed ther shull some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galashin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venged of his *damage* yef he myght come in place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie*, Moral Science, iii. 1.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In *law*, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—4. Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron.*

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in *law*, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive,** or **vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Farthing damages**, in *Eng. law*, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated** or **stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court.—**Syn.** *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the audinaunce shot so terribly and with suche a violence that it sore *dammaged* and encombred bothe the parties. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack.

damageable (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *damageable*, *domageable*, F. *dommageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1588.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleer†, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In *Eng. law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

damagement† (dam'āj-ment), *n.* [< *damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous†, *a.* [< OF. *damagious*, *damajos*, *damageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. *Minsheu*, 1617.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. *O'Neill*, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, heifer, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.]

Damalichthys vacca.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holconotidæ*. *D. vacca* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *porgy* and *perch;* it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < *δαμ-άζειν*, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1805.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygarga*), and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*). They are large animals with subcylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. *H. Smith*, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*.
4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.

daman (dam'an), *n.* [Syrian.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus;* the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam'ȧr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam'a-rä), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam*e*a-re-tī'on), *n.*; pl. *damareteia* (-ä). [Gr. *δαμαρέτειον* (sc. *νόμισμα*, coin), neut. of *Δαμαρέτειος*, of Damarete or Demarete, < *Δαμαρέτη*, *Δημαρέτη*, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown

Obverse.

Reverse.
Damareteion, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

sent by the Carthaginians to Demarete, the wife of the tyrant Gelon, in acknowledgment of her services in the negotiation for peace, 480 B. C.] A handsome silver coin of Syracuse, weighing 10 Attic drachmæ, according to ancient statements, though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *demareteion*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'a-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II., 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνός, of Damascus, < Δαμασκός, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *damson*, q. v. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Ommiad califs capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework.—**Damascene work**. (*a*) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (*b*) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [L. *Damascena*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνή, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of *Damascene*,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'a-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [< *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'a-sē-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-mās'kus), *n.* [L. *Damascus*, < Gr. Δαμασκός, < Heb. *Dameseq*, Ar. *Dameshq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade**, a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron**, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel**. See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist**, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus**, a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damascet†, **damasin**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and appill, bothe rype thay were,
The date, and als the *damasce*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'ask), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *damaske* = MD. *damasck*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *dammast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), damask, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see *damascus*, and cf. *damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (*a*) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (*b*) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (*c*) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (*d*) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (*e*) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference
Betwixt the constant red and mingled *damask*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—**4.** Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening.—**Capha damask**, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask**. See *cotton*[1], *a.*—**Cypress damask**†. See *cypress*[2].

II. *a.* **1.** Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask* table-cloths. See I., 1.

A *damask* napkin wrought with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

While, dreaming on your *damask* cheek,
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask* plum, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum**, a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose**, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as *damask roses*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Damask steel, Damascus steel. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch**, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dame's-violet*.

damask (dam'ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, damask; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **1.** To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with gold.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or *damask* your discourse with them.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

On the soft downy bank *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 334.

damasked (dam'askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in antient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear *damasked* or watered.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a *damasked* blade after acidulated washing. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her.*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, damask, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damaschino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, damask, damask-work), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), damask. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*[1]) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.'] To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian lattin, guilded and *damaskined*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damaskeen*, *v.*] **1.** The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer.* Also *damask*, *damasking*.

damaskin†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskin†, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'as-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *damaskeening*.—**2.** Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies.
Speed, Ancient Britaines, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these workes and *damaskings* is the maple. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wilkins.

damasqueenery† (dam-as-kē'ne-ri), *n.* [< *damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. *Ash.*

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—**2.** In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'a-sin), *n.* [< F. *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *v.*] **1.** A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—**2.** An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dambrod*.

dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [< *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*[2].] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'brod), *n.* [Sc., also (accom. to E. *board*) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambräde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *dam* (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dams*), + *bräde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern**, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [< ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*[2]), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*[2]. See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] **1**†. A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, P. L., ix. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwynge his *dame*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,
For *dame* that loves to rove?
Scott, Marmion, i. 17.

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school — that of *Dame* Scotton. *O. Gregory.*

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dames'* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.
Sydney Smith, in C. A. Bristed's English University, p. 338.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground*[1].

dameisel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*[1].

damenization (dā-mē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*: < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (*-i*)*ze* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the use of the syllables *da*, *me*, *ni*, *po*, *tu*, *la*, *be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization*, *bobization*, etc.

damer (dā'mėr), *n.* A darning-needle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

dame-school (dām'skōl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dāmz'vī'ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an'ä), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā'mi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam'ėr), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Hind. *dāmar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam'a-rä), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of large dicœcious coniferous trees to which the earlier name *Agathis* has been restored. They are natives of the East Indian islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. orientalis* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorii* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammarel†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **dameret*, < OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; a lady's man.

The lawyer here may learn divinity.
The divine, lawes or faire astrology.
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
Bale's Anecdota of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam'ėr-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam'a-rik), *a.* [< *Dammara* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*. **Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam'a-rin), *n.* [< *dammar* + *-in*[2].] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam'ėr-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam'ėr-rez'in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is obtained from *D. orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *damar-resin*, *dammar-gum*, *dammara*, *dammarin*, *dammar*, *damar*, *dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, of the natural order *Burseraceæ*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *piny resin*.

damme (dam'e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

dammer[1] (dam'ėr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer[2] (dam'ėr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

damn (dam), *v.* [< ME. *damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *damner*, *danner*, *daner*, *demner*, often *dampner*, *dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *dampnar* = OSp. *damnar*, *dañar* = Pg. *damnar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, damn (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdamnen*, G. *verdammen*, damn), < L. *damnare*, condemn, fine, < *damnum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

Lifting the Good up to high Honours seat,
And the Evill *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampned was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 425.

The yongest dame to forrests fled,
And there is *dampnde* to dwell.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—**3.** In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, Sermons.

Hence—**4.** In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic objurgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes!*) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

5. To address with the objurgation "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, ii.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

To damn a bond or a deed†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the objurgation "damn!"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Not to care a damn, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].] **Tinker's damn, trooper's damn**, something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *damnabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlynesse, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortall offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 438.

damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *damnable*, *dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *damnare*, condemn: see *damn*.] **1**†. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is *dampnable*,
And neither plesaunt, neither profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.
Hieron, Works (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us,
Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

damnableness (dam'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being damnable, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

damnably (dam'na-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *damnacion*, *-oun*, *dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation*, *damnacion*, *damnaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *damnacion*, *dañacion* = Pg. *damnação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio(n-)*, condemnation, < *damnare*, pp. *damnatus*, condemn, damn: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.] **1.** Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. John v. 29.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book.*

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii. 40), in others *judgment* (Mat. xxiii. 33; John v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*, damn: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] **1.** Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damn'd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion-sake. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane objurgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnifique*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

damnificable (dam-nif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *damnify* (cf. *damnific*) + *-able*.] Same as *damnific*.

God and nature gave men and beasts these naturall instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoyde all those things which are *damnificable*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, ii. 5.

damnification (dam^{i}ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

damnify (dam'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damnified*, ppr. *damnifying*. [< OF. *damnifier*, *damnefier* = It. *dannificare*, < LL. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *damnific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath beene very much *damnified* at two severall times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Egilolphus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damnify* him, and not sin. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damnify* the English either in body or goods.
Boyle, Works, III. 320.

damning (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

damningness (dam'ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptyness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.
Hammond, Works, I. 20.

damnose† (dam'nōs), *a.* [< L. *damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnosity† (dam-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnum (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nä), [L.: see *damage*.] In *law*, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—**Damnum absque injuria**, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle†, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damon, *n.* Same as *daman*.

damonico† (dā-mō-nē'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ocher. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale.*

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damouch (da-möch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mör'īt), *n.* [After a French chemist, *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damozel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damp (damp), *n.* [< ME. **damp* (inferred from the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. LG. *damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampr*, *danpr*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *demba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dumpf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τύφειν*, smoke, *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, *τυφών*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] **1.** Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is euident that a *dampe* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to haue this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied; with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in *mining*, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!
I am so cold a coward, my infection
Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in y^e^ busines, and caused some distraction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against *the damps*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dumpf*, D. *dompig*, damp, under the noun.] **1.** Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.
Milton, P. L., x. 283.

In some of the *dampest* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, Song.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 523.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp (damp), *v.* [(*a*) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (*b*) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dempen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dempen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was *damped* with his dying breath.
Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al wat3 *dampped* & don, & drowned by thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 989.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—**4.** To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be damped. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardnes would be much *damped*, and so less able to undergoe so great a burden.
Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 354.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside.*

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damped* by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damps* every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

Specifically—**7.** To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=**Syn. 6.** To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. *intrans.* In *hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (dam'pn), *v.* [< *damp* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *damp*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—**2.** To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become damp.

dampener (damp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 290.

damper (dam'pėr), *n.* [< *damp* + *-er*[1]; = D. *demper*, etc.] **1.** One who or that which damps. (*a*) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (*b*) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damper* of curiosity.
Walpole, Letters, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked on a stone. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damper* is partaken is also formed of bark.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damper-pedal (dam'pėr-ped^{a}al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damping (dam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damp*, *v.*] **1.** In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 497.—**2.** The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damping-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (dam'pish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

dam-plate (dam'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp'nes), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (dam'pi), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* shade," *Drayton*.—**2**†. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, pl. (in sing. *dam*, a crowned piece: see *dam*[3]), < Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do xadrez e das*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] A Scotch name for the game of checkers or draughts.

damsel[1] (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, *-elle*, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *dansele*, *danzele*, *dancele*, *doncelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*[2].] 1. A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

> And streight did enterpris
> Th' adventure of the Errant *damozell*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 19.
>
> Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5.
>
> A *damsel* with a dulcimer
> In a vision once I saw.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.
>
> The blessed *damozel* leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey.*—3. A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

damsel[2]† (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *donsel*, *donzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *dominicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *dan*[1], *don*[2], *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*[1], the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam'zel-flī), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

> The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*.
> *Moore*, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *dammasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damyssyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., damson, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damascenum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damascene*, *n.*, and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

> In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, Syxe or seuen *Damysens* eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a mannes appetyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.
>
> The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Bitter or **mountain damson**, the *Simaruba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies.—**Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam'stōn), *n.* The wall of fire-brick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan[1] (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dom*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*[2], and cf. *dame* = *dam*[2], *damsel*[1], *damsel*[2].] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

> "Ha! *dan* Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
> "Abbot, for why haue ye made folyly
> My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"
> *Rom. of Partenay*, l. 3259.
>
> *Dan* Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be filed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.
>
> This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
> This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan[2] (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*: (*a*) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (*b*) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā'na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danais*.

danaide (dā'na-īd), *n.* [See *Danaidean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaidean (dā-na-id'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. Δαναίδες, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Δαναός, Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaïdes, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—2. Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

> The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their *Danaidean* task.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danainæ*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danainæ (dā-na-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danais*, *Danaus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danais*, and including also *Euplœa*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvæ are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danais, Danaus (dā'na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαναίς, sing. of Δαναίδες, the daughters of Danaüs.] 1. The typical genus of *Danainæ*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. archippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [*l. c.*] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danais*.

> The coppery *danais* flitted at ease about the shrubs.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā'na-īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Dana*, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire.

danalite (dā'na-līt), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danais*.

danburite (dan'bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Danbury* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in Switzerland.

dance (dâns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. LG. *danzen* = Dan. *dandse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanzen*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *danzar* = Pg. *dançar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *dansare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dansōn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *athinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*[1]); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OS. OHG. *spilōn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*[2]); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*[2]); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plesati*, dance.] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

> I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances*;
> But not for joy. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
> That I should light upon the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

> He made the bishop to *dance* in his boots,
> And glad he could so get away.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, V. 297).
>
> One red leaf, the last of its clan,
> That *dances* as often as *dance* it can,
> Hanging so light and hanging so high,
> On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.
>
> Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.
> *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

> Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
> Which *dances* with your daughter?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.
>
> Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
> Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

> Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
> Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

> Is there nae ane amang you a'
> Will *dance* this daunce for me?
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

> Let the torrent *dance* thee down
> To find him in the valley.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

To dance a bear†, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

> What though I am obligated to *dance a bear*, a man may be a gentleman for all that.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

> A man of his place, and so near our favour,
> To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.
>
> Hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance attendance* with more patience then a Gentleman-Vsher.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

To dance the hay. See *hay*[2].

dance (dâns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = OIcel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] 1. A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

> Ffor thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with-ynne the feirest *daunces* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feireste that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.
>
> Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
> Tipsy *dance* and jollity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.
>
> On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—3. A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

> It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.
>
> A dinner and then a *dance*
> For the maids and marriage-makers.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunce*, *the old daunce*.

> He may gon in the *daunce*
> Of hem that Love list febely for to avaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 517.

Dance of death, in *allegorical painting* and *sculp.*, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing,** a euphemism for being hanged.

> Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
> From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
> To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
> Instead of the *dance upon nothing.*
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—**To lead one a dance,** figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

> You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what *a dance* she has *led me.* *Addison*, Demurrers in Love.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

> In feele [many] myscheues sche makith to falle,
> Of al sorowe sche dooth *the daunce leede.*
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dâns′ mū″zik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dân′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer*, < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tanzer*, *tenzer*, G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

> And aftyr that ther cam *Dauncers* and some of them Disgysyd in women clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

> Come, my Hebe, track the *dancers*, that is, go up the stairs. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iii. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

> In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient capræ saltantes).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 90.

> Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers.*
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 158.

danceress (dân′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *dauncceresse* (= D. *danseres*); < *dancer* + *-ess.*] A female dancer. [Rare.]

> What doth this *danceress?* She most impudently uncovers her head. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, vi. 12.

dancette (dan-set′), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*, q. v. Cf. *danché.*] 1. In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In *arch.*, the chevron or

Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā′), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é.* Cf. *danché.*] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse *dancetté* has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté couped,** in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse *dancetté couped* is like a W.

Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set′i), *a.* Same as *dancetté.*

danché (dan-shā′), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché*, indented, < ML. as if **denticalus*, < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté.* (*b*) Same as *indented.* It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented.*

dancing-disease (dân′sing-di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *tarantismus.*

dancing-girl (dân′sing-gėrl), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma*, *ghawazee*, *nautch-girl*, etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dân′sing-mâs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

> The legs of a *dancing-master*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, § 4.

dancing-pipe† (dân′sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

> *Dawncynge-pype*, Carola. *Prompt. Parv.*

dancing-room (dân′sing-röm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dan′si), *a.* Same as *danché.* *Cotgrave.*

danda (dan′dä), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan′dē-lī-un), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lyon*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo*(*n-*), a lion: see *lion.* Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejontand*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon.*] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, natural order *Compositæ*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion,** of the United States, *Krigia Virginica.*—**Fall dandelion,** the *Leontodon autumnale.*—**False dandelion,** a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads.

dander[1] (dan′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, q. v.] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

> Allane throw flow'ry hows I *dander.*
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The *dandring* drums alloud did touk.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

dander[2] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, q. v.] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

> When his *dander* is up. *Quarterly Rev.*

To get one's dander up, or **to have one's dander raised,** to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

> What will *get your dander riz?*
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander[3] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering*, *daunering*, etc., ppr. of *dander*[1], *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan′di-a-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

> To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying.* [< *dandy* + *-fy.*] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

> Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

> Eccentricity and *dandified* bearing.
> *The American*, VI. 313.

> What if, after all, Tolstoi's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or *dandify* any feature of life as to lie or cheat?
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 480.

dandily (dan′di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan′di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat*, *dandeprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*[1].] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

> The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

> "It is even so, my little *dandie-prat* — but who the devil could teach it thee?"
> "Do not thou care about that," said Flibbertigibbet.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

> 3 halfe-pence maketh 1 *Dandiprate.*
> *T. Hills*, Arithmeticke (1600), i. 13.

> Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this *Dandyprat.*
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

> *Dandiprat* or dodkin, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarfe among other men. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prats*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.
> *Leake*, Account of English Money (1793), p. 181.

dandle (dan′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling.* [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander*, *daunder*, *dauner* (see *dander*[1]), wander about, talk incoherently, etc. Cf. G. *tändeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, dandle, play, *dandola*, *dondola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

> Then shall ye . . . be *dandled* upon her knees.
> Isa. lxvi. 12.

> I have *dandled* you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you,
> A hundred and a hundred times, and danc'd you,
> And swung you in my bell-ropes.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

> Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
> *Dandled* the kid. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 344.

> Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was *dandling* itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

> Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go
> To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po;
> Where though their Sense be *dandled*, Dayes and Nights,
> In sweetest choice of changeable Delights,
> They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

> King Henries ambassadors, . . . hauing beene *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours.
> *Speed*, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 28.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

> They doe soe *dandle* theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

dandler (dan′dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffe†, *n.* See *dandruff.*

dandruff, dandriff (dan′druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandraffe* (dial. *dander:* see *dander*[2]); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarfskin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

> The *dandruffe* or unseemly skales within the haire of the head or beard. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy[1] (dan′di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps a popular accommodation of F. *dandin*, a ninny, booby, connected with *dandiner*, look foolish, gape ill-favoredly (Cotgrave), mod. swing, sway, jog: see *dandle.* Cf. *dandiprat.*] I. *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

> Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli.*

> The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

dates from 1816. After 1825 its meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his effeminate eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.
E. Solly, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 35.

Skobeleff, although himself a *dandy* who went into action scented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.]—**3.** An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or *dandy* in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 276.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides. =**Syn.** 1. *Fop, Beau*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, *dandy* manners. —**2.** Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with *dandy* pink trimmings. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

dandy[2] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). A small glass: as, a *dandy* of punch. [Irish.]

dandy[3] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [< Hind. *dāndi*, a boatman, a rower, < *dānd, dand, danda*, an oar, a staff, stick, < Skt. *danda*, a staff, stick, rod; cf. Gr. δένδρον, a tree.] 1. A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also spelled *dandie* and *dandee*.—**2.** A conveyance used in India, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two or more men. The traveler can either sit sidewise or lie on his back. *Yule and Burnell.*

The Ranee came out to meet us on a *dandy* or ray, with his vakeel and a small following.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

dandy[4] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

dandy[5] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

dandy[6], *n.* See *dengue*.

dandy-brush (dan'di-brush), *n.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight.*

dandy-cock (dan'di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-fever (dan'di-fē'vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

dandy-hen (dan'di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-horse (dan'di-hôrs), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight.*

dandyish (dan'di-ish), *a.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart *dandyish* landlord. *Carlyle.*

dandyism (dan'di-izm), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ism*; hence F. *dandysme*.] The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of *dandyism* in my minority.
Byron, Diary, 1821.

Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Drudgism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 198.

dandyize (dan'di-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandyized*, ppr. *dandyizing*. [< *dandy*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a dandy; act like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

dandyling (dan'di-ling), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

dandy-note (dan'di-nōt), *n.* [< *dandy* (uncertain) + *note*.] A document issued by the customs authorities of Great Britain, authorizing the removal of goods from the warehouse; a delivery-note.

dandyprat, *n.* See *dandiprat*.

dandy-roller (dan'di-rō'lėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to compact it and drain it partially of water. The wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any desired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *dandy*.

Dane (dān), *n.* [< ME. *Dane* (after ML. *Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, < AS. *Dene*, pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Däne*, etc., = Icel. *Danir*, pl., = Dan. *Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk*; first in LL. *Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique Roman than a *Dane*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Danebrog (dan'e-brog), *n.* [Dan. *Danebrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, < *Dane*, Dane, + ODan. *brog*, cloth.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Dannebrog*.

dane-flower (dān'flou'ėr), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Danegeld (dān'geld), *n.* [ME. *Danegeld, Dangild, Danegilt* (ML. *Danigeldum, Danegeldum*), < AS. **Denegild, -geld* (cf. Dan. *danegæld*), < *Dene*, Danes, + *gild, geld*, a payment, < *gildan*, pay, yield: see *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 991 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017–42) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1084 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Danegelt*.

The ship-levy and the *Danegeld* were the first beginnings of a national taxation.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

Danelaget, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

Danelaw (dān'lâ), *n.* [Also *Danelagh, Danelage*, etc., after ME. or ML. transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] 1. The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body.—**2.** The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 656.

daneq (dä'nek), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejira the monetary daneq was 7½ grains troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

danesblood (dānz'blud), *n.* A name applied in England to three very different plants, in connection with the legend that they sprang originally from the blood of Danes slain in battle. They are the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; and the *Campanula glomerata*.

daneweed (dān'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *danewort*. —**2.** The plant *Eryngium campestre*.

danewort (dān'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *danesblood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke. *Gerarde*, Herball, p. 1426.

dang[1] (dang). Preterit of *ding*. [Scotch.]

dang[1]† (dang), *v. t.* [Var. of *ding*.] To beat; throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.
Marlowe (and Chapman), Hero and Leander.

dang[2] (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *damn* in its profane use. Also *ding*. See *dinged*.

Dang thy bits! Here, Sylvie! Sylvie!
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

danger (dān'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *daunger, daungere*, < OF. *danger, dangier, dengier, dongier, doingier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority, mod. F. *danger*, danger, = Pr. *dangier*, prob. < ML. **dominiarium*, an extension of *dominium*, absolute power (in feudal sense), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, paramount ownership, eminent domain (> E. *domain*, q. v.), < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *domain, dominion, demesne, don*[2], *dominie, domino*. Similar phonetic changes have taken place in *dungeon* (= *donjon*, q. v.), from the same source.] 1. Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to mulct or injure: as, to come within his *danger*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcisus was a bachelere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1470.

Ye cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own *danger*, to do him bodily harm.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 186.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the *danger* of the editors of the Monthly Review. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 123.

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. Acts xix. 27.

I take my part
Of *danger* on the roaring sea.
Tennyson, Sailor-Boy.

3†. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So lat youre *daunger* sucred ben alyte,
That of his deth ye be nought for to wyte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 384.

4†. Chariness; sparingness; stint.

With *daunger* oute we al oure chaffare;
Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

5†. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,
That at his will he may do *danger* with.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

6†. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*.—**In danger of**, liable to; exposed to.

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be *in danger of* the judgment. Mat. v. 22.

He that is but half a philosopher is *in danger of* being an atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

To make danger of†, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I *made danger of* it awhile at first.
Maitland, Reformation, p. 17.

=**Syn.** 2. *Danger, Peril, Jeopardy*, insecurity. *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in *danger* of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk*, *n*.

The *danger* now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 317.

We gat our bread with the *peril* of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness. Lam. v. 9.

A man may be buoyed up by the affiation of his wild desires to brave any imaginable *peril*.
G. H. Lewes, Spanish Drama, ii.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? 1 Cor. xv. 30.

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in *jeopardy*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

danger† (dān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *danger, n.*] To put in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power,
Higher than both in blood and life, stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality, going on,
The sides o' the world may *danger*.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

If you refuse these graces, you may pull
Perils on him you seem to tender so,
And *danger* your own safety.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

dangerful (dān'jėr-fûl), *a.* [< *danger* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,
And other things less *dangerful*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.

dangerfully (dān'jėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jewes present standing by, whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more *daungierfully* possesse then that same vncleane spirite had possessed the body of this man. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

dangerless (dān'jėr-les), *a.* [< *danger* + *-less*.] Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His vertue is excellent in the *dangerlesse* Academie of Plato, but mine sheweth foorth her honourable face, in the battailes of Marathon, Pharsalia, Poitiers, and Agincourt.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dangerous (dān'jėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *daungerous, dangerus*, < OF. *dangeros, dangerous, dongerous, dangereus, donjereus*, F. *dangereux*, < *danger*, danger, + *-eux*, E. *-ous*.] 1. Involving or exposing to danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk: as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment; in a *dangerous* condition.

To drive infection from the *dangerous* year!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 508.

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay.*

2. Liable to inflict injury or harm; baneful in disposition or tendency: as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* illness.

What's my offence? what have these years committed,
That may be *dangerous* to the Duke or state?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

You are not safe whilst I live; I am *dangerous*,
Troubled extremely, even to mischief, Junius,
An enemy to all good men. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not *dangerous*. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Reg. Sure,
His mind is *dangerous.*
Dru. The good gods cure it!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

4†. Reserved; difficult; disdainful; haughty.

He was to sinful men not dispitous,
Ne of his speche *dangerous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to *daungerous.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.

If she be rechelesse, I will be redy;
If she be *daungerouse*, I will hyr pray.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

Dangerous space. See *space.* =**Syn. 1.** Insecure, risky.

dangerously (dān'jėr-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously: as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

A Satyr [satire] as it was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure *dangerously* at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dangerousness (dān'jėr-us-nes), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to harm: as, the *dangerousness* of a situation or a disease.

Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

danger-signal (dān'jėr-sig'nal), *n.* A signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided. On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain positions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or by a red flag during the day and a red light at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time, it is then that, in railway language, "the *danger-signal* is turned on." *Gladstone.*

dangle (dang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dangled*, ppr. *dangling.* [< Dan. *dangle*, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. *dangla*, swing, = North Fries. *dangeln;* a secondary verb, from Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla* = Icel. *dingla*, dangle, swing about; cf. Sw. *danka*, saunter about; perhaps freq. of *ding*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hang loosely; be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind or any slight force.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Caterpillars, *dangling* under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

They [peasant women] wear broad straw hats, and *dangling* ear-rings of yellow gold. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

Hence—**2.** To dance attendance; hover longingly or importunately, as for notice or favors: used of persons, with *about* or *after:* as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a great man.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To carry suspended so as to swing; hold up with a swaying motion.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth when my father *dangled* the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

The fate of Vanini was *dangled* before his [Descartes's] eyes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang'gl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dangleberries* (-iz). [< *dangle* + *berry*[1].] Same as *bluetangle.*

danglement (dang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *dangle* + *-ment.*] The state of dangling or of being dangled.

The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 1.

dangler (dang'glėr), *n.* One who or that which dangles or hangs; one who dangles about another.

Danglers at toilets. *Burke*, To a Member of National Assembly.

He was no *dangler*, in the common acceptation of the word, after women. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

Danicism (dā'ni-sizm), *n.* [< **Danic* (LL. *Danicus*), Danish, + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of or derived from the Danish language.

The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and *Danicisms.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 628.

Danielite (dan'iel-īt), *n.* Same as *Khlistic.*

Daniella (dan-i-el'ä), *n.* [NL., named from a Dr. *Daniell*, by whom the species was first collected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa, of a single species, *D. thurifera.* In Sierra Leone it is known as the bungo-tree, and yields a fragrant gum which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrometer. See *hygrometer.*

Danio (dan'i-ō), *n.* [NL.; from a native E. Ind. name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the group *Danionina*, inhabiting India.

Danionina (dan-i-ō-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danio*(*n*-) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* It is characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elongate, with not fewer than 8 branched rays, and generally more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the tail; abdomen not trenchant; and pharyngeal teeth in a triple or double series. It embraces about 50 species, inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern Africa.

Danish (dā'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Danish, Denish*, < AS. *Denisc* (= D. *Deensch* = G. *Dänisch* = Dan. *Dansk* = Sw. *Dansk* = Icel. *Danskr*, etc.); as *Dane* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

Go, captain, from me greet the *Danish* king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.

Danish Ax. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Then the *Danish ax* burst in his hand first,
That a sur weapon he thought shold be.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).

Danish balance. See *balance.*—**Danish dog.** Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).—**Danish embroidery.** (*a*) A name given to the embroidery commonly put upon borders of pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., white on white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (*b*) A kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in crochet-work, the threads being twisted and plaited together in crosses, wheels, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Danes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish.

Danisk† (dā'nisk), *a.* [A variant of *Danish*, after Dan. *Dansk.*] Danish.

Strange was her tyre; for on her head a crowne
She wore, much like unto a *Danisk* hood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 31.

Danism[1] (dā'nizm), *n.* [< *Dane* + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate *Danisms* [in early Modern Swedish texts] and reintroduce native and partially antiquated forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 372.

danism[2]† (dā'nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δάνεισμα*, a loan, < *δανείζειν*, lend, < *δάνος*, a gift, loan.] The lending of money upon usury. *Wharton.*

Danite (dan'īt), *n.* [< *Dan*, one of the sons of Jacob and head of one of the tribes of Israel: in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path."] A member of an alleged secret order of Mormons, supposed to have arisen in the early history of that sect, and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the existence of this order.

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be trusted, they have a secret battalion of *Danites*, serpents in the path, destroying angels, who are banded for any deed of daring and assassination. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1862.

dank (dangk), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. var. *donk;* < ME. *dank*, adj. and n.; prob. < Sw. dial. *dank*, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. *dökk* (for **danku*), a pit, pool. The Scand. word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (> E. dial. *dag*[1]), dew; but the relation is improbable, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word in connection with *dew* is prob. due to alliteration: see *dag*[1], *dew*[1]. The Icel. *dökkr*, dark, is of another root. There appears to be no connection with *damp.*] **I.** *a.* Damp; moist; saturated with cold moisture.

No more dowte [fear] the dynte of theire derfe wapyns,
Than the dewe that es *dannke*, whene that it doune ffalles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Let him hie him away through the *dank* river fog.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** *Damp, Humid*, etc. See *moist.*

II. *n.* **1.** Cold moisture; unpleasant humidity.

The rawish *dank* of . . . winter.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower
The mid aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

dank† (dangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *danken, donken;* < *dank*, *a.*] To make dank; moisten.

Achilles was angret angardly sore;
Wrathet at his wordes, warmyt in yre;
Chaunget his chere, chauffit with hete,
That the droupes, as a dew, *dankit* his fas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7996.

dankish (dang'kish), *a.* [< *dank* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dank; moist.

A dark and *dankish* vault. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

dankness (dangk'nes), *n.* Dampness; humidity.

The roof supported with four massie pillars of white marble, which were ever moist through the *dankneese* of the place. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

danks (dangks), *n.* In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

Dannebrog, *n.* See *Danebrog.*

dannemorite (dan'e-mō-rīt), *n.* [< *Dannemora*, a parish in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole.

danse (dàns), *n.* In *her.*, same as *dancette*, 1.

danseuse (doṅ-sėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *danseur*, a dancer, < *danser*, dance.] A female dancer; specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Dansker (dans'kėr), *n.* [< Dan. *Dansker*, a Dane, < *Dansk*, Danish.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Danskerman (dans'kėr-man), *n.*; pl. *Danskermen* (-men). A Dansker or Dane.

Kings and jarls of the Norse or *Danskermen* had sailed up the Seine, and spread the terror of their plunderings and slaughters through France.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 57.

dant (dant), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *daunt*, q. v.] **1.** To tame; daunt (which see).—**2.** To reduce metals to a lower temper. [Prov. Eng.]

dant (dant), *n.* [< *dant*, *v.*] **1.** In *coal-mining*, coal which is so much disintegrated as to be of no value. [North. Eng.]—**2.** A heavy metal weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press down layers of provisions that are being packed in casks.

Dantean (dan'tē-an), *a.* [< *Dante* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.*

dantellé (dan-tel-ā'), *a.* [< F. *dentelé*, toothed, < *dent*, < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*, same as *dancetté.*

Dantescan (dan-tes'kan), *a.* [As *Dantesque* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.* [Rare.]

Dantescan commentators and scholars. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 291.

Dantesque (dan-tesk'), *a.* [= F. *dantesque*, < It. *dantesco*, < *Dante.*] Having the characteristics of the poet Dante or his works; resembling Dante or his style; more especially, characterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity, with profound sadness. Also *Dantean.*

To him [Dante], longing with an intensity which only the word *Dantesque* will express to realize an ideal upon earth, and continually baffled and misunderstood, the far greater part of his mature life must have been labor and sorrow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

Dantist (dan'tist), *n.* [= It. *dantista;* as *Dante* + *-ist.*] A person especially interested or versed in the works of Dante and the literature concerning him.

danton (dan'ton), *v. t.* [Sc., a form of E. *daunt.*] **1.** To subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).

It becometh a prince best of any man to be a faire and good horseman: use, therefore, to ride and *danton* great and courageous horses.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

Mischanter fa' me
If aught of thee, or of thy mammy,
Shall ever *danton* me, or awe me. *Burns.*

Dantonian (dan-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Danton* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to G. J. Danton. See *Dantonist.*

Dantonist (dan'ton-ist), *n.* [< *Danton* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759–94), one of the principal leaders in the French revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-tof'i-list), *n.* [< *Dante* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist.*] A lover of Dante or of his writings.

The veneration of *Dantophilists* for their master is that of disciples for their saint.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

Dantzic beer, water, etc. See the nouns.

Danubian (da-nū'bi-an), *a.* [< LL. *Danubius*, L. *Danurius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος* (G. *Donau*, etc.), the Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into the Black Sea. **Danubian principalities,** a former designation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. i.* [Also *dape;* a form of *dab*[1] or *dop.*] In *angling*, to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

With these—and a short line I shewed to angle for chub—you may *dape* or *dap*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

dapatical† (da-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *dapaticus* (rare), sumptuous, < L. *daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

dape† (dāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *daping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Thymeleaceæ*. *Lindley.*

daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* [< *Daphne* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *daphne*, < Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth. a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *δάφνος*, dial. *λάφνη*, also *δαύχνη*, *δανχνός*, prob. orig. **δαϝνη* = (with var. term.) L. *laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus, laurel.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the daphne-or spurge-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezereon, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-flax, *D. Gnidium*; and *D. Cneorum*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezereon and some other species have strongly acrid properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

Flowering Branch of Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάφνη*: see *Daphne.*] A genus of minute fresh-water cladocerous entomostracous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidæ*, and representative of the whole order *Daphniacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as *water-fleas*. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-horned" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antennæ which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a red color in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.

Side View of Water-flea (*Daphnia*), one of the cladocerous *Branchiopoda*, highly magnified: the appendages not figured excepting *II'*, antennule; *IV*, mandible; *I*, compound eye; *I'*, simple eye; *x*, shell-gland; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st*, cervical depression, from *ms*, omostegite; *Ib*, labrum; *c*, heart.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera*.

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

daphniad (daf'ni-ad), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-ad*¹.] One of the *Daphniidæ* or *Daphniacea*; a cladocerous crustacean; a water-flea.

daphniid (daf'ni-id), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-id*².] Same as *daphniad*.

Daphniidæ (daf-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-idæ*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes conterminous with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphniads are divided. Also *Daphniadæ*, *Daphnidea*, *Daphnidæ*, *Daphnides*, *Daphnoides*.

daphnin (daf'nin), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-in*².] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*; cladocerous, as a water-flea.

II. *n.* A cladocerous crustacean.

daphnoid (daf'noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*. *Encyc. Brit.*

daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapifer† (dap'i-fėr), *n.* [L., < *daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discthegn*.

dapper (dap'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *daper*, pretty, neat, < D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. LG. *dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfar*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapper*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] **1.** Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The *dapper* ditties that I wont devise
To feede younthes fancie, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

A spirit of *dapper* intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little *dapper* man. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert faeries and the *dapper* elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

We [mankind] are *dapper* little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.
Emerson, Civilization.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *dapper* + dim. *-ling*¹.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dapperpy (dap'ėr-pi), *a.* Of diapered and variegated woolen cloth. [Scotch.]

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

dapple (dap'l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dappel*, **dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, < Icel. *depill* (for **dapill*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), < *dapi* = Norw. *dape* = Sw. dial. *depp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*².] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dapples*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott.*

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dappling*. [< *dapple*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

A surface *dappled* o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. *Wordsworth.*

It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves *dapple* the roof of the little porch.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'l-bā'), *a.* [< *dapple* + *bay*⁶: see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'ld), *a.* [< *dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled Flanders mares.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 50.

The sky-lark shakes his *dappled* wing.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 62.

dapple-gray (dap'l-grā'), *a.* [< ME. *dapple-*, *dappul-gray*, < **dappel*, **dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steede was al *dappel-gray*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daptium*, and *Daptes*; < Gr. *δάπτης*, an eater, < *δάπτειν*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ* and section *Œstrelateæ*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked interramal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguis, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. The type and only species is *D. capense*, the damier, Cape pigeon, or pintado petrel. *Calopetes* (Sundevall, 1873) is a synonym. See cut in next column.

Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δάπτρια*, fem. to *δάπτης*, an eater: see *Daption*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult

South American Hawk (*Daptrius ater*).

is black with a white basal bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

dar¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*¹.

dar² (där), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

darapti (da-rap'tī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-a-i*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in darapti: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *durbar*.

darbha (där'bä), *n.* [Skt. *darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies.

darby (där'bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-biz). [Appar. from the personal name *Darby* or *Derby*. The phrase "father Derbies bands" for handcuffs occurs in Gascoigne's "Steele Glas" (1576).] **1.** *pl.* Handcuffs. [Slang.]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (där'bi-īts), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darce† (därs), *n.* [Also *darse*; < ME. *darce*, *darse*: see *dace*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Rooche, *darce*, Makerelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (där'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanus*, adj., < *Dardanus*, Gr. Δάρδανος: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (där-dā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardan*.] Same as *Dardan*.

dardanium† (där-dā′ni-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *Dardanius:* see *Dardanian.*] A bracelet.

A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb,
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

dardy-line (där′di-līn), *n.* [< **dardy* (< F. *darder*, dart, shoot, harpoon, spear, < *dard*, E. *dart*[1], q. v.) + *line.*] A kind of rigging of lines used to catch herrings. A piece of lead about 1½ pounds in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane having unbaited hooks at either end. *Day*, British Fishes. [Local, Eng.]

dare[1] (dār), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring.* [A form orig. indicative, < ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. *dar, der, dear,* < AS. *dear, dearr* (for **dears*) = OS. *gi-dar* = OFries. *dor, dur,* also by confusion *thor, thur,* = MLG. *dar* = OHG. *gi-tar,* MHG. *tar, gi-tar* = Dan. *tör* = Sw. *tör* = Goth. *ga-dars,* I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., ME. *durren, durn* (also by conformation *daren, darn*), < AS. *durran* = OS. *gi-durran* = OFries. **dura, *dora,* also by confusion **thura, *thora,* = MLG. *doren* = OHG. *gi-turran* = Icel. *thora* = Sw. *töra* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursan* (with new weak preterit, E. *durst,* < ME. *durste, dorste* (two syllables), < AS. *dorste* (for **dors-de*) = OS. *gi-dorsta* = OFries. *dorste, thorste* = MLG. *dorste* = OHG. **gi-torsta,* MHG. *torste* = Icel. *thordhi* = Sw. *torde* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursta*), dare, = Gr. *θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν,* be bold, dare (*θαρσής, θρασύς,* bold), = OBulg. *drŭzati,* dare, = Skt. √ *dharsh,* dare. In some forms, as the ME., Fries., and Scand., there is confusion with a different preterit verb, ME. *tharf,* also *darf,* < AS. *thearf,* inf. *thurfan,* = OFries. *thurf,* inf. **thurva,* = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Goth. *thaurban,* have need, which in D. *durven* = G. *dürfen,* dare, has completely displaced the form corresponding to E. *dare:* see *darf, tharf.*] 1. To be bold enough (to do something); have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

And what they *dare* to dream of *dare* to do.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to:* as, he *dare* not do it.

Lo, Conscience dooth chide!
For losse of catel he *dar* not fight.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

One *dares* not light a large candle, except company's coming in. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iv.]

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing *dare* not. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to *dare* a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to *dare*
An enemy, to court both death and dangers.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child —
"The farmer *dared* me to do it," he said; he was always so wild. *Tennyson*, Rizpah.

4. To arouse; rouse. [Prov. Eng.] — **I dare say**, I suppose or believe; I presume; I think likely: a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph S. O, yes, I find great use in that screen.
Sir Peter T. I dare say you must, certainly.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

dare[1] (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[1], *v.*] 1†. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to your great enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [Colloq.]

It was not consonant with the honor of such a man as Bob to *take a dare;* so against first one and then another aspiring hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

dare[2]† (dār), *v.* [< ME. *daren, darien, dayren,* be or lie in fear, terrify; cf. Sw. *darra,* tremble, shiver, = Dan. *dirre,* tremble, quiver, vibrate, = LG. *bedaren,* become still, = D. *bedaren,* abate, become calm, compose. Perhaps ult. a secondary form of ME. *dasen,* be stupefied, tr. stupefy, daze: see *daze.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be in fear; tremble with fear; be stupefied or dazed with fear. Specifically — 2. To lie still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These weddid men that lye and *dare,*
As in a forme lith a wery hare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 103.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* 1. To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge
At doris vpon dayes, that *dayres* me full sore:
Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13550.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Enclos'd the bush about, and there him tooke,
Like *darred* Larke. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 47.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap, like larks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

dare[2]† (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[2], *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The *dare* for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators on the print, appears in the picture.
The Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 122.

dare[3] (dār), *n.* [Also written *dar* (ME.), < F. *dard* (pron. dār), and in older form *dart* (and in another form *darse, darce,* > E. *dace*); all ult. identical with *dart,* a missile: see *dace* and *dart*[1].] Same as *dace,* 1. [Local, Eng.]

dare[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer.*

daredevil (dār′dev′l), *n.* and *a.* [< *dare, v.,* + obj. *devil.*] I. *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man to suit my purpose. *Bulwer.*

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

daredevilism (dār′dev′l-izm), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-ism.*] Same as *daredeviltry.*

daredeviltry (dār′dev′l-tri), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-try,* for *-ry,* as in *deviltry.*] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification of this facial expression; it had not enough of modesty in it, for instance, or of *dare-deviltry.*
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8.

dare-doing†, **der-doing**†, *a.* [Found only in the second spelling, used by Spenser, as if ppr. of *dare do* taken as a single verb in the passage from Chaucer cited under *daring-do.* See *daring-do.*] Daring; bold.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes
And honours suit my vowed daies do spend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.

dareful† (dār′fùl), *a.* [< *dare*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful,* beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

darer (dār′ėr), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

darf†, *v.* See *tharf.*

darg (därg), *n.* [Sc., sometimes spelled *dargue,* formerly *dark,* a contr. of *dawerk, daywerk, daywark* = *day-work:* see *day-work.*] 1. A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg.*

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre. *Statist. Acc. of Scot.*, VIII. 602.

Hence — 2. A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *dark,* that went grumbling about. *Kelly*, Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

darg (därg), *v. i.* [Sc., < *darg, n.*] To be employed at day-work.

Glad to fa' to wark that's killing,
To common *darguing.*
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 119.

darger (där′gėr), *n.* [As *darg* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contr. of *day-worker.*] A day-worker. [Scotch.]

The croonin' kie the byre drew nigh,
The *darger* left his thrift.
Border Minstrelsy, III. 357.

dargle (där′gi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *dargs.*] A local English name of the coal-fish.

dargs (därgz), *n.* [Cf. *dargle.*] A local Scotch name of the whiting.

daric (dar′ik), *n.* [< NL. *daricus,* < Gr. *δαρεικός* (sc. *στατήρ,* stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived < *Δαρεῖος,* OPers. *Daryavush,* Darius, but prob. of other origin, perhaps < *dariku,* a Babylonian word, said to mean 'a weight' or 'measure.'] A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription; the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear; the reverse, usually an irregular oblong incuse. Double darics were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjáb. — **Silver daric,** the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold daric, and specifically called the *siglos,* but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.

Obverse. Reverse.

Daric, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

darii (dā′ri-ī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-i-i.* The following is an example of a syllogism in darii: All virtues are laudable; but some habits are virtues; therefore, some habits are laudable.

daring (dār′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dare*[1], *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

daring (dār′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dare*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew thee absolute, and full in soldier,
Daring beyond all dangers. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none
Will tell the King I love him tho' so late?
Now — ere he goes to the great Battle? none:
Myself must tell him in that purer life,
But now it were too *daring. Tennyson*, Guinevere.

=**Syn.** 1. Dauntless, undaunted, heroic.

daring-do†, **derring-do**†, *n.* [The word was adopted by Spenser in the erroneous spelling *derring-do,* which through him and his imitators has become familiar in literature from Chaucer; ME. *dorryng don, duryng do,* etc., a peculiar isolated compound, < *dorryng, duryng,* etc., mod. *daring,* ppr. of *dorren, durren,* mod. *dare*[1], + inf. *don, do.* The associated phrase *to dorre do,* in the last line of the first quot., consists of the inf. *do* depending on the inf. *dorre, durre,* dare, and is not, as some think, a compound verb. See *dare-doing.*] Daring deeds; daring action.

And certaynly in storye it is founde
That Troilus was nevere unto no wight,
As in his tyme, in no degre secounde,
In *dorryng-don* [var. *duryng do, dorynge to do,* 16th cent. ed. *daring do*] that longeth to a Knyght;
Al myghte a geaunt passen hym of myght,
His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod paregal, to dorre don [var. durre to do, dore don, 16th cent. ed. dare don] that hym leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 837.

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye.
Spenser, Shep Cal., October.

daring-doer†, **derring-doer**†, *n.* [See *daring-do.*] A daring and bold doer.

All mightie men and dreadfull *derring-doers.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 38.

daring-glass† (dār′ing-glȧs), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden.*

daring-hardy† (dār′ing-här′di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious.

On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy* as to touch the lists.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

daringly (dār'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (dār'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and *daringness* of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

dark[1] (därk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dark, derk, deork.* a. and n., < AS. *deorc*, a., dark. Connections uncertain.] I. *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a *dark* night; a *dark* room.

And aftre thei maken the nyght so *derk* that no man may see no thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a *dark* object; a *dark* color.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the *dark*-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of *darker* complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a *dark* day; the *dark* recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a *dark* time in the affairs of the country.

So *dark* a mind within me dwells.
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that *dark* sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a *dark* scowl.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, *dark* in mood,
Past, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 1.

What's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are *dark*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it *dark*.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the *dark* hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the *dark* things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, *dark* in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of ye Geography) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite *darke*, and so had ben for some yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee*, Œdipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the *dark* places of the earth; the *dark* ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Galile of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are *dark* regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose *dark*.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days**, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat**, the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse.** See *horse*.—**Dark moon.** See *moon*.—**Dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a *dark room*. . . . This *dark room* is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the *derke* was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the *dark*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the *dark*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a *derke*, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small *darks* which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some *darks* had been discovered. *Shirley.*

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the *darks*, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the *dark*.

I am in the *dark* to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the *dark* regarding his intentions.

While men are in the *dark* they will be always quarrelling. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the *dark*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the *dark* respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark[1] (därk), *adv.* [< *dark*[1], *a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark[1]† (därk), *v.* [< ME. *darken, derken*, < AS. **deorcian*, in comp. **ā-deorcian* (Somner), make dark, < *deorc*, dark: see *dark*[1], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne *darked* & withdrewe his lyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and *darketh* wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the bestes *darked* in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Haue sought to *dark* the ever Memory
Of Gods greeat works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark[2]† (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work*: see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (därk'a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*[1], 2.

dark-arches (därk'ärʹchez), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (där'kn), *v.* [< *dark*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dark*[1], *r.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening *darkens* round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper *darkens* with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to *darken* a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. Ex. x. 15.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but *darkened* chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it *darkens* the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, *darkened* his lantern, and once more took his seat.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun *darkens* the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, *darkened* by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it *darkens* Reason, confounds discretion. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is *darkened*, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was *darkened* by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 10.

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to *darken* all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are *darken'd* in this action, sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that *darkened* from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face. *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend *darkens my* parlor *door*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (där'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no *darkener* of counsel by words without knowledge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 23.

darkey, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful† (därk'fûl), *a.* [ME. *derkful*; < *dark*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be *darkful*. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

darkhead†, *n.* [ME. *deorkhede, derkhede, durchede*; < *dark*[1] + *-head*.] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*.
St. Brandan, p. 2.

dark-house†, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (där'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling*. [Assumed from *darkling, adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= Sc. *darklins;* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-ling*[2].] 1. In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 39.

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence—2. Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages, . . . swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they are drifting? *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 3.

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of *darkle, v.*] 1. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.

What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Pæan.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was — for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything — he would soon have been at close grips with his insolent adversary. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē'tl), *n.* A name of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. It is about an inch long, and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *darklins;* < E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix *-s*.] In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 344.

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit [groped] for the bauks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *derkly, derkliche,* < AS. *deorclīce,* < *deorc*, E. *dark*[1], + *-lice*, E. *-ly*[2].] 1. In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2†. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with uncertainty.

The spere lete don, ren the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly;* but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly* to the common reader. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 19.

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as, it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *derknesse*, darkness; < *dark*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The absolute or comparative absence of light, or the modification of visual sensation produced by such absence; gloom. It may be due either (*a*) to a deficient illumination, or (*b*) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

A Provynce of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3 lorneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with *Derknesse*, with outen ony brightnesse or light; so that no man may see ne here, ne no man dar entren in to hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves always speeding through it. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. The state of being blind physically; blindness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpable by the increasing light among the Christian nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

6†. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or intelligibility.

The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and *darknesse*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for their *darknesse*, I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd among those who admire and dwell upon them for their clearnesse. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. = **Syn.** *Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness, Gloom.* *Darkness* is the opposite of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete, or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated: as, the *obscurity* of a landscape; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute darkness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to express a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of ability to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., i. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness;* the air was spicy with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 68.

A change comes over me like that which befalls the traveller when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom* settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [< *dark*[1] + *-some.*] Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darksome* way, which no man could descry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched them close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also written, less prop., *darkey:* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-y.*] 1. A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*.
The Century, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *derling* and *dearling;* < ME. *derling, durling, deorling,* < AS. *deórling*, a favorite, < *deór*, dear, + dim. *-ling.*] I. *n.* One who is very dear; one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *dearlings* of delight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men.
Emerson, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favorite; regarded with great affection and tenderness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their *darling* virtues. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of Philadelphia (1782–1863).] A remarkable genus of American pitcher-plants, natural order *Sarraceniaceæ*. A single species is known, *D. Californica*, from the mountain swamps of northern California. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The under side of the leaf is winged, and a sweet secretion is found along this wing and about the orifice. The tube within is beset with rigid hairs directed downward, and the bottom is filled with a liquid which has a digestive effect upon the numerous insects that are entrapped.

Darlingtonia Californica.

darn[1] (därn), *v. t.* [Prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *darnio*, piece, also break in pieces, tear (= Bret. *darnaoui*, divide into pieces), < *darn*, a piece, fragment, patch, = Corn. and Bret. *darn*, a fragment, piece, whence prob. F. *darne*, a slice (of some fishes).] To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by means of a needle; repair by interweaving with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*

To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

darn[1] (därn), *n.* [< *darn*[1], *v.*] A darned patch.

darn[2] (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn.*] To damn (when used as a colloquial oath): commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.

darn[3]† (därn), *a.* and *v.* Same as *dern*[1].

darnation (där-nā'shon), *interj.* A minced form of *damnation*, used as an exclamation. [Low.]

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *darnel, dernel* (taking the place of the earlier *cockle*[1]), < F. dial. (Rouchi) *darnelle*, darnel, prob. so named from its (supposed) stupefying or intoxicating qualities; cf. OF. *darne*, stupefied; Sw. *dår-repe*, also simply *repe*, darnel, the first syllable repr. *dåra*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* = Dan. *daare*, a fool.] I. *n.* The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, one of the few reputed deleterious grasses. It is sometimes frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe, and the grains when ground with the wheat have been believed to produce narcotic and stupefying effects upon the system. Recent investigations tend to prove this belief to be erroneous. The name was used by the early herbalists to include all kinds of corn-field weeds.

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and *darnel*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case*[1].

darner (där'nėr), *n.* 1. One who mends by darning.—2. A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needlework.*

darnex†, darnic†, *n.* Same as *dornick.*

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *darn*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darning* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bâl), *n.* A spherical or egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other hard substance, over which an article to be darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē'dl), *n.* 1. A long needle with a large eye, used in darning.—2.

The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidæ*, or referred to the family *Cercopidæ*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ*.

darnix†, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rö'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraign†, **darraint**†, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*[1].

darrein (dar'ān), *a.* [< OF. *darrain, derrain, dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dereiran*, last, < ML. as if **deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In *old law*, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis† (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάρσις, excoriation, < δέρειν, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*[1], q. v. Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

dart[1] (därt), *n.* [< ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard, dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dardus, dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth, darath, dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradhr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *dart* is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3†. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The *dart* is set up of virginitee,
Cacche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(*a*) The missile or arrow of a blowgun when made with a point. (*b*) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a *dart*; now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.
Science, III. 342.

(*c*) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (*d*) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (*e*) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: designed to shape a garment to the figure. (*f*) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a *dart* in princes' frowns,
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light *darts* sticking to them. *H. James, Jr.*, Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—**Egg and dart.** See *egg*[1].

dart[1] (därt), *v.* [< ME. *darten*; from the noun.]
I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes *dart* ev'ry Glance.
Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was *darting* through the lattices
Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3†. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde bole bigynneth sprynge
Now here, now there, *idarted* to the herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming in the water. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the caves. *T. B. Aldrich*, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert *darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

dart[2] (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare, dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*[1]; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [< F. *dartre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. Also called *chin-scab*.

darter (där'tėr), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, i.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron.*

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-

Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidæ*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey: so called from the way it darts upon its prey on the wing. See *snake-bird, Plotus*, and cut under *anhinga*. (2) *pl.* The *Plotidæ* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tėr-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*[1], *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvæ are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*[1].

dartoid (där'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *dartos* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of dartos; having slow involuntary contractility excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the dartos.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the dartos.

II. *n.* The dartoid tissue or tunic; the dartos.

dartos (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δαρτός, verbal adj. of δέρειν, skin, flay: see *darsis*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriped muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [< F. *dartreux*, < *dartre*: see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to dartre; herpetic.

dart-sac (därt'sak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,

Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontiidæ*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles *Darwin*, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

Darwinellidæ (där-wi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalent cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalent cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Darwinian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [< *Darwin* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a Darwinian; in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine of development. [Rare.]

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* [< *Darwin* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to variation according to conditions of environment; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive; the operation of natural selection, in which sexual selection is an important factor; and the general proposition that at any given time any given organism represents the result of the foregoing factors, acting in opposition to the hereditary tendency to adhere to the type, or "breed true." See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory. Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ist.*] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Darwinist* + *-ic.*] Same as *Darwinian*.

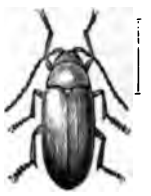
Darwinize (där'win-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, ppr. *Darwinizing*. [< *Darwin* + *-ize.*] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by *Darwinizing* sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 435.

darwish, *n.* See *dervish*.

Dascillidæ (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dascillus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sericorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxæ, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair sulcate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάσκιλλος*, the name of a fish; cf. *δάσκιος*, thick-shaded, bushy, < *δα-*, an intensive prefix, + *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidæ*. *D. cervinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. *Curier*, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.



Dascillus cervinus. (Line shows natural size.)

daset, dasewet, *v.* See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [< ME. *dasch-en, dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, < Dan. *daske* = Sw. *daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,
So dyèd double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.
Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly: as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

Ffor er he departed his shelde was all to *daisht* that the thridde part ne left not hooll, and his hauberke dismayled and his helme perced. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .
Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*[2]).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious vices. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are *dashed!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash: as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash in* the color or the details.—**To dash off**, to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash off* an article for a newspaper.—**To dash out.** (*a*) To knock out by dashing against something: as, to *dash out* one's brains against a wall. (*b*) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate: as, to *dash out* a line or a word. (*c*) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd out*, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit;
So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and called the phantom More.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 47.

=**Syn.** *Dash, Smash, Shatter, Shiver, Crush, Mash.* That which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is *smashed, shattered*, or *shivered* is dashed to pieces suddenly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smashing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts: the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (*shattered, shivered*) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or *mash* for *crush* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *mashed* my finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shatter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or *mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is *mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are *crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are *crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's raight! We've *smashed* 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

You may break, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground
With *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. Job xxxix. 13–15.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care.
Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

dash (dash), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*] 1. A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment: as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.
Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.
Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash* there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable *dash*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 154.

7. (*a*) In *writing* and *printing*, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in *printing*, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *em dash* (—, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (–, half a square), the *two-em dash* (——, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (———, three squares). In punctuation, the em dash is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis*.) The em or the en dash is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to "to . . . , inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3–20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880–88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do.* (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(*b*) In *printing*, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (═══), the double dash (═◆═), the diamond or swell dash (—◆—), etc. (*c*) Any short mark or line.—8. In *music:* (*a*) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (*b*) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (*c*) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).—9. In *zoöl.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.—10. A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.—11. Same as *dash-board*.—12. In *sporting*, a short race decided in one attempt, not in heats: as, a hundred-yard *dash*.—**To cut a dash.** See *cut*, *v.*

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.—2. The float of a paddle-wheel.—3. A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dasht), *a.* [< *dash* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a *dashed* line; a *dashed* clause; a *dashed* poem.—2. Abashed; confused. See *dash*, *v.*, 8.

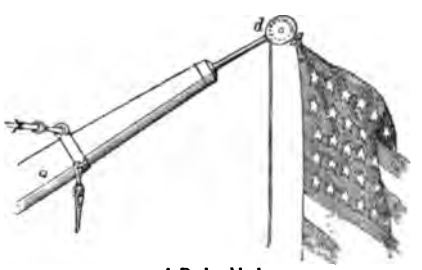
Before her you looked *dashed*, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

dasher (dash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—2. A dash-board.—3. One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 18.



d, Dasher-block.

dasher-block (dash'ėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] 1. Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer*, Pelham.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [< *dash* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being dashing; the state of being a dasher. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* 1. A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached.—2. A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

dash-rule (dash'rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

dash-wheel (dash'hwēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight.*

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [< *dash* + *-y*[1].] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannisberg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd†, **dasyberd**†, *n.* [ME., also *daysyberd*, *dosebeirde*, *dossiberde*, *doscibeirde*; appar. < **dasy* or **dosy* (< Icel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösig* (= LG. *dösig*), drowsy: see *daze*, *doze*) + *berd*, beard. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that neuer openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dossiberd* I wonlde dere,
That walkes abrode wilde were.
Chester Plays, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; < Gr. *δέσμιος*, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidæ*.

Dasmiidæ (das-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinolidæ*.

Dasornis (da-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasyornis*, < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthious characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

dass[1] (das), *n.* See *dess*.

dass[2] (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; pl. *dassies* (-iz). [Native name.] The southern hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed, with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dastr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dæsa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadhr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, q. v. Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *daasaardt*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A dullard; a simpleton.

Daffe, or *dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuctius. *Prompt. Parv.*

Dastarde, [F.] estourdy, butarin. *Palsgrave.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . .
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire did run away.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But ill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 92.

=Syn. 2. *Poltroon*, *Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. *a.* Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [< *dastard*, *n.*] 1. To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice† (das'tär-dis), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [< *dastard* + *-ize*.] To make dastard; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a dastard; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-y*.] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [< Hind. *dastūrī*, perquisites, commission, < *dastūr*, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. *dastūr*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 327.

daswe†, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. The fronds are bright-red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasyberd†, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, hairy, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiariæ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastreæ*, *Dasygastriæ*.

Dasylirion (das-i-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *λείριον*, a lily. The plants are lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasyornis (das-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, hairy, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megalurus* (or *Sphenœacus*).

Dasypædes (das-i-pē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, rough, hairy, + *παῖς*, pl. *παῖδες*, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopædes*, this being liable to confusion with *Psilopædes*.] Same as *Ptilopædes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pē'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypædes* + *-ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidæ (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-idæ*.] The *Dasypeltinæ* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Dasypeltinæ (das-i-pel-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimental, and the hypapophyses of several vertebræ piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidæ*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, + *πέλτη*, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidæ*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidæ (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidæ*.

dasypode (das'i-pōd), *n.* [< *Dasypus* (*Dasypod-*): see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidæ*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidæ*.

Dasypodidæ (das-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly conterminous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidæ* and *Chlamydophoridæ*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinæ* (the encoubertes), *Xenurinæ* (the kabassous), *Prionodontinæ* (the kabalassous), and *Tolypeutinæ* (the apars). Also *Dasypidæ*.

Dasypodinæ (das-i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked; the tail with a zonular sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dasypodinæ*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasyprocta (das-i-prok'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύπρωκτος*, with hairy buttocks, < *δασύς*, hairy, + *πρωκτός*, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidæ*. It includes the whole of the family except the pacas, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchy, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azaræ*), and the acouchy (*D. acouchy*). *D. acouchy* inhabits some of the West Indies as well as South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidæ*.

Dasyproctidæ (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Cœlogenys* and *Dasyprocta*,

the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidæ* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cœlogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασίπους, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < δασύς, hairy, rough, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidæ*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhamphus (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ῥάμφος, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*: so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliæ*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύτης, hairiness, roughness, < δασύς, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridæ*.

dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [< *Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.—**Thylacine dasyure.** See *Thylacinus* and *thylacine*, *n.*—**Ursine dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridæ (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no cæcum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinæ* and *Myrmecobiinæ*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinæ (das'i-ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*; the dasyures. The tongue is not specially extensile, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinæ*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinæ* or *Dasyuridæ*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, hairy, rough, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller predatory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelines and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.

Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

dat. An abbreviation of *dative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *date*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

> The earliest *dateable* coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 228.

dataler (dā'ta-lėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dataller*: see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary[1] (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *dataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, < ML. *datarius*, a datary (see def.), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*[1], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*[2].

> For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Pius V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

datary[2] (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *datería* = Pg. *dataria* = It. *dataria*, *datcria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*[1].] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*[1].

date[1] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, < ML. *data*, f., also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (= Gr. δοτός), pp. of *dare* = Gr. διδόναι, 2d aor. δοῖναι (δίδωμι, I give) = OBulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dać* = Russ. *dati*, *davatĭ* = Lith. *duti* = Lett. *dōt* = Skt. √ *dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*[2], *datum*, *dado*, and *die*[3] (doublets of *date*[1]), *datary*, *dation*, *dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] 1. That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

> This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable.—3. Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*.—4. A season or allotted period of time.

> Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
> The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

> Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 10.

> When your *date* is over,
> Peacefully ye fade.
> *R. T. Cooke*, Daisies.

5. Age; number of years.

> When his *date*
> Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
> Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
> His hoop to pleasure Edith.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Duration; continuance.

> Ages of endless *date*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 549.

> We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
> For not allowing Life a longer *Date*.
> *Cowley*, Death of Sir Henry Wootton.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

> "Why stande ȝe ydel" he sayde to thos,
> Ne knawe ȝe of this day no *date*?
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.

> Yet hath the longest day his *date*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

> What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 171.

8†. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minsheu*.—**Date certaine**, in *French law*, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date.—**Down to date, up to date**, to the present time.

> So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, *up to date*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season; old-fashioned.

> In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> No flower-girls in the market,
> For flowers are *out of date*.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Persian Songs.

To bear date. See *bear*[1].—**To make dates**, to make appointments. (*a*) For the performances of a theatrical company. (*b*) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignations.

date[1] (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*[1], *n.*, 1.

> They say that women and music should never be *dated*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

> A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

> I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. *Swift*, Modern Education.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—2. To have beginning; derive origin.

> The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

> We . . . *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

date[2]† (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, *dat* = Sp. *dado*, m., = Pg. *dada*, f., = It. *dato*, m., < L. *datum* (= Gr. δοτόν), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*[1], and *datum*, of which *date*[2] is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

> Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
> Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
> That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
> And rentid gretly to the house encresse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5299.

date[3] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, also *datil*, *datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil*, *dactil* = Sp. *dátil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *dattilo*, *dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, < L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), < Gr. δάκτυλος, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*[3].] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

> *Dates* capt with myneed gynger, . . . they ben agreable.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

> They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dä tā-ä'trō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of; *teatro*, < L. *theatrum*, theater.] In *music*, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [< *date*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date.—2. Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

> Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
> For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxx.

> To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

> In the primeval age a *dateless* while
> The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock.
> *Coleridge*, Religious Musings.

> The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. *Ruskin.*

date-line (dāt'līn), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

date-mark (dāt′märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were adopted.

date-palm (dāt′päm′), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the cocoanut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the cocoanut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phœnix*.

Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt′plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dā′tėr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2†. A datary. See *datary*[1].

Dataire [F.], a *dater* of writings; and (more particularly) the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave.*

date-shell (dāt′shel), *n.* [< *date*[3] + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidæ*,

Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

date-sugar (dāt′shůg″ăr), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt′trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt′wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm. See *sindag*.

datholite (dath′ǭ-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *datio*(*n*-), < *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] In *civil law*, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dä tē-rär′si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < L. *de*, of (to); *tirar*, < F. *tirer*, draw; *si*, < L. *se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*[1] and *se*.] In *music*, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi*, *corni da tirarsi*, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis′kă), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the order *Datiscaceæ*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous dioecious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datiscaceæ (dat-is-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with the *Cucurbitaceæ* and *Begoniaceæ* than with any of the apetalous orders, and united by Baillon with the *Saxifragaceæ*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best-known.

datiscin (da-tis′in), *n.* [< *Datisca* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$) having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-tī′sī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in datisi: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dative (dā′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *datif* = Pr. *datiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dativo* = D. *datief* = G. Dan. Sw. *dativ*, < L. *dativus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus dativus* (tr. Gr. πτῶσις δοτική), or simply *dativus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give *him* his due; show this *man* the way; and *him*, *whom*, *them*, and (in part) *her* are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—**Decree dative, executor dative.** See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—**Ethical dative.** See *ethical*.

datively (dā′tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.
The Century, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat′ǭ-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. δατεῖσθαι, divide, + λίθος, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcedony after datolite. Also *datholite*, *humboldtite*.

dattock (dat′ǫk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā′tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tă). [< L. *datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (δεδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. 2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general *datum*, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness;* while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā′tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 490.

Datura (dā-tū′rā), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is supposed to be a native of western Asia, but is now found as a weed of cultivation in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. In some parts of the United States it is called the *jimson* (which see). *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* of India possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea*, also known as *Brugmansia suaveolens*, a native of South America, is a shrubby plant with very large fragrant white blossoms, and is sometimes found in greenhouses.

Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dā-tū′rin), *n.* [< *Datura* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dâb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben*, *dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1], < L. *alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered morter. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *dawbing* the streets.
B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.
A. Cunningham, The Miller.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost.
Bacon, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

daub (dâb), *n.* [< *daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.
D. Livingstone, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [Scotch.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before. *Scotch proverb.*

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back? — 'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dâ-ben-tō′ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. *Daubenton* (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the aye-aye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under *aye-aye*.

Daubentoniidæ (dâ″ben-tō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*: generally called *Chiromyidæ* (which see).

Daubentonioidea (dâ-ben-tō-ni-oi′dē-ą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidæ* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dâ′bėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically — (*a*) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a durt *dauber's* sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(*b*) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (*e*) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (*f*) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dâ′bėr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry*, *dawbry*; < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing. — 2†. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

daubing (dâ′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daub*, *v.*] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century. — 3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof. — 4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of *daubing*, as some dedications are.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dâ-brē′līt), *n.* [See *daubreite*.] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dâ-brē′it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. *Daubrée* (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichlorid, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dâ′bi), *a.* [< *daub* + *-y*¹.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a *dauby* picture.

Daucus (dâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *daucus*, *daucum*, < Gr. δαῦκος, also neut. δαῦκον, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dâd), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*².] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt this day.
Burns, The Ordination.

Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruit.

daud (dâd), *n.* [Sc.; a var. of *dad*².] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in hunches
An' *dawds* that day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

daugh¹ (dâch), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In *coal-mining*, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh² (dâch), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *dawache*, *davoch*, *davach*, said to be < Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not **ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland: as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin-*daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dâ′tėr, formerly sometimes dâf′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter*; < ME. *doughter*, *douhter*, *doghter*, *douter*, *dohter*, etc., < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor*, *dohtra*, *dohtru*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. D. *dochter* = MLG. LG. *dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dōttir* = OSw. *doktir*, *dottir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. θυγάτηρ (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dŭshti* (gen. *dŭshtere*), Bulg. *dŭshterya* = Serv. *shći*, *kći*, *ćer* = Bohem. *dcera* = Pol. *cora* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dshcherĭ*, *dochĭ* = Lith. *duktē* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milker,' or 'suckler,' < √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her *daughter*,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two *daughters*-in-law, . . . Turn again, my *daughters*. Ruth i. 8, 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the *daughters* of the Latin language.

Stern *daughter* of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.
Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the *daughters* of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson*, Art.

Duke of Exeter's daughter†. See *brake*³, 12. — **Eve's daughters**, women. — **Scavenger's daughter.** See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dâ′tėr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dâ′tėr-in-lâ″), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the *daughter-in-law* against her mother-in-law. Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dâ′tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *doughterles*; < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be *doughterles*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dâ′tėr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dâ′tėr-ling), *n.* [< *daughter* + dim. *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

daughterly (dâ′tėr-li), *a.* [< *daughter* + *-ly*¹.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charitie, and naturall loue, & youre very *daughterlye* dealing . . . both bynde me and straine me thereto. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dâk), *n.* [< L. *daucum*, *daucon*, *daucus*, < Gr. δαῦκον, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin†, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dâ′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαυλιάς, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of Δαυλίς, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *dan*¹.

daunder (dân′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daundering (dân′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dâ′nėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daunering (dâ′nėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dänt or dânt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunton*, *danton*, q. v.); < ME. *daunten*, *dawnten*, < OF. *danter*, *donter*, *dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, daunt, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *v.*] 1†. To tame.

In-to Surre he sougte and thorw his sotil wittes
Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and nyȝte hir feede.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 393.

2†. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde *daunteth* daunger atte laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 399.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart
No dole can *daunt*, nor fearful force affright.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What *daunts* thee now? — what shakes thee so?
Whittier, My Soul and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent
Daunt all your hopes. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

daunt†, *n.* [ME. *daunt*; from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dint] ȝaf him a *daunt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dän′- or dân′tėr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingness† (dän′- or dân′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first cuents are those which incusse a *daungtingnesse* or daring, [Scapula] imployed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

dauntless (dänt′- or dânt′les), *a.* [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.
Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,
That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dänt′- or dânt′les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dänt′- or dânt′les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

daunton (dän'tọn), *v. t.* [Sc., also dial. *danton;* an extension of *daunt*, q. v.] 1. To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even sae muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

A tame and *dantoned* horse. *Quon. Attach.*, xlviii. § 11.

dauphin (dâ'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin;* < OF. **dalphin, dauphin*, later *daulphin*, mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin;* orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné*, Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin, dauphin, doffin*, F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*), Pr. *dalfin*, < L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus*, dauphin: see *delphin*[1], *dolphin*.] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called le Dauphiné (the Dauphinate, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title dauphin.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dâ'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin*.] The wife of a dauphin.

dauphiness (dâ'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess*.] Same as *dauphine*.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

daur (dâr), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*[1].

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt*.

dauw (dâ), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*, a very beautiful animal,

Dauw (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga*.

Davallia (da-val'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond *Davall*, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis*. The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. The number of species slightly exceeds 100, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport;* from the surname *Davenport*, ult. from the town of *Devonport* in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

davit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *davit*.

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called Dinanto), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternuli" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1209, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians*, *David-Georgians*, and *Familists*. See *Familist*.

davidsonite (dā'vid-son-īt), *n.* [From the discoverer, Dr. *Davidson*.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl*.

David's-root (dā'vidz-rōt), *n.* The cahinca-root.

David's staff. See *staff*.

davie† (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *davit*.

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davitt*, and formerly *david* ("the *Davids* ende," *Capt. John Smith*, Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier*, forceps, a cramp-iron, davit; supposed by Littré to stand for **daviet*, a dim. of *David*, it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty, billy, jack*, etc.).] *Naut.*, one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.

Davits.

davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778–1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrē'zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles *Davreux*.] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy[1] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. *Davy*.] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1½ inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy[2] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit*.] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz). [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.*, the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett*.

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*[1].

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [Better *davine*, < NL. *davina*.] A Vesuvian mineral related to canerinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommite.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **davium;* so called after Sir H. *Davy:* see *davite*.] A metal of the platinum group, whose discovery was announced in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.385 at 25° C. Its existence as an element has not been established.

daw[1]† (dâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawen, dazen* (also *daien, dayen:* see *day*[1], *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. LG. *dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagas* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dæg*, day: see *day*[1], and cf. *dawn*.] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damseles daunsede,
That men rang to the resurreccioun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth craw, the day doth *daw*.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw[2] (dâ), *n.* [< ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, with dim. *tāhele, tāle, talle*, also *tul, tole, dole*, G. *dohle*, a daw; cf. ML. *tacula*, It. *taccola*, a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow*, q. v.] 1. A jackdaw. See *dawcock*.

The windy clamour of the *daws*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,
Than men wylle sey thou arte a *daw*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the pratling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw*.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be ane *daw*, I wyl not slelp.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a *da*.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw[3] (dâ), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial.; a var. of *dow, do*[2], q. v.] I. *intrans.* To thrive; prosper; recover health or spirits.

II. *trans.* To cause to recover one's spirits; hearten; encourage; cheer.

Tyll with good rapps
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* him up again.
Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth
Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.
Greene, James IV., v.

daw[4]† (dâ), *v. t.* [See *adaw*[2].] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawb†, *v.* and *n.* See *daub*.

dawcock† (dâ'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.
Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud*.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled*, ppr. *dawdling*. [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddle*.] I. *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling*—loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling: with *away:* as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle, v.*] A trifler; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

dawdler (dâ'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler; an idler.

dawdling (dâ'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dâ'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

dawdy (dâ'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy*.

dawe†, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*[1].—**Of dawe**†, **of dawes**†, **of life-dawe**†, out of life: with *do* or *bring*. See *adaw*[2], etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brou3t* hem sone *of dawe*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dâ'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish*.] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scyllioid sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawyng, dawinge, dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, verbal n. of *dagian*, become day, dawn: see *daw*[1], and cf. *dawning*.] The first appearance of day; dawn; dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he chide,
And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise,
That hast the *Dawyng* al nyght by thi side."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawing*. *Old ballad*.

dawish (dâ'ish), *a.* [< *daw*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a daw.

dawk[1] (dâk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*[2], q. v.] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[1] (dâk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk;* < *dawk*[1], *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[2], *n.* See *dak*.

dawkin†, *n.* [Also *daukin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawm (dâm), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dân), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, dawn: see *daw*[1], *day*[1].] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, Œnone.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 338.

dawn (dân), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224. — **Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224.

dawnering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dandering*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 108.

dawning (dâ'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawenynge*, *daigening*, *daiening*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, dawn, Icel. *dagan*, *dögun*, dawn, = D. *dageride* (cf. Icel. *dægn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *døgn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, < *dagian*, dawn, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*[1].] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morowe, in the *dawenynge*, the tidinges com in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

dawpate (dâ'pāt), *n.* [< *daw*[2] + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dâ'son-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal (born 1820).] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, daut (dât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*[1], q. v.] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 139).

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, The Poet's Wish.

dawtie, dawty (dâ'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, Poems, p. 333.

day[1] (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dæge*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *dī* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day; akin to AS. (poet.) *dōgor* = Icel. *dögr*, day. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ **dhagh*, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, day (see *dial*). Hence *daw*[1] and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

Hence — 2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

3. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one revolution of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-*day*; bill-*day*.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 29.

Specifically — (*a*) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (*b*) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this Afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

You have been at my Lady Whifler's upon her *Day*, Madam? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 75.

5. Time. (*a*†) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (*b*†) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

(*c*) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*d*) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expences, though he kepte not *day* with them, yet he came at length & tooke them in, in ye night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*.

(*e*) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Lady Sneer. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*;
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Prol.

(*f*) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great riuer Occam, on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skicoak.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roscommon, To the Duke of York.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*. — **Ancient of days.** See *ancient*. — **Anniversary day.** See *anniversary*. — **Arbor day.** See *arbor-day*. — **Ascension day.** See *ascension*. — **A year and a day.** (*a*) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (*b*) A long while; time of uncertain length. [Humorous.] — **Banian days.** See *banian*[1]. — **Barnaby day,** the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon St. Lucie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as — (1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc. — **Bill day,** in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. — **Black-letter day.** See *black-letter*. — **Break of day.** See *break*. — **Canicular days.** See *canicular*. — **Childermas day.** See *Childermas*. — **Civil day,** the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above. — **Cleansing days, clear days.** See the adjectives. — **Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, contango day.** See the qualifying words. — **Continuation of days.** See *continuation*. — **Costs of the day.** See *cost*[2]. — **Daft days.** See *daft*. — **Dark days.** See *dark*[1]. — **Day about.** (*a*) On alternate days; every other day. (*b*) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the ȝere gon passe,
The pope for-ȝate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day be day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*. — **Day of Brahma,** in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahâyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years. — **Day of doom,** the judgment-day. — **Day of grace.** See *grace*. — **Day of trew**†, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With lettres to diuers personis on the Bordouris, for the *day of trew* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1473).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served. — **Days in court,** opportunity for appearance to contest a case. — **Day's journey,** a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yum) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (*a*) The work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *eatynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first dynner in the tyme of high masse for carvers.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Enneatical days. See *enneatical.*—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation.*—**Fast day.** See *fast-day.*—**For ever and a day.** See *ever.*—**Good day.** See *good.*—**Grand days,** in *old Eng. law,* holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici.*—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day,* under *woodchuck.*—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon.*—**High day.** See *high.*—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day.* See *Exaltation of the Cross,* under *cross*[1].—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocents' day.** See *innocent.*—**In one's born days.** See *born*[1].—**Intercalary day.** See *bissextus.*—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May.*—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyers Day*, sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the coste of Turkey. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder.*—**Offering day.** See *offering.*—**Officer of the day.** See *officer.*—**One day.** (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it *one of these days.*—**Order of the day.** See *order.*—**Rainy day.** See *rainy.*—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter.*—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin.*—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and reverenced especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine.*—**Sidereal day,** the interval between two successive transits of a given star. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.098 seconds, or 3 minutes 55.91 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *thanksgiving.*—**The day.** (*a*) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present.

Looks freshest in the fashion of *the day.*
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*b*) To-day: as, how are ye *the day?* [Scotch.]

But we maun a' live *the day*, and have our dinner.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

The day before (or **after**) **the fair,** too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, *the other Day*,
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass *the time of day.*

Not worth *the time of day.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week** or **month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere *this-day-month* come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

To carry the day. See *carry.*—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that *hath seene the day*, and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten yeares older by her owne confession than the people know she is.
J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibbie, I *ha'e seen the day*
Ye wad na been sae shy.
Burns, Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned *without day.*—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck.*

day[1]† (dā), *v.* [< ME. *dayen, daien,* var. of *dawen, dazen,* < AS. *dagian,* become day, < *dæg,* day: see *daw*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw*[1].

II. *trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying.*

day[2] (dā), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *bay*[2].] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day[3]†, *n.* Same as *dey*[1].

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* Same as *Dyak.*

dayal (dā'yal), *n.* [Native name; also written *dahil,* q. v.] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed† (dā'bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Mary. Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?
Altea. 'Tis up and ready.
Mary. And *day-beds* in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

dayberry (dā'ber^{r}i), *n.*; pl. *dayberries* (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry;* < *day* (*day*[1] ?) + *berry*[1].] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā'blīnd^{n}nes), *n.* The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by artificial light: the opposite of *daysight.* Also called *night-sight, nocturnal sight,* and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia,* according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā'bůk), *n.* [= D. *dagboek* = G. *tagebuch* = Dan. *dagbog* = Sw. *dagbok,* a diary.] **1**†. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.]. . . . *Registre journel* [F.]. . . . A *daie booke,* conteining such acts, deeds, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *Lansdowne MS.* (1634), 213.

2†. *Naut.*, a log-book.—**3.** In *bookkeeping,* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books*, for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston*, Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā'brāk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dagbrækning* = Sw. *dagbräckning.*] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā'kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā'drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā'drē^{m}mėr), *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā'drē^{m}ming), *n.* Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming*, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā'drē^{m}mi), *a.* Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

day-feeder (dā'fē^{d}dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever† (dā'fē^{v}vėr), *n.* The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā'flī^{r}ėr), *n.* An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā'flou^{r}ėr), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina.*

day-fly (dā'flī), *n.* [= D. *dagvliegje* = Dan. *dögnflue* = Sw. *dagfluga;* cf. G. *eintagsfliege,* 'one-day's-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterous insects of the family *Ephemeridæ:* so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeridæ.*

Day-fly (*Ephemera* [*Potamanthus*) *marginatus*), natural size.

day-hole (dā'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā'hous), *n.* In *astrol.*, the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā'hous), *n.* See *deyhouse.*

daying† (dā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *day*[1], *v.*] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terence in English* (1614).

day-labor (dā'lā^{r}bor), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact *day-labour*, light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā'lā^{r}bor-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 109.

daylight (dā'līt), *n.* [< ME. *daylyht, dailiht,* etc.; < *day*[1] + *light*[1].] **1.** The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full *daylight* glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysytynge the holy place aforesayd, seying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights!*" [Slang.]—**4.** *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights.* *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata,* a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane.*—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*[1].

daylighted (dā'lī^{t}ted), *a.* [< *daylight* + *-ed*[2].] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā'lil^{y}i), *n.* A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Hemerocallis:* so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.

day-long (dā'lông), *a.* [< ME. **daylong,* < AS. *dæglang,* < *dæg,* day, + *lang,* long.] Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirpings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

dayly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaid†, **deymaid**† (dā'mād), *n.* [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā'man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā'mār), *n.* [< *day*[1] + *mare*[2]; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The *daymare*, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.
Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!
Dickens, David Copperfield, viii.

day-net† (dā'net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies.*

As larks come down to a *day-net*, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā'nėrs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā'nėr'se-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The *day-nurseries* which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 686.

day-owl (dā'oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā'pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the *day-peepe*, till now the Sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

day-rawe†, *n.* [ME., also *dayrewe*, < *day* + *rawe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*[1] and *row*[2].] The dawn.

The engles in the *daye-rewe* bloweth heore beme [trumpets]. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the *day-rawe* rase, he rysis belyfe.
King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā'röm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, day-writ (dā'röl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā'skol'ėr), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā'sköl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā'shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

daysight (dā'sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

daysman (dāz'man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [< *day's*, poss. of *day*[1], + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law, *Daiesmen* took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.
New Custome, i. 200.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

2†. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 105.

dayspring (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 521.

day-star (dā'stär), *n.* [< ME. *daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after Scand.), < AS. *dægsteorra*, the morning star, < *dæg*, day, + *steorra*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise.
B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 168.

day-tale (dā'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne.*—**Day-tale pace**, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā'tāl'man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā'tā'lėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *dataler*, *daitler*; < *daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā'tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the *daytime* she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

daywoman (dā'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim'en). [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

day-work (dā'wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *darg*, *dark* (see *darg*), < ME. **daiwerk*, < AS. *dægweorc*, < *dæg*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—3†. An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, Sc. also spelled *daise*, *daize*; < ME. *dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), < Icel. **dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*[2]. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was *dased* of the dint and half dede him semyd.
King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye
Assotted had his sence, or *dazed* was his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others *dazed*, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen *dazen*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes
Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze
On glittering beams of honor, and not *daze*.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her *daze*, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother." *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Miss De la Ramée* (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—3. Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—4. Raw and cold.—5. Cold; benumbed with cold.—6. Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā'zed-li), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā'zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

dazie†, **daziedt**. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā'zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; < *daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw: as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] I. *trans.* 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven; that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton, P. L., iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and *dazzle* the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More *dazzled* and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I *dazzle*:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—4. Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz'l), *n.* [< *dazzle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a *dazzle* of light.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore.*

dazzlement (daz'l-ment), *n.* [< *dazzle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lanthorn], let up spouts of *dazzlement* into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.
R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

dazzler (daz'lėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

dazzlingly (daz'ling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been *dazzlingly* rapid.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *drawback*.

D-block (dē'blok), *n.* [< D (from the shape) + *block*[1].] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

D. C. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. C. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 *d/d* (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de[1] (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, < ME. *de*, < AS. *de*, < L. *de*, the name of the fourth letter, < *d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de[2], *prep.* [(1) ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *de* = Sp. Pg. *de* = It. *di*, < L. *de*, from, of, etc.: see *de-*. (2) < L. *de*: see *de*[1].] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-. [(1) ME. *de-*, < OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, F. *dé-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *de-* = It. *de-*, *di-*, < L. *de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) ME. *de-*, *def-*, < OF. *def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. F. *dé-*, < L. *dif-*, *dis-*: see

dis-, *dif-*.] 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal —'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive—'through, out, to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose*, *denote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize*, *de-Saxonize*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*[2], *deface*, *defame*, *decry*, etc.

-de. A form of *-d*[1], *-d*[2], or *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2] in older English, as in *solde*, *tolde*, *fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-d*[1], *-ed*[2].

deab, *n.* A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē″a-sid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē′kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *dekyn*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diacne*, *deakne*, < AS. *deácon*, *diácon* = D. *deken*, *diaken* = MLG. *diaken* = G. *diakon*, *diaconus* = Icel. *djākn*, *djāknī*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakonus*, deacon), = OF. *diacne*, *diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. διάκονος, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to διώκειν, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*[2]), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccles.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (*a*) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where, although the word *deacon* (διάκονος, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (διακονεῖν) and "ministration" (διακονία) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word Levite long remained frequent. (*b*) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied confirmation unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(*c*) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (*d*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (*e*) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospeler*. (*f*) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (*g*) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (*h*) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (*i*) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to attend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (*j*) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal*.—**Deacons' seat,** in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Regionary deacon,** in the *early church*, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē′kn), *v. t.* [< *deacon*, *n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it: sometimes with *off:* from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line*, *v. t.*

> A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, Reminiscences, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal,** veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē′kn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakones* = G. *diakoniss-in* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diaconesse*, *diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of council during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

> And Rom. xvi., I commende vnto you Phebe, the *deaconisse* of the church of Cenchris. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 250.

> So Epiphanius: There is an order of *deaconesses* in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē′kn-hụd), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-hood*.] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē′kn-ri), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

> The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē′kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

> Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1836), II. 31.

dead (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*; < ME. *ded*, *deed*, *dead*, *dyad*, < AS. *dēad* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād*, *dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tôt*, G. *tot*, *todt* = Dan. *död* = Sw. *död* = Icel. *daudhr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-th*, etc.: see *-ed*[2] and *-d*[2]) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*), die: see *die*[1]. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

> The men are *dead* which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

> Old Lord Dartmouth is *dead* of age. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 234.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

> All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590. till this yeare 1602. that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32. and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 26. of March.
>
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

> The crackling embers on the hearth are *dead*. *H. Coleridge*, Night.

> The winds were *dead* for heat. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

> The messenger of so unhappie newes
> Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

> Everything,
> Yea, even pain, was *dead* a little space. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

> That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin.*

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

> Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 166.

> I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life. *Fielding*, Amelia, I. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

> But in the *dead* time of the night,
> They set the field on fire. *The Boyne Water* (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

> In the *dead* waste and middle of the night. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 2.

> Her hand shook, and we heard
> In the *dead* hush the papers that she held
> Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, Iv.

> Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

> I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

> For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

> The long *dead* level of the marsh between
> A coloring of unreal beauty wore. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

> Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now caps were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

> All trades
> Have their *dead* time, we see. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

> They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

> The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—**13.** Without spiritual life: as, *dead* works; *dead* faith.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—**16.** Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—**17.** Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—**18.** Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—**Absolution for the dead.** See *absolution*.—**Baptism for the dead.** See *baptism*.—**Dead-alive,** or **dead-and-alive,** dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

Dead angle, in *fort.* See *angle*[3].—**Dead as a door-nail,** utterly, completely dead.

He bar him to the erthe,
As *ded as dornayl* te deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

Dead axle, beat, block, calm, copy, escapement, file, force, gold, etc. See the nouns.—**Dead cotton,** unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—**Dead floor,** a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—**Dead freight,** in *maritime law*, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead heat.** See *heat*.—**Dead hedge,** a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—**Dead holes.** See *hole*[1].—**Dead language, lift, matter.** See the nouns.—**Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, as defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (*b*) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—**Dead-letter office,** a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—**Dead men.** (*a*) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.
Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—**Dead men's shoes,** a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—**Dead pallet,** in *clock-* and *watch-making*. See *dead beat* (*b*), under *beat*[1], *n.*—**Dead pull.** See *pull*.—**Dead space.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead weight.** See *weight*.—**Dead wire,** in *teleg.*, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—**Dead wools.** See *fleece*, 1.—**Mass for the dead.** See *mass*[1].—**To be dead**† [with reference to the act, *be* being equivalent to *become*; cf. L. *mortuus est*, he died, lit. he is dead], to die.

Dampned was this Knyght for to *be ded*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 35.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ *is dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he *was dead*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a dead horse, to pull the dead horse. See *horse*.

II. *n.* **1.** The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in *mining*, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—**3†.** [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] Death.

The date a thousand right a hundreth & fifty,
That Steuen to *dede* was dight. *Robert of Brunne*.

Although he were my ae brither,
An ill *dead* sall he die.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

dead (ded), *v.* [< ME. *deden*, < AS. *dȳdan*, also in comp. *ādȳdan*, kill (cf. *ādeádian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *tödten* = Dan. *döde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauthjan*, kill), < *deád*, dead: see *dead*, *a.* Cf. *deaden*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* **1†.** To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I liue now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a.*] **1.** In a dead or dull manner.—**2.** To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers,
Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim
At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure.
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—**Dead beat.** See *beat*[1], *pp.*—**To be dead set against,** to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—**To be dead up to,** to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—**Dead-beat escapement, galvanometer.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A dead-beat escapement.—**2.** See *dead beat* (*a*), under *beat*[1], *n.*

dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid,
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!
Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'bôrn), *a.* [AS. *deádboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen'tėr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers—that is, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See extract.

Dead colouring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day†, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip'ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale*.

dead-doing† (ded'dö'ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] **1.** To make dead (in a figurative sense); render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—**3.** To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—**4.** To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—**5.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.
Owen, Anat., ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

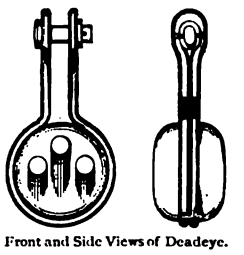
Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor*.

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] **1.** A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. Specifically—(*a*) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (*b*) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.
Workshop Receipts, 1st. ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.


Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

deadfall (ded'fâl), *n.* **1.** A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—**3.** A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.
The Century, XXIX. 195.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fīl), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, q. v.] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 160.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* **1.** In *founding:* (*a*) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the dead-head, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the dead-head is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprue*. (*b*) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the dead-spindle and back-center, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—**3.** *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *dödthoved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]

deadhead (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to *deadhead* a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [< *deadhead* + *-ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deading (ded'ing), *n.* [< *dead* + *-ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cleading* and *lagging.*

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'līt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—**2.** A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.
Blackwood's Mag., March, 1823, p. 318.

deadlihood† (ded'li-hůd), *n.* [< *deadly* + *-hood.*] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood.* *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

dead-line (ded'līn), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 449.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *dedlinesse, dedelynesse,* < AS. *dēādlīcnys,* mortality, < *dēādlīc,* mortal, deadly: see *deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadlinesse.*
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* **1.** A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock.*]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock!*—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedli, dedely, -lich,* fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. *dēādlīc* (= OFries. *dādlīk, dādelīk* = D. *doodelijk* = MHG. *tōtlīch,* G. *tödtlich* = Icel. *daudhligr* = Dan. *dødelig* = Sw. *dödlig*), fatal, mortal, < *dēād,* dead, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *deathly.*]

1†. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 23.

Hip. How does the patient?
Clod. You may inquire
Of more than one; for two are sick and *deadly.*
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap,
It was sic a *deadly* storm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 195.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 4.

In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

He drew his *deadly* sword.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,
And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.
Swinburne, Chastelard, iii. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
Pepys, Diary, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot.*—**Deadly nightshade.** See *nightshade.*—**Deadly sins.** See *sin.*—**Syn. 2.** *Deadly, Deathly.* *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly,* to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedely, -liche,* < AS. *dēādlīce,* adv., < *dēādlīc,* deadly: see *deadly, a.*] **1**†. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

Ffor thowgh that I haue hated yow neuer so *dedly,* ye haue here soche children that haue do me soche servise that I may haue no will to do yow noon euell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han'ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-līv'li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xli.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* **1.** A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas,* and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—**2.** The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* Also called *dead-man's-toe.*

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'gėrz), *n.* **1.** The hand-orchis, *Orchis maculata:* so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

Our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

2. An alcyonarian or halcyonoid polyp of the order *Alcyonacea,* family *Alcyoniidæ,* and genus *Alcyonium,* as *A. digitatum.* Also called *cow-paps* and *mermaid's-glove.* See *Alcyonium.*

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-līnz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum,* having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (*a*) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.
South, Works, VII. i.

(*b*) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (*c*) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (*d*) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxv.

(*e*) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium,* the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called *heavy oil.*

dead-pay† (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders
That, like me, have no *dead-pays.*
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

dead-plate (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center.*

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* In *ship-building,* the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-timbers amidships and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'rī'zing), *n.* Same as *dead-rise.*

dead-rope (ded'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. See *apple.*

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—**2.** A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—**3.** Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett.*—**4.** A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon.*

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smâl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part.*

dead-spindle (ded'spin'dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded'strōk), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded'thrâ), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded'tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Œnanthe crocata*: so called from its paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded'wâ'tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded'wāt), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.
Cornhill Mag.

The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—3. *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-well (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded'wùd), *n.* 1. In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—2. A buffer-block.—3. In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—4. Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the dead-wood on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

dead-wool (ded'wùl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded'wėrk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.
Science, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded'wėrks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aërate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.
Ure, Dict., IV. 240.

deaf (def or dēf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef*; < ME. *def*, *deef*, *defe*, *deaf*, etc., < AS. *deáf* = OS. *dōf* = OFries. *dāf* = D. *doof* = MLG. *dōf*, LG. *dōv* = OHG. MHG. *toup*, G. *taub*, deaf, dull, stupid, etc., = Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv* = Goth. *daubs*, deaf; prob. akin to Gr. τυφλός, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] 1. Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to perceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

Fal. Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.
Page. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *deve*, for the noyse of the water. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61.

To counsel this lady was *deaf*,
To judgment she was blind.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*
To blessing or to cursing save from one.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
Dryden.

5†. Numb.

Tórpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Deaf as a door, post, or stone**, exceedingly deaf.

deaf†, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve*; < ME. **defen*, **deven*, < AS. **dedfian*, in comp. *ādeáfian*, become deaf (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *töuben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *döve* = Sw. *döfva*), < *dedf*, deaf: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make deaf; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy kryeng so loude.
Palsgrave, sig. B iii., fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shreeks should sad the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deafs* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def'ad'ėr), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def'dum'nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def'n), *v. t.* [< *deaf* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deaf*, *v.*] 1. To make deaf; deprive of the power of hearing.—2. To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell
With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

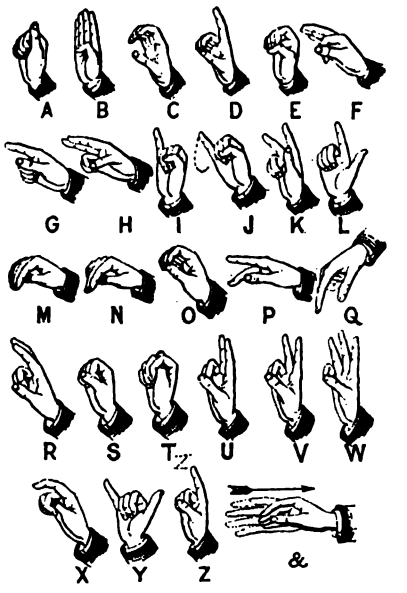
Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and claps
That follow'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def'n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def'mūt), *n.* [< *deaf* + *mute*[1].] 1. A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def'mūt'nes), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

deaf-mutism (def'mū'tizm), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

deafness (def'nes), *n.* [< ME. *defnes*, < *def*, deaf, + *-ness*.] 1. Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years.
State Trials, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Eikon Basilike.*

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal[1] (dēl), *n.* [< ME. *deel*, *del*, *dæl*, < AS. *dǣl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl*, *dōl*, E. *dole*[1], q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl*, *dēl*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G. *teil*, *theil* = Icel. *deil-d*, *deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielŭ*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *díl* = Pol. *dział* (barred *l*) = Russ. *diel*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, *v.* *Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] 1†. A part; portion; share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a *deel*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit euery *dele*;
That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*. *York Plays*, p. 32.

A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a *great deal* of patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a *deal* in wheat or cotton; they made a *deal* for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitively abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and *deals* which had illustrated his rise to political prominence.
The Nation, XXXV. 411.

deal[1] (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [< ME. *delen* (pret. *delde*, *delte*, *dalte*, *dulte*), < AS. *dǣlan* = OS. *dēlian* = OFries. *dela* = D. *deelen* = MLG. *dēlen*, *deilen*, LG. *delen* = OHG. *teilan*, *teilen*, MHG. *teilen*, G. *teilen*, *theilen* = Icel. *deila* = Dan. *dele* = Sw. *dela* = Goth. *dailjan*, divide, share (cf. OBulg. *deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2285.

Theose two louves in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at nine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Isa. lviii. 7.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

Godis word witnessith we shuln ziue and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and suche.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 287.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.
Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*.
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal with* you as one should *deal with* his Confessor. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal with* her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: *with* a person, *in* articles: as, he *deals in* pig-iron.

Perle praysed is prys, ther perre is schewed,
Thaz hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1118.

The King [of Tonquin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal with* him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. Lev. xix. 11.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confess'd That Bothwell *dealt with* him to consent to the Murder of the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt with* my pothecary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Therefore they imploy their Agents to *deal* privately *with* one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon*, Essays.

5. To act; behave: *in* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therefor so to *deall in* it, as I maie wipe awaie that opinion of either vncertaintie for confusion.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

deal[2] (dēl), *n.* [< MD. *dele*, D. *deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = MLG. *dele*, LG. *dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = OHG. *dil*, *dilo*, MHG. *dil*, *dille*, G. *diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = Icel. *thilja* = Dan. *tilje* = Sw. *tilja* = AS. *thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating L. *area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. Slov. *dila* = Pol. *dyl* = Little Russ. *dyle*, a board, deal—prob. < OHG.), = OBulg. *tilo* = Skt. *tala*, ground (cf. L. *tellus*, the earth). The AS. word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now E. *thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*[2] is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*[2] is usually identified with *deal*[1], a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing."] **1.** A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A *whole deal* is a deal which is 1¼ inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle*, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate† (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *daub*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whitened; especially, in *bot.*, covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation† (dē-al-bā'shon), *n.* [< LL. **dealbatio*(*n*-), < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.

dealer (dē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. **delere*, *delare*, < AS. *dǣlere*, a divider, distributer, < *dǣlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-*dealer*. In *law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In *card-playing*, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *delinge*, < AS. **dǣlung* (= D. *deeling* = OHG. *teilunga*, MHG. *teilunge*, G. *theilung* = Icel. *deiling* = Dan. *deling*; cf. Sw. *delning*), < *dǣlan*, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*,
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*[1].

dealth† (delth), *n.* [< *deal*[1] + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine†, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate† (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deambulatus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation† (dē-am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *deambulatio*(*n*-), < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkynges.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

deambulatory† (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < L. *deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] **I.** *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. *a.* Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus est.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean[1]† (dēn), *n.* [Also *dene*[1]; < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *den*[2].] A small valley.

dean[2] (dēn), *n.* [< ME. *deen*, *dene*, *den*, < OF. *deien*, mod. *doyen* = Pr. *degua*, *dega* = OSp. *dean*, Sp. *decano* = Pg. *deão* = It. *decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = D. *deken*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the king's chapel*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master regent. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she-society. . . .
They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of *deans*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—**4.** The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—**Dean and chapter,** a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—**Dean of Arches,** the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—**Dean of Faculty,** the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—**Dean of gild.** (*a*) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilds* in matters of government. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(*b*) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—**Dean of gild court,** in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—**Dean of peculiars.** See *peculiar*.—**Dean of the chapel royal,** a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—**Dean of the province of Canterbury,** the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [< *dean* + *-ery*. Cf. ML. *decanaria*, a deanery.] **1.** The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery. See *dean*[2].

deaness (dē′nes), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ess*.] The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

deanimalize (dē-an′i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, ppr. *deanimalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *animalize*.] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalize* wool-fiber. [Rare.]

deanship (dēn′ship), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an′thrō-pō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ism*.] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an′thrō-pō-môr-fi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.

deanthropomorphize (dē-an′thrō-pō-môr′fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *anthropomorphize*.] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

dear[1] (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, *dere*, < ME. *deere*, *dere*, < AS. *deóre*, mutated *dȳre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diuri* = OFries. *diore*, *diure* = D. *dier*, *duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dȳrr* = Sw. Dan. *dyr*, dear; not found in Goth.; root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*.
Shak., Rich II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as *dear* again as in London. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 13.

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are *dear* in cold weather? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too *dear* for an earl.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a *dear* purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a *dear* year come, or dearth, or some loss? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—**5.** Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as *dear* children.
Eph. v. 1.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how *dear* he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him? *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more *dear*
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With percing point
Of pitty *deare* his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

You
Towards York shall bend you, with your *dearest* speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his *deare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

But why, my *dear*, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

I could not love thee, *dear*, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace*, To Lucasta.

dear[1] (dēr), *adv.* [< ME. *dere*, *deore*, etc., < AS. *deóre* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dyrt*), adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Dearly; very tenderly.

So *dear* I lov'd the man. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you *dearer*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Thou shall *dear* aby this blow.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid *dear*.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear†. See *bargain*.—**To cost dear.** See *cost*[2].

dear[1] (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear*[1], *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And *dear*, but she was sorry.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear[1]† (dēr), *v. t.* [< *dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear*.] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.

dearborn (dēr′bôrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr′bât), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings," *Dryden*, Fables.

deare[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*[1].

deare[2]†, *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.

dearling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser*.

dearly† (dēr′li), *a.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a *dearly* nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr′li), *adv.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay *dearly*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

The victory remained with the King; but it had been *dearly* purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Richly; choicely.

Man, how *dearly* ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her *dearly*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4†. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn come be-fore hym, and praied hym *dierly* to tell hym the significacion of his dreme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

For my father hated his father *dearly*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

de-arm† (dē-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *arm*.] To disarm. *Bailey*, 1727.

dearn[1]†, *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

dearn[2] (dėrn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

dearness (dēr′nes), *n.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

You admit temporary *dearness*, compensated by advantages. *The American*, VIII. 349.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon*, Friendship.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

dearnful†, *a.* Same as *dernful*.

dearnly†, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *arsenic* + *-ize*.] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicise*.

dearth (dėrth), *n.* [< ME. *derth*, *derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, *tūrde* = Icel. *dȳrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] **1**†. Dearness; costliness; high price.

His infusion of such *dearth* and rareness.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearness or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of *dearth* began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the *dearth* was in all lands.
Gen. xli. 54.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive *Dearth* followed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a *dearth* of love; a *dearth* of honest men.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general *dearth* of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=**Syn. 2.** *Famine*, etc. See *scarcity*.

dearth† (dėrth), *v. t.* [< *dearth*, *n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dėrth'fûl), *a.* [(= Icel. *dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory) < *dearth* + *-ful*.] Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . .
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dē-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dē-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *de* + *articulation*.] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworth†, *a.* [ME. *derewurth*, *derwurth*, *derewerth*, etc., < AS. *deórwyrthe*, *deórwurthe*, < *deóre*, dear, + *weorthe*, worth.] **1.** Costly; precious.

Mani on other *direwerthe* ston
That ihc [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my *derworth* sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly†, *adv.* [ME. *deoreworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dear*[1].] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her *deary*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my *dearie*? *Burns.*

deast† (dē'as), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dē'shēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *deasoil*, *deisheal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= Ir. *deas*, OIr. *dess*, *des* = W. *dehau* = L. *dexter*, right, = Skt. *dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *iul*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dē-as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dē-as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deaspirate* + *-ion*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or syllable.

death (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), < ME. *deth*, *deeth*, often *ded*, *dede*, < AS. *deáth* = OFries. *dāth*, *dād* = OS. *dōth*, *dōd* = D. *dood* = MLG. *dode* = LG. *dod* = OHG. *tōd*, *tōt*, MHG. *tōt*, G. *tod* = Icel. *dauthr* = Sw. Dan. *död* = Goth. *dauthus*, death; from the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*), die, seen also in Goth. *dauths*, etc., E. *dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-thu*, L. *-tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*[1].] **1.** Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (*a*) In the abstract.

Deeth is euere, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of *deeth* y-wis.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadfull *Death* shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(*b*) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his *Dethe*, and else nought. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his *death* were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the *death* of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(*c*) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The *death* of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its *death*.
Bryant, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose *death* is often personified.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death* —
Death, and his brother Sleep!
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.
Tennyson, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black *death* (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete *deth*."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The *death* is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a *death's* head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of *death*.
Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as *death*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.
2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying *deaths*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents.
Milton.

The bright *death* quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With *deaths* as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have ventur'd.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of *death*. Job xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. In *Scripture*: (*a*) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is *death*. Rom. viii. 6.

(*b*) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the *death* of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.
Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction. *Edward White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing.—**A man of death**†, a murderer.

Not to suffer *a man of death* to live. *Bacon.*

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of *civil death*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*.—**Death camass.** See *camass*.—**Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death,** expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at *death's door*, or at the *gates of death*; he was snatched from the *jaws of death*.

Like one that hopelesse was depryv'd
From *deathes dore* at which he lately lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 35.

Into the *jaws of Death*,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*.—**Second death,** in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the *second death*. Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiæ of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called *the black disease* and *the great death*.—**To be death on.** (*a*) To be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor *was death on* fits. (*b*) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he *was death on* the sherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally *was death on* lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in *fox-hunting*, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—**To death,** to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired *to death*.

We are worked *to death* in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*[1].—**To do to death,** to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the Iuge sholde hym shamfully *do* hym *to deth* before the peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be *put to deth*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to *put to death* so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

To the death. (*a*) Till death; while life lasts.

These shull the love and serve euer *to the deth*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(*b*) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea *to the* very *death*.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=**Syn. 1.** *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'a-kōld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so *death-a-cold* as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

death-adder (deth'ad'ėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag'ō-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **deth-bedde*, < AS. *deáth-bedd* (= D. *doodbed* = G. *todtenbett*), < *deáth*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy *death-bed*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence—**2.** A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* **1.** The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—**2.** A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.
Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 381.

death-bird (deth′bėrd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth′blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth′kôrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard? *J. Baillie.*

death-damp (deth′damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth′dȧns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

death-day (deth′dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dethday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*[1].] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *ded day* of a brother, euery couple to 3euyn iij. penys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

death-fire (deth′fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

deathful (deth′fûl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found.
Collins, To Mercy.

Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, Oriana.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

deathfulness (deth′fûl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

death-hunter (deth′hun′tėr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-i-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

deathiness (deth′i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, Thalaba, v.

deathless (deth′les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

deathlessness (deth′les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 216.

deathliness (deth′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene. *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.

deathling† (deth′ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*[1].] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester.*

deathly (deth′li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, q. v.), < AS. *dēathlīc*, also *dēaddlīc*, < *dēath*, death, or *dēad*, dead, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*. *J. Udall*, On 2 Cor. ii.

=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, q. v.), < AS. *dēaddlice*, < *dēadlīc*, adj.: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale. *Dickens.*

death-mask (deth′mȧsk), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth′point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth′rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth′rat′l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth′ruk′l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths′hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iv. 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementos,
Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her,
To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciureus*.—**Death's-head moth**, or **death's-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head; hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

death's-herb (deths′ėrb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsman (deths′man), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsman*.
Disraeli.

death-sough (deth′sûch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave.
Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth′strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge.*

death-struck (deth′struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth′thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deth-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth′tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

death-token (deth′tō′kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry — "No recovery." *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

death-trance (deth′trȧns), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth′trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

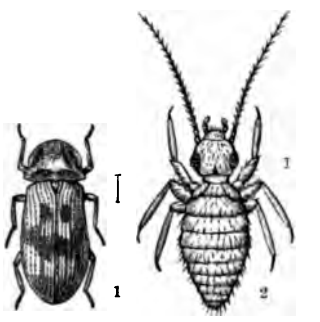
A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

death-warrant (deth′wor′ant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth′woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (*a*) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.



Death-watch.
1. *Anobium notatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Few cars have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me . . "for I heard the *death-watch* all night long." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

(*b*) A minute, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Psocidæ*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth′wönd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth′i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*[1].] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, ii.

deaurate† (dē-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

deaurate (dē-â′rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddle dy is the skin-coat of this landtgrave.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deauration† (dē-â-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *dearing*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.

deawarren†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + **awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *diswarren*.] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Deawarrened is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.
W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate† (dē-bak'āt), *v. i.* [< L. *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation† (dē-ba-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *debacchatio*(*n*-), < L. *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak'l), *n.* [< F. *débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, < *débâcler*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dé-* priv. (< L. *dis-*, apart) + *bâcler*, bar, shut, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] 1. Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the giving way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debacles*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 313.

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debarring*. [< OF. *debarrer*, *desbarrer*, *desbarer*, bar out, < *de-*, *des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*, and cf. *disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 178.

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

She was expiring; and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=**Syn.** To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb† (dē-bärb'), *v. t.* [< ML. *debarbare*, cut off (the beard), < L. *de-*, off, + *barba* = E. *beard*: see *barb*[1].] To deprive of the beard.

debare†, *a.* [< *de-* + *bare*[1].] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As wooddes are made *debayre* of leaues.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bärk'), *v.* [< F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-*, *de-*, *dé-*, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark: see *bark*[3], and cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] I. *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [< *debark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*. *Barrington*.

debarkment† (dē-bärk'ment), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*, < *débarquer*, debark: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* [< *debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *dé-*, from, + **barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarrass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [< L. *de-*, down, + E. *base*[1].] 1. To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

=**Syn.** *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bāst'), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—3. In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās'ment), *n.* [< *debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (*a*) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (*b*) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation.
Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed† (dē-basht'), *a.* [< *de-* + *bash* + *-ed*[2], after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares*.

Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā'sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *debatable*, *debattable*, F. *débattable* (ML. *debatabilis*), < *debatre*, debate, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate[1] (dē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [< ME. *debaten*, < OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*[2]), F. *débattre*, contend, debate, = Sp. *debatir* = Pg. *debater* = It. *dibattere*, < ML. **debatere* (*debatare*, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3]. Cf. *debate*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [Archaic.]

His cote-armour
As whyte as is a lily flour,
In which he wol *debate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,
No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* 1. To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archaic.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott*.

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.
Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*.

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion. =**Syn.** 2. *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

debate[1] (dē-bāt'), *n.* [< ME. *debate*, < OF. *debat*, *desbat*, F. *débat* = Sp. Pg. *debate* = It. *dibattito* (ML. *debatum*), debate; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3].] 1. Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archaic.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suyng was a gret *debaat*, . . . & in that murther ther were sleye . . . iiii skore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 690.

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate*. *Scott*.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,
And with hym self he was helf atte *debate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3†. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*. *Milton*.

debate[2]†, *v.* [< OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debate*[1]), < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Cf. *debate*[1].] I. *trans.* To abate; lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice,
To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.

debate[2]†, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debasement; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage
To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen *debate*,
Of suche pyte cometh dispetous rage,
And of the love also right dedly hate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful† (dē-bāt'fûl), *a.* [< *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully† (dē-bāt'fûl-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement† (dē-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *debatement*, *debattement*, < *debatre*, debate: see *debate*[1] and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bā'tėr), *n.* [< *debate* + *-er*[1]; cf. OF. *debateor*, *debateur*, disputant.] 1†. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreler.—2. One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous†, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus.
Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bâch'), *v.* [Formerly also *debosh*, *deboish*; < OF. *desbaucher*, F. *débaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. *desbaucher*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *des-* priv., away, off, + *baucher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bauch*, *bauc*, *balc*, m., a beam, log, *bauche*, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bauche*, *bauge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke* = OHG. *balcho*, *balko*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken* = Icel. *bālkr* = Sw. Norw. Dan. *balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

4†. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed*.
J. Fisher, Fulmus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *n.* [< F. *débauche*, > It. *deboscia*; from the verb.] 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery. =Syn. *Revel*, *Orgy*, etc. See *carousal*1.

debauched (dē-bâcht′), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed*, *debosh'd*, *debost*: see *debauch*, *v.*] 1. Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods (in short time) from this wicked & *deboste* crue, then from y^e salvages them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this *debauched* company! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bâ′ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bâ′ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* [< F. *débauché* (> It. *debosciato*), prop. pp. of *débaucher*, debauch: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.
South, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bâ′chėr), *n.* [= F. *débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher* of King Henry. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 262.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*. *Lamb.*

debauchery (dē-bâ′chėr-i), *n.* [< *debauch* + *-ery*.] 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

debauchment (dē-bâch′ment), *n.* [F. *débauchement*, < *débaucher*, debauch.] 1. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness† (dē-bâch′nes), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Bp. Gauden.*

debel† (dē-bel′), *v. t.* [< F. *débeller* = Sp. *debelar* = Pg. *debellar* = It. *debellare*, < L. *debellare*, subdue, < *de*, from, + *bellare*, carry on war.] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.
Milton, P. R., iv. 605.

debellate† (dē-bel′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *debellatus*, pp. of *debellare*: see *debel*.] Same as *debel*.

debellation† (deb-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *debelacion* = Pg. *debellação* = It. *debellazione*, < ML. *debellatio(n-)*, < L. *debellare*, subdue: see *debel*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and Halowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again. *Sir T. More*, Salem and Bizance.

debellish†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *-bellish*, as in *embellish*, q. v.] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*!
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē′nē es′ē). [Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: *de*, of, for; *bene*, well; *esse*, be, inf. as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *debentur*, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words *debentur mihi*, there are owing to me: L. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debere*, owe: see *debit*, *debt*.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reëxportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—3. In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben′tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē′ber′i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb′il), *a.* [< OF. *debile*, F. *débile* = Sp. *débil* = Pg. *debil* = It. *debile*, *debole*, < L. *dēbilis*, weak, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, able: see *able*1.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .
You shout me forth
In acclamations hyperbolical. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortuned man, whom he sincerely pitied.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

Debilirostres (deb′i-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *debilis*, weak, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *débilitant*, < L. *debilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] I. *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare* (> It. *debilitare* = Sp. Pg. *debilitar* = F. *débiliter*), weaken, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

=Syn. To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate† (dē-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *debilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *débilitation* = Sp. *debilitacion* = Pg. *debilitação* = It. *debilitazione*, < L. *debilitatio(n-)*, a weakening, laming, < *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude† (dē-bil′i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bailey*, 1727.

debility (dē-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *debylite*, < OF. *debilite*, F. *debilité* = Sp. *debilidad* = Pg. *debilidade* = It. *debilità*, < L. *debilita(t-)s*, weakness, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] 1. The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debylite of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a seasone. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, no one was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—3. In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*. =Syn. *Debility*, *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmity* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmity*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmity* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idiocy. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility* of his intellect. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb′it), *n.* [< L. *debitum*, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debits* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb′it), *v. t.* [< *debit*, *n.*] 1. To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb′i-tor), *n.* [L., a debtor: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Debitor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor and creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū′mi-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *debituminize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= F. *débituminiser*, < L. *de*, away, + *bitumen* (*-min-*) + E. *-ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā′), *n.* [F., < *deblayer*, *desbleer*, *desblaer*, OF. *desblayer* (cf. *desblaver*, F. dial. *déblaver*, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. *debladare*, clear away (grain), < *de*, away, + *bladum*, grain (carried off the field), < L. *ablatum*, neut. pp. of *auferre*, carry off: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the quantity of earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. See *remblai*.

deblaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, prate of, < *de* + *blaterare*, prate: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboise†, **deboish**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nār′), *a.* [< ME. *debonaire*, *debonere*, < OF. *de bon aire*, F. *debonnaire* = Pr. *de bon aire* = OIt. *di bon aire*, *di buona aria*, It. *dibonaire*, *dibonare*, *dibonario*, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *aire*, mien: see *air*2.] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cosin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amyable to alle peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many greate imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of accesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity†, **debonairty**† (deb-ō-nār′i-ti, -nār′ti), *n.* [ME. *debonairyte*, *debonerete*, < OF.

debonairete (F. *debonnaireté* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, debonair: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur ansuerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or eny thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . Roland Graeme.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty†, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debosh†, **deboshment**†, etc. See *debauch*, etc.

debouch (de-bösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *deboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *de-*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (*a*) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 167.

(*b*) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (*c*) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *deboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(*a*) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (*b*) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 555.

debouchment (de-bösh'ment), *n.* [< F. *débouchement*, < *deboucher*, debouch.] **1.** The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the piamatral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout†, *v. t.* [< OF. *debouter*, *deboter*, *debuter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de-*, away, + *bouter*, *boter*, put, thrust, push: see *butt*[2].] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.
Time's Storehouse, 208, 2. (*Latham.*)

débridement (F. pron. dā-brēd'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé-* priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bridle*.] In *surg.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< F. *débris*, fragments, < OF. *desbriser*, break apart: see *debruise*, and cf. *breeze*[3].] **1.** Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.
Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *débris*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *débris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *screes*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *débris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell.*

debruise†, *v.* [< ME. *debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < OF. *debrusier*, *debruisier*, *debrisier*, *desbriser*, break, break open, bruise, < *de-*, *des-*, apart, + *brusier*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, break: see *de-* and *bruise*. Cf. *debris*.] **I.** *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our giwes [Jews] *debrusede* al is bones.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hii ladde him vpe the tour & hei. & made him huppe to grounde;
He hupte & *debrusede*, & diede in a stounde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 537.

debruised (dē-brözd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *debruise*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.

Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *dette*, < OF. *dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debte*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *divida* = It. *detta*, f., < ML. *debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. OF. *det* = OSp. *deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtysy he claymes as for clere *det*.
Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quitte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better meed had well deserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.
Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham.*)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.—**Bill of debt**. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—**Debt of nature**, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—**Floating debt**, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1881, 1891, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been *in my debt* for the attempt.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book† (det'bůk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares.*

debted† (det'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,
Is got before me in my *debted* duty.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [< *debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [< ME. *detteles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To maken him lyve by his propre good,
In honour *detteles*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'ȯr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detter*; < ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, < OF. *detor*, *deteur*, mod. F. *débiteur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians.
Rom. i. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

debursе† (dē-bėrs'), *v.* [< F. *debourser*, disburse, < OF. *desbourser*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [< M. *Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 70°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also called *chromeidoscope*.

débuˊ (dā-bü'), *n.* [F., the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débuter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé-*, from, off, + *buter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*[2].] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bü-toṅ'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *débuter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bü-toṅt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 164.

debutment†, *n.* [< *début* + *-ment*.] Début.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakspeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debylle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*[1].

dec. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.*] of *December*; (*b*) of *decani*; (*c*) of *decrescendo*.

deca-. [L., etc., *deca-*, < Gr. *δέκα*, for **δέκαν* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decacerus*, ten-horned: see *decacerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacerata*.

decacerous (de-kas'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *decacerus*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

decachord (dek′a-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *decachordum*, < Gr. δεκάχορδον, prop. neut. of δεκάχορδος, ten-stringed, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + χορδή, a string, cord, chord.] 1. A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious *decachord!*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordon† (dek-a-kôr′don), *n.* [< Gr. δεκάχορδον, neut. of δεκάχορδος, ten-stringed: see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion.

Decacrenidia (dek′a-krē-nid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + κρηνίδιον, dim. of κρήνη, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see). *Bronn.*

decacuminated (dē-ka-kū′mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacuminare*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, decade (dek′ad, -ād), *n.* [< F. *décade* = Sp. *década* = Pg. *decada* = It. *decade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. δεκάς (δεκαδ-), the number ten, a company of ten, < δέκα = E. *ten*.] 1. The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.
Zeller, Presocratic Phil., tr. by Alleyne, i. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—3. A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
Or gay quinquennials, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodene*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liuie, is in a maner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.—**Decad ring**, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.

Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

decadal (dek′a-dal), *a.* [< *decad* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek-a-dā′-shon), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad: a generalized statement of modulation.

decade, *n.* See *decad*.

decadence (dē-kā′dens), *n.* [< F. *décadence* = Sp. Pg. *decadencia* = It. *decadenza*, < ML. *decadentia*, decay, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, decaying: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence*.] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence*.
Scott.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

The Decadence, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kā′den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kā′dent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decadente*, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a *decadent* formation. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 285.

The Celtic languages are all without exception *decadent*, — the most tenacious of life being the Welsh and the Breton. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 701.

decadianome (dek-a-dī′a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + διανομή, distribution, < διανέμειν, distribute, < διά, through, + νέμειν, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist† (dek′a-dist), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm*.

decagon (dek′a-gon), *n.* [= F. *décagone* = Sp. *decágono* = Pg. It. *decagono*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γωνία, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon*.

decagonal (de-kag′ō-nal), *a.* [= F. *décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, decagramme (dek′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *décagramme* = Sp. *decágramo*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γράμμα, a certain weight, > F. *gramme*, gram: see *gram*².] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32349 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram*.

decagyn (dek′a-jin), *n.* [= F. *décagyne* = Sp. *decágino* = Pg. *decagyno*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + γυνή, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (dek-a-jin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek-a-jin′i-an), *a.* Same as *decagynous*.

decagynous (de-kaj′i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< *decahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-a-hē′dron), *n.* [= F. *décaèdre* = It. *decaedro*, < NL. *decahedron*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + ἑδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*, a seat: see *settle*¹, *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decaidt, *v. i.* [< ML. **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decaisnea (de-kā′nē-ä or de-kās′nē-ä), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Decaisne*, a French botanist (1807–82).] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, discovered on the Himalaya, 7,000 feet above the sea. There is but one species, *D. insignis*. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal′si-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy*.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *calcify*.] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

decalcomania (dē-kal-kō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + Gr. μανία, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek′a-let), *n.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + dim. *-let*.] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, decalitre (dek′a-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décalitre* = Sp. *decálitro* = Pg. It. *decalitro*, < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2¼ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek-ä-lit′ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-rä). [< Gr. δεκάλιτρον, a coin worth ten λίτραι, neut. of δεκάλιτρος, worth ten λίτραι, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + λίτρα, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal′ō-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*.
Preface to J. Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

decalogue (dek′a-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decalog*, < ME. *decaloge*; < F. *décalogue* = Sp. *decálogo* = Pg. It. *decalogo*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. δεκάλογος, the decalogue, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + λόγος, a word, speech, < λέγειν, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
No self-reproach.
Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali*.

Decameronic (de-kam-e-ron′ik), *a.* [< *Decameron* (< It. *Decamerone*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (de-kam′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + μέρος, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, decametre (dek′a-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décamètre* = Sp. *decámetro* = Pg. It. *decametro*, a length of ten meters (cf. Gr. δεκάμετρος, of ten (poetical) meters), < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + μέτρον, a measure, meter, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter*.

decamp (dē-kamp′), *v. i.* [< F. *décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> E. *discamp*) (= Sp. Pg. *decampar*), < L. *de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] 1. To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.
Tatler, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, Essays, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chesnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Turkes were *decamping*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp′ment), *n.* [< F. *décampement* (= Sp. Pg. *decampamento*), < *décamper*, decamp: see *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek′a-nal), *a.* [< LL. *decanus*, a dean: see *dean*².] 1. Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Churton*, A. Nowell, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani*.

The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek′a-nāt), *n.* [< ML. *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*².] In *astrol.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan′dėr), *n.* [< F. *décandre*, etc., < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Cerastium*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Oxalis*, etc.

Decandrous Flower of *Cerastium aquaticum*.

decandrous, decandrian (de-kan'drus, -dri-an), *a.* In *bot.*, having ten stamens.

decane (dek'ān), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*[2].

decangular (de-kang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L., gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccles.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kant'), *v. t.* [< F. *décanter* = Sp. Pg. *decantar* = It. *decantare*, < NL. *decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < L. *de*, down, + ML. *cantus*, *canthus*, a side, corner: see *cant*[1].] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

> They attend him daily as their chief,
> *Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was *decanted*, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate[1]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< NL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate[2]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, L. repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant*, *cant*[2].] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.
Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much *decantated* . . . by the verses of Poets.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< *decant* + *-ation*; = F. *décantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a *decantation* glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan'tėr), *n.* [< *decant* + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In *bot.*, having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap'i-ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war.
Daily Telegraph (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

decapitate (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [< ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> F. *décapiter* = Pr. *descapitar*, *decapitar* = Sp. Pg. *decapitar* = It. *decapitare*), behead, < L. *de*, off, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

Decapitate Laocoon, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were *decapitated* by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 202.

2. To remove from office summarily. [Slang, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décapitation* = Sp. *decapitacion* = Pg. *decapitação* = It. *decapitazione*, < ML. *decapitatio*(*n-*), < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [Slang, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā'), *a.* [F. *décapité*, pp. of *décapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < Gr. *δεκάπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal*, *decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decacerous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.] 1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiæ inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes all except the *Octopodidæ* and *Argonautidæ*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidæ*, *Belemnitidæ*, *Sepiidæ*, *Sepiolidæ*, *Loliginidæ*, *Chiroteuthidæ*, *Loligopsidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap'ō-dal), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek'a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [Rare.]

decapodiform (dek-a-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *decapus* (*-pod-*), decapod, + L. *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvæ with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-laminæ on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.

Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemerid larva.

decapodous (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygii† (de-kap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch and Schneider*.

decarbonate (dē-kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= F. *décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär'bo-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= F. *décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär'bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.] The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation*, *decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. F. *décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by cementation. See *cementation*. Also *decarburise*, *decarbonize*.

decard† (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *card*[1]. See *discard*.] To discard.

Pedro. I would not task those sins to me committed.
Rod. You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded* 'em. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär'di-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= F. *décardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [Rare.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kār'), *n.* [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *are*: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation† (dē-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 1.

decasemic (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεκάσημος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *σῆμα*, a sign, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-a-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having ten sepals.

decastere (dek'a-stēr), *n.* [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stīl), *a.* [= F. *décastyle* = Sp. *decastilo* = Pg. *decastylo* = It. *decastilo*, < Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

decasyllabic (dek'a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *décasyllabique*; < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

decation (de-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκατος* = E. *tenth*, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*; with term. adapted to *-ation*.] The state of being tenth.

Decatoma (de-kat'ō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominæ*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether as inquilines or parasites. *Spinola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Beridæ*.

decaudate (dē-kâ'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

I plead the fox who, having lost his tail — as I my head — was for *decaudating* the vulpine species directly.
C. Reade, Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *decaye*, *decaie*; < OF. *decair*, *decaoir*, *dequeoir*, assibilated *dechair*, *dechaeir*, *dechaoir*, *decheoir*, *descheoir*, mod. *déchoir* = Pr. *dechazer*, *decazer* = Sp. *decaer* = Pg. *decair* = It. *decadere* (= Sc. *decaid*, q. v.), fall away, decay, decline, < ML. **decadere*, restored form of L. *decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fail, sink, perish (whence ult. E. *deciduous*, q. v.), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. E. *cadence*, *chance*, *case*[1], etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent*, *decadence*.] I. *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not *decay*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay!*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay* and fall.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=**Syn.** *Putrefy, Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

II. *trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to *decay* this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly *decaying* the Church then the open cruelty of Decius or Diocletian. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā'), *n.* [< *decay*, *v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churche wyth all the places falleth in gret *Debay*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto *decay*.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay*.

Specifically — 2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot. — 3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit dolour was for his *decay*,
That sae unhappylie was slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dismay
For to receive the doome of her *decay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead — not killed by Mr. Ashton — but of a *decay* that came upon him at once.
Walpole, Letters, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon*.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee. Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this, — my love was my *decay*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

A merchant of Plimouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into *decay*, came to Casco Bay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the *decayes* of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

=**Syn.** 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā'a-bl), *a.* [< *decay* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *decheable, descheable, dechaable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād'nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā'ėr), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [< ME. *deces, deses, decesse*, < OF. *deces*, F. *décès* = Sp. *decesso*, < L. *decessus*, death, lit. departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decede*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his *decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=**Syn.** *Death, Decease, Demise*. *Death* is the common term for the ending of life. *Decease* is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than *death*. *Demise* applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for *death* apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a *death* is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's *decease* she brought her up.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [< ME. *decesen, disseasen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is *deceased* oute off this worlde, then, withyn the xxx. dayes of that Broder or Suster, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he *decess'd*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Expire*, etc. See *die*1.

deceased (dē-sēst'), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy *deceased* lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See *bill*3.

decede† (dē-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceded*, ppr. *deceding*. [= F. *décéder* = It. *decedere*, < L. *decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < *de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decedent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which . . . they *deceded* from Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

decedent (dē-sē'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.] I.† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.

II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite, deceyte, deceete, deceipt*, etc.; < ME. *deceite, deceyte, desceit, disceyte, dissayte, dessayte*, etc., < OF. *deceite, deceyte, decoite, decoitte, dechoite, decepte*, f., *deceit, descait, decept*, m., deceit, < L. *deceptus*, deceit, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive, deception*. Cf. *conceit, receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylle *disceytes* and false Cauteles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. Job xxvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, wiliness, treachery, finesse, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for deceitfulness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of *deceit*,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt'fûl), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to vse so *deceitfull* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow, —
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, This world is all a fleeting show.

=**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt'fûl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

deceitless (dē-sēt'les), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless!*
Bp. Hall, Old Religion, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē'va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *decevable, decevable*; < ME. *deceivable, desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' < OF. *decevable* (F. *décevable*), deceitful, < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] I. *a.* 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, S. A., l. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, Civil Power.

II.† *n.* Capability of being deceived; deceivableness.

If thou semyst fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the *deceyvable* or the feblesse of the eyen that loken.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

deceivableness (dē-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived. — 2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 Thes. ii. 10.

deceivably (dē-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivance†, *n.* [ME. *deceyvance, desceyvance*, < OF. *decevance* (F. *décevance*), < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseild him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivant†, *a.* [ME. **deceyvant, disceyvaunt*, < OF. *decevant* (F. *décevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thei ben trewe, ffor by woman is many a man disceyved, and therefore I cleped hir *disceyuaunt*, for by woman ben many townes sonken and brent. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 432.

deceive (dē-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *deceave, deceave*; < ME. *deceyven, desayven, dissayven*, etc., < OF. *decever, deceveir*, etc., F. *décevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, < L. *decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive, perceive, receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. Mat. xxiv. 4.

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*, Gardens.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=**Syn.** 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē'vėr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. Gen. xxvii. 12.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver!*
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 696.

December (dē-sem'bėr), *n.* [= F. *décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = It. *dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, < L. *december*, the tenth month (see def.), < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem′bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*[1].] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem′brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste*; < *December* + *-ist*. Cf. *Dekabrist*.] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1]: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate*.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*[1] = *-ed*[2].] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem′fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*.] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid*.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped′al), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decempede†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, a., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissenasseth alle *decempedes* xviii.
Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC iiii & iii and xvii^ne (*e. cccxxiv*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem′pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *δέκα* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennatæ (dē′sem-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennate*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen′āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem′vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

decemviral (dē-sem′vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decemviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri*: see *decemvir*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decemvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri*: see *decemviral*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemvirship (dē-sem′vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decence† (dē′sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence*: see *decency*.] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden*.

decency (dē′sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence*; < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, *το πρεπον*, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury*.

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen′ä), *n.* Same as *decennary*[2].

decennary[1] (dē-sen′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years.

decennary[2] (dē-sen′a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*, < *decenum*, *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. **decenus*, in pl. contr. *deni*, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < *decem*, ten: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennert, *n.* [Also *decennier*, *deciner*; < OF. *dizenier*, *dizenier*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*: see *decennary*[2].] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Dizene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decennier†, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen′i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium*.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen′ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine*.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder*.

decennovary (dē-sen′ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder*.

decent (dē′sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē′sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē′sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen′tral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation*; as *decentralize* + *-ation*.] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen′tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing*. [= F. *décentraliser*; as *de-* priv. + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef′a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation*.] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

decephalize (dē-sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deceptible* (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

Popular errours . . . are more neerly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

deception (dē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *deceptio* = Sp. *decepcion* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*. — 3. Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep'shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux, decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
Bentham, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *deceptiu* = Sp. *deceptivo*, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance. — **Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*. =**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent, delusive, fallacious, false*, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.

Woman!
Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
Otway, Orphan, iii. 1.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptive* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being deceptive. — 2. Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep'tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser'ē-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum: remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.* [< OF. *decerner, descerner, discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern, discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] I. *trans.* 1. In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
Scottish Acts, Jas. I., 1593.

decerner† (dē-sėr'nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
Glanville, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-it-ure*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
Goodwin, Works, III. 488.

decerp† (dē-sėrp'), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*1.] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what mysery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping. — 2. That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr'ti-fi-kan'dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh'on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesion*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede, decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
All which are neither natures by themselves
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
And absolute *decessions* of nature.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

The accession and *decession* of the matter.
W. Scott, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses'ọr), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede, decease*.] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer, decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-, de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*1.] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed: gloomy.

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech'en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (born 1800).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris'tian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iãr'), *n.* [< F. *deciare*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*2.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise, incise*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To cut off; separate.

Our seat denies us traffick here;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

Who *decided*
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
M. Arnold, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
On doing or not doing justice here?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī'ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] 1. Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

All the most eminent men. . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem'bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*[1].] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem'brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste*; < *December* + *-ist*. Cf. *Dekabrist*.] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1]: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate*.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*[1] = *-ed*[2].] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*.] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid*.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped'al), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decempedet†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, a., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissenasseth alle *decempedes* xviii.
Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC iiii & lii and xvii^oe (*v. cccxxiv*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem'pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *δέκα* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennatæ (dē'sem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennate*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen'āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinionbone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

decemviral (dē-sem'vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decenviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri*: see *decemvir*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be scene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decenvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri*: see *decemviral*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemvirship (dē-sem'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decence† (dē'sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence*: see *decency*.] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden*.

decency (dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence*; < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, το πρεπον, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury*.

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen'ä), *n.* Same as *decennary*[2].

decennary[1] (dē-sen'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years.

decennary[2] (dē-sen'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*, < *decenum*, *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. **decenus*, in pl. contr. *deni*, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < *decem*, ten: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennert, *n.* [Also *decennier*, *deciner*; < OF. *dizenier*, *dizenier*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*: see *decennary*[2].] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Dizene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decennier†, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium*.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen'ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine*.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder*.

decennovary (dē-sen'ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder*.

decent (dē'sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation*; as *decentralize* + *-ation*.] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen'tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing*. [= F. *décentraliser*; as *de-* priv. + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef'a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation*.] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

decephalize (dē-sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deceptible* (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

Popular errours . . . are more neerly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

deception (dē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *deceptio* = Sp. *decepcion* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*.— 3. Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep'shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux, decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
Bentham, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *deceptiu* = Sp. *deceptivo*, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.—**Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*.=**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.

Woman!
Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
Otway, Orphan, iii. 1.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptive* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being deceptive.—2. Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep'tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser'ē-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.* [< OF. *decerner, descerner, discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de-* from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern, discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
Scottish Acts, Jas. I., 1593.

decernert (dē-sėr'nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
Glanville, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-it-ure*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
Goodwin, Works, III. 488.

decerp† (dē-sėrp'), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what mysery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—2. That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr"ti-fi-kan'dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh'on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesion*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede, decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
All which are neither natures by themselves
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
And absolute *decessions* of nature.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

The accession and *decession* of the matter.
W. Scott, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses'or), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede, decease*.] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer, decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-, de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*[1].] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr'fùl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech'en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (born 1800).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris'tian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iār'), *n.* [< F. *deciare*, < L. *deci-(mus)*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise, incise*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut off; separate.

Our seat denies us traffick here;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

Who *decided*
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
M. Arnold, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
On doing or not doing justice here?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī'ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] 1. Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

decidedness (dē-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* [< *decide* + *-ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

> Fie, signior! there be times, and terms of honour
> To argue these things in, *decidements* able
> To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
> And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

decidence† (des'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *deciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay.*] A falling off.

> Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decider (dē-sī'dėr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

> I dare not take vpon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many altercations among Chronologers.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dē-sī'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

> But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

decidua (dē-sid'ū-ą), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*, the membrane that falls off, fem. of L. *deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous.*] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dē-sid'ū-ąl), *a.* [< *decidua* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dē-sid'ū-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + E. *-ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

> The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dē-sid-ū-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deciduatus:* see *deciduate.*] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

> In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fœtus; and, at birth, this decidual and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fœtus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata.*—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *deciduous* + *-ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *décidu* = Sp. *deciduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay.*] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

> There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

> *Deciduous* institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen.* (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (*b*) In *zool.*: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous cusps** or **pieces** of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiorhynchidæ.*—**Deciduous dentition.** See *dentition.*—**Deciduous insects,** those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous membrane.** See *decidua.*

deciduousness (dē-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [< F. *décigramme* = Sp. *decigramo* = Pg. *decigrammo* = It. *decigramma*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + NL. *gramma*, gram.] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains avoirdupois.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten.*] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décilitre* = Sp. *decilitro* = Pg. It. *decilitro*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + NL. *litra*, liter: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dē-sil'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. *(m)illion.*] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.]

decillionth (dē-sil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *decillion* + *-th.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *decimæ* (-mē). [< L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (*b*) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money.

decimal (des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decimal*, F. *décimal* = Sp. Pg. *decimal* = It. *decimale* = D. *decimaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *ten.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

> Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 469.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency.** See *currency.*—**Decimal fraction,** a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = .1, $\frac{1}{100}$ = .01, $\frac{1}{1000}$ = .001, etc.; $2\frac{3}{100}$ = 2.06, etc. See II.—**Decimal measure,** any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation,** a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boëthius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration,** any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place,** the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point,** a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point was invented by Edmund Gunter; the writing of it above the line (which is often practised) by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system,** any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 19832.3 is the same as $19832\frac{3}{10}$; 19832.03 is the same as $19832\frac{3}{100}$; and 1.993203 is the same as $1\frac{993203}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example $1993\frac{203}{1000}$, which is now written 1993.203, would have been written 1993(0)2(1)0(2)3(3). The decimal point was introduced by Napier, the inventor of logarithms.—**Recurring decimal,** a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal;* if there are more than one, the expression is called a *circulating decimal.* But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{1}{74}$ is 0.0135, that is, 0.0135135135, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

> Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist.* *The Engineer*, LXV. 83.

decimalization (des^{i}-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

> When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing.* [< *decimal* + *-ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating.* [< L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> F. *décimer* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *decimar* = It. *decimare* = D. *decimeren* = G. *decimiren* = Dan. *decimere* = Sw. *decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1†. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

> I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
> *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

> God sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

> It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione*, < L. *decimatio(n-)*, < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate.*] 1†. A tithing; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

> By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
> . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

> And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore;* as *decimate* + *-or.*] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *disme*, *dime*, > E. *dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime.*] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-mestris*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. Cf. *semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

> The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
> *W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décimètre* (> Sp. *decimetro* = Pg. *decimetro*), < L. *deci-mus*, tenth, + F. *mètre* = E. *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mō; Sp. pron. dā'thē-mō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] In Spanish reckoning: (*a*) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (*b*) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *decem*, ten.] In *music*, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des'i-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare*, *deciferare*, *dicifrare*, *diciferare*, < ML. *dechiffrare* (after F.), **decifrare*, decipher, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] 1. To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to *decipher;* and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could *decipher* them.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help *deciphering* something in his face above his condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past *deciphering*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both *decipher'd*, that's the news,
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will *decipher* her well enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man *deciphered* in his book, under the name of Venator.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

=**Syn.** 1-3. To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipher† (dē-sī'fėr), *n.* [< *decipher*, *v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipher* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable;* as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.
Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the *decipherer*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers* . . . that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement;* as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their *decipherment* is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dē-sip'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful, being either DpO or Dp_2O_3. Its properties are not yet fully ascertained.

decipium (dē-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp; atomic weight, 106 if the oxid is DpO, or 171 if, as is likely, the oxid is Dp_2O_3. A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

decisef†, *v. t.* [< L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dē-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decision* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] 1†. The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the *Decision* is by Arms.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a *decision*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold,
The while, above, her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting *decision*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—5. The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of *decision*.—**Fifty Decisions**, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: A *decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—5. *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

When the force of habit is added, the *determination* becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, Decision of Character, ii.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable *resolution* and vigor. *Foster*, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dē-sizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no *decisional* effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and *decisive* engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and *decisive*.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a *decisive* alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and *decisive* the reply I gave.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*.=**Syn.** *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armes, which was the *decisive* here.
Evelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—2. The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [< F. *décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stār'), *n.* [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère:* see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dē-sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dē-siv'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser;* as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

deck (dek), *v. t.* [< ME. *decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *dekken* = OHG. *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *theccan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *theak*, cover: see *thatch*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **deccan*, **ge-deccan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *ge-theccan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] 1. To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.

Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, P. L., v, 189.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty *decks* with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to *decke* their long boat with their ship hatches.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 122.

3. In *mining*, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—4. [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose.*=**Syn.** 1. *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See *adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

deck (dek), *n.* [< MD. *decke*, D. *dek*, cover, deck, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, deck, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), deck; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] 1†. A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that coured vs as a *Deck*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks about three inches wide and three inches thick, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant forecastle-deck* is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and -tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the spar-deck. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the *boiler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *cambered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern — the opposite of the usual practice.

> I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,
> Now in the waist, the *deck*, in every cabin,
> I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—**4†.** A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

> And for a song I have
> A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
> For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
> Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre *deck;* a bezique *deck*.

> Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
> To deal about and shuffle as I would.
> *Solimus, Emperour of the Turks* (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

> I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the *deck*.
> *Two Maids of Morreclacke* (1609).
>
> Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
> The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [Gamblers' slang.] — **Officer of the deck.** See *officer*. — **On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next. — **To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action. — **To sweep the deck** or **the decks.** (*a*) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (*b*) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (*c*) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek'kär'gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek'kol'ăr), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* **1.** Dressed; adorned. — **2.** Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-*decked* ship. — **3.** In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek'ėr), *n.* [= D. *dekker* (*tafeldekker, driedekker*) = G. *decker* = Dan. *dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker, tredækker*) = Sw. *täckare;* as *deck* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *thatcher*.] **1.** One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a table-*decker*. — **2.** A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a two-*decker*. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek'feтн'ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek'flat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek'hand), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-head (dek'hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek'hůk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See cut under *stem*.

deck-house (dek'hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of adorning. — **2.** Ornament; embellishment.

> Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
> *Homilies*, ii., Against Idolatry.
>
> No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

deckle (dek'l), *n.* [Also written *dekle, deckel;* = Sw. *deckel* = Russ. *dekele,* < LG. *dekkel* = G. *deckel* (cf. D. *dekzel* = Dan. *dækzel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, deck: see *deck*.] In *paper-making:* (*a*) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making, a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *a.* See the extract.

> *Deckle-edged.* — This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek'l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek'lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek'pas'āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek'pas'en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek'plang'king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek'plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek'pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek'shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek'stop'ėr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek'tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek'tran'sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.

declaim (dē-klām'), *v.* [< ME. *declamen* = OF. *declamer*, F. *déclamer* (> D. *declameren* = G. *declamiren* = Dan. *deklamere* = Sw. *deklamera*) = Sp. Pg. *declamar* = It. *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1], *clamor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

> With what impatience he *declaim'd*!
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.
>
> It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument. *Swift.*
>
> To *declaim* on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

> It is not enough in general to *declaim* against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.
>
> The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been *declaiming* against Wit.
> *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 2.
>
> At least he [Milton] does not *declaim*. *J. A. St. John.*
>
> The preacher *declaimed* most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

> The undergraduates shall in their course *declaime* publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
> *Laws of Harvard Univ.* (1734), in Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 129.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner. — **2.** To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech. — **3†.** To maintain or advocate oratorically.

> Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.
> *South*, Sermons, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

> This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 175.

declaimant (dē-klā'mant), *n.* [< *declaim* + *-ant*, after L. *declaman(t-)s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

> Loud *declaimers* on the part
> Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*
>
> I have little sympathy with *declaimers* about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-la-man'dō). [It., ppr. of *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In *music*, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-la-mā'shon), *n.* [= D. *declamatie* = G. *declamation* = Dan. Sw. *deklamation*, < F. *déclamation* = Sp. *declamacion* = Pg. *declamação* = It. *declamazione*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public *declamation;* the art of *declamation*.

> The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*
>
> Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
> For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
> From bard to bard the frigid caution crept
> Till *declamation* roar'd, while passion slept.
> *Johnson*, Drury Lane, Prol.

Specifically — **2.** In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music. — **3.** A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

> The *declamations* of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

> Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*. *J. A. St. John.*
>
> Loose *declamation* may deceive the crowd.
> *Story*, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

declamator† (dek'la-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclamateur* = Sp. Pg. *declamador* = It. *declamatore*, < L. *declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

> Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclamatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declamatorio*, < L. *declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

> The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the *declamatory* odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.
> *Wagner and Wagnerism*, Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a *declamatory* style.

> That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being *declamatory*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

declarable (dē-klār'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclarable;* < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

> What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

declarant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *declarare:* see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in *law*, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

> The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the *declarant's* interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-la-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declaracion* = D. *declaratie* = G. *declaration* = Dan. *deklaration*, < OF. *declaration*, F. *déclaration* = Sp. *declaracion* = Pg. *declaração* = It. *dichiarazione, dichiaragione*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1†.** A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

> Of this forselde skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more *declaration*, loo here the figure. *Chaucer.*

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

> His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

Verefie I wold the *declaracion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In *law:* (*a*) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (*b*) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—**5.** A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn *Declaration;* the Savoy *Declaration*, etc.—**Déclaration de faillite,** in *French law*, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—**Declaration of Independence,** in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.—**Declaration of intention,** in *law*, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—**Declaration of rights.** See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*³.—**Declaration of Title Act,** an English statute of 1862 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.—**Declaration of trust,** an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—**Declaration of war,** an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.—**Dying declaration,** in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his deathbed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—**Explicit declaration.** See *explicit*.—**Judicial declaration,** in *Scots law*, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.—**Savoy Declaration, a** "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1658. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—**To emit a declaration.** See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klar'a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < LL. *declarativus*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] 1. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent *declarative* form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential:* as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar'a-tor), *n.* [< F. *déclaratoire*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator* of marriage, etc.—**Declarator of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klar'a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klar'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or **statute,** an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—**Declaratory action,** in *Scots law*, same as *declarator*.—**Declaratory decree** or **judgment,** a decree or judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [< ME. *declaren*, < OF. *declarer, declerer, declairier, desclairier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarire, dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear, clarify*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle*.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood
Unto you I will *declare*.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.
Ps. lxvi. 16.

Who shall then *declare*
The date of thy deep-founded strength?
Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now *declar'd* Secretary of State.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world—and *declareth* that wit is his aversion. *Lamb*, My Relations.

5. In *law*, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—**6.** To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham*.

To declare a dividend. See *dividend*.—**To declare one's self,** to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison*.

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*).—**Syn. 2-4.** *Proclaim, Publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *Affirm, Aver*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against:* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Jer. Taylor*.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.
Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared* for, which was 2000 men for six months.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In *law*, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared* on a promissory note.—**4.** In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—**To declare off.** (*a*) To refuse to coöperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (*b*) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd'), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed; open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār'ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating. *Sir Wm. Temple*, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being declared.

declarement† (dē-klār'ment), *n.* [< OF. *declarement, declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if **declaramentum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declarement* of very different parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

declarer (dē-klār'ėr), *n.* One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.
J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

The *declarer* of some true facts or sincere passions.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

déclassé (dā-kla-sā'), *a.* [F.: see *declassed*.] Same as *declassed*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassed (dē-klast'), *a.* [< *de-* + *class* + *-ed*², after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klen'shon), *n.* [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinasion, declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio*(*n-*), a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.
South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.
Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In *gram.:* (*a*) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man, man's, men, men's;* in Latin, *rex, regis, regi, regem, rege*, in the singular, and *reges, regum, regibus*, in the plural. (*b*) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension;* the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*—**Declension of the needle.** See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klen'shon-al), *a.* [< *declension* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-kler'i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [< *de-priv.* + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < LL. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.*, capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

declinal (dē-klī'nal), *a.* [< *decline* + *-al*.] 1. Bending downward; declining.—**2.** In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek'li-nant), *a.* [< F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, < L. *declinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declivant*.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declinacion, declinacioun* = OF. *declinacion, declinasion, declinaison*, F. *déclinaison* and *déclination* = Sp. *declinacion* = Pg. *declinação* = It. *declinazione* = D. *declinatie* = G. *declination* = Dan. Sw. *deklination*, < L. *declinatio*(*n*-), a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening *declination*.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is alwayes in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley*.

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 379.

5†. Aversion; disinclination.

The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signefying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—7. In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
But litel fro his *declinacioun*
Of Cancer. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10†. In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination.** See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms**, or **declination of principles** [ML. *clinamen principiorum*], the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass** or **needle**, or **magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek-li-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclinateur* = Pg. *declinador* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatory*.—2†. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-klī'nā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déclinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2†. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-klī'nā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See extract under *declension*, 3.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.
The Scotsman (newspaper).

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [< ME. *declinen, declynen* (= D. *declineren* = G. *decliniren* = Dan. *deklinere* = Sw. *deklinera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *décliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *dichinare, dechinare, declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + **clinare*, bend, incline, = E. *lean*[1]: see *cline* and *lean*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. *Thomson*.

2†. To lower; degrade; debase.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.
Boyle.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

3†. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have *declined* his means. *Beau. and Fl.*

4†. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty
Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,
If any superficial glass of feature
Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 3.

I would not stain your honour for the empire,
Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who *declining*
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now *decline*,
And trace against the stream the Tyne.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest, to *decline* your jealousy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. *Johnson*.

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine*.—**Syn. 7.** See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare addresse of the architect.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Green cowcumbers, that on their stalks *decline*.
Stanley, Anacreon (1651), p. 86.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatherton *decline* into rolling hills. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 221.

2†. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets ben comunly rekned fro the Ecliptik, bicause that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the sayd Sc. Q. *declining* from her Maiestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many euill and vndutifull practizes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had Travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
Of late is much *declined* in what he was.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Rather would I instantly *decline*
To the traditionary sympathies
Of a most rustic ignorance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me . . . to *decline*
Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward the close.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears while day *declined*.
Milton, P. L., x. 99.

8†. To incline; tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland*.

9†. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn. 4.** To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—7. To wane.

decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* [< *decline*, *v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the *decline* of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

Like a lily which the sun
Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.
Tennyson, Adeline.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift*.

We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b*) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (*c*) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain*.—**Syn. 3.** Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-klī'nėr), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-klī'nō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinous (dē-klī'nus), *a.* [< L. *declinis*, adj. (< *declinare*, bend down: see *decline*), + E. *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

declivant (dek'li-vant), *a.* [As *declive* + *-ant*.] Same as *declinant*.

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [< *declive* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface.

declive (dē-kliv'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *déclive*, < L. *declivis*, sloping: see *declivity*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivent (dek'li-vent), *a.* [Var. of *declivant*.] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface or the part behind: specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

declivitous (dē-kliv'i-tus), *a.* [< *declivit-y* + *-ous*.] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [< F. *déclivité* = Sp. *declividad* = Pg. *declividade* = It. *declività*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, a slope, declivity, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, a slope, hill, < **cli-nare*, slope, bend down: see *decline*. Cf. *acclivity*, *proclivity*.] A downward slope. Specifically—(*a*) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It [the Ural] consists, along its western *declivity*, of the older paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite *declivities*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax**, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-kli'vus), *a.* [< L. *declivis*, sloping (see *declivity*), + E. *-ous*.] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zoöl.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoct (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *decocten*, < L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] 1. To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle *decocted* in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may fitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they *decocting* now?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kokt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *decoctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or puls *decoct* and colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< *decoct* + *-ible*.] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decoccioun*, < OF. *decoction*, F. *décoction* = Sp. *decoccion* = Pg. *decocção* = It. *decozione*, < L. *decoctio(n-)*, a decoction, a boiling down, < *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*: see *decoct*.] 1. The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a *decoction* of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **decoctura*, < *decoctus*, pp.: see *decoct*.] A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

decoit (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakoit*.

decoll†, *v. t.* [< OF. *decoller*, F. *décoller* = Sp. *degollar* = Pg. *degolar* = It. *decollare*, < L. *decollare*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and *decolling* of the king. *Parliamentary Hist.*, an. 1648.

decollate (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating*. [< L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, behead: see *decoll*.] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decollated (dē-kol'ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

decollation (dē-ko-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decollacion*, < OF. *decollation*, F. *décollation* = Sp. *degollacion*, *decolacion* = Pg. *degolação* = It. *decollazione*, < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollare*, behead: see *decoll*, *decollate*.] 1. The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their *decollations* and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist**, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *décolleter*, bare one's neck and shoulders, < *dé-*, < L. *de*, off, down, + *cou*, *col*, < L. *collum*, neck.] (*a*) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (*b*) [Fem. *décolletée*.] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, decolour (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [= F. *décolorer*, < L. *decolorare*, deprive of color, < *de*, from, + *color*, color: see *color*, and cf. *discolor*.] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal. *Ure*, Dict., I. 415.

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decoloran(t-)s*, ppr. of *decolorare*: see *decolor*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and *decolorant*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 113.

II. *n.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [< L. *decoloratus*, pp. of *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoloration* = Sp. *decoloracion* = Pg. *decoloração*, < L. *decoloratio(n-)*, < *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] 1. The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—2. Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

decolorimeter (dē-kul-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *décolorimètre*, < L. *decolor*, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—2. A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul'or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decolorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of blanching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation*, *decolourization*, *decolourisation*.

decolorize (dē-kul'or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *color* + *-ize*. Cf. *decolorate*.] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise*, *decolourize*, *decolourise*.

The syrup is then whitened or *decolorized* by filtering it through a bed of coarsely-powdered animal charcoal. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-ī-zėr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of *decolorizers*, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, decolourization, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

decomplex (dē'kom-pleks), *a.* [< *de-* + *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Decomplex idea. See *idea*.

decomposability (dē-kom-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *decomposable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready *decomposability* of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 931.

decomposable (dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *décomposable*; as *decompose* + *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly *decomposable* states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

decompose (dē-kom-pōs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *de-* priv. + *compose*; cf. *decompound*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely *decompose* cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water *decomposed* is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace*.

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. In a state of decomposition.—2. In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decompounded by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decompound* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnabar may be brought into intimate contact with its *decomposer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 235.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < *de-* + *compositus*, compound, composite: see *composite*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *decompound*.

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon*, Questions touching Metals.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words [as midshipman, gentlemanlike] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., § 423.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *decomposição* = It. *decomposizione*, < NL. **decompositio(n-)*, < **decomponere*, decompose: see *decompound*, *decompose*.] 1. The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the *decomposition* of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such *decomposition*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the *decomposition* of the foregoing. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the *decomposition* of orthodoxies. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together. *Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*. — **Decomposition of forces,** in *mech.*, same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*). — **Decomposition of light,** the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompor* = It. *decomporre*, < NL. **decomponere*, < L. *de-* priv. (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound: see *de-* and *compound*[1], and cf. *decompose*.] **1.** To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 22.

decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *a.* [< *de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *decompound*, *v.*, and cf. *decomposite*.] **1.** Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time. **—2.** In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite*.

Decompound Leaf.

decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kom-poun'da-bl), *a.* [< *decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kom-pound'li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt†, *n.* [< OF. *descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*[1].] Deduction or percentage held as security.

deconcentrate (dē-kon-sen'trāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kon-sen-trā'shon), *n.* [< *deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of *concentration*.

deconcoct† (dē-kon-kokt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *concoct*.] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted* *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *consecrate*. Cf. F. *déconsacrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to *deconsecrate* the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< *deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

de contumace capiendo (dē kon-tū-mā'sē kap-i-en'dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of: abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *c* of *capere*, take: see *capacious* *r.* 1

Eng. law, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo*.

decopedt, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, < OF. *decoper*, *decoupper*, F. *découper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete maistrie
With shoon *decoped*, and with laas [lace].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kop-ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decopperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kop'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [< L. *de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the *decopperized* lead is oxidized in a reverberatory furnace. *Ure*, Dict., III. 71.

decorament† (dek'ō-ra-ment), *n.* [< LL. *decoramentum*: see *decorement*.] Same as *decorement*.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [< L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decōrare* (> F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decoriren* = Dan. *dekorere* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decōr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] **1**†. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome lawes, statu[t]es, and audinaunces. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, *decorated* by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

With lupin and with lavender,
To *decorate* the fading year.
D. M. Moir, Birth of the Flowers.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to *decorate* an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. = **Syn. 2.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), bedizen, gild, trick out, emblazon.

decorated (dek'ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished. — **Decorated style,** in *arch.*, the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.

Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style. — Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

decoration (dek-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoracion* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *decoration* = Dan. Sw. *dekoration*, < ML. *decoratio(n-)*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] **1.** The act of decorating with something becoming or the art of adorning, ornamentation.

Wel
unless

architectural *decoration*

Century, XXXI. 554.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred. — **3.** That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations*. *Marvell*, Works, II. 208.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying *decorations*. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. In *music*, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc. — **5.** In *pyrotechny*, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded. — **Castellan decoration,** in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*. — **Decoration day,** the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South. — **Embroidery decoration,** in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground. — **Porcellana decoration,** in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated. — **Trophy decoration,** decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. = **Syn. 3.** Embellishment, garniture, trapping.

decorative (dek'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *decorate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative* art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for *decorative* purposes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so piously *decorative*, and yet so pictorial. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 24.

Decorative art. See *art*[2]. — **Decorative notes,** in *music*, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek'ō-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [< F. *décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekorator*, < ML. *decorator*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons. *Sir S. Raffles*, Hist. Java.

decoret (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* [< OF. *decorer*, F. *décorer*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decore*.
K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479. (*Jamieson.*)

To *decore* and beautifie the house of God.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

decorement† (dē-kōr'ment), *n.* [Sc. *decoirment*, < OF. *decorement*, F. *décorement*, < LL. *decoramentum*, ornament, < L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decorament*.] Decoration.

The policie and *decoirment* of this realme.
Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

These *decorements* which beautify and adorn her.
Heywood, Description of a Ship, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), < L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably *decorous*, as a superannuated coquette. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 132.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now formally declared. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 109.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly *decorous*, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

= **Syn.** Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner; with decorum.

Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously;*
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 446.

decorousness (dē-kō′- or dek′ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kôr′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [< L. *decorticatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> Pg. *decorticar* = F. *décortiquer*; cf. It. *scorticare, discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and Sp. *descortezar* = Pg. *descorticar* = Olt. *discorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. E. *cork*: see *cork*[1], *corticate*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kôr′ti-kāt), *a.* [< L. *decorticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kôr-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décortication* = Sp. *decorticacion*, < L. *decorticatio(n-)*, < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kôr′ti-kā-tọr), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō′rum), *n.* [= F. *décorum* = Sp. Pg. It. *decoro*, < L. *decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kö-plā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-* priv. + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-kōrz′), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decours*, a running down, course, wane, decrec, F. *décours*, wane, decrease, < L. *decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur.*] In *her.*, same as *decrescent* (*a*).

decourt† (dē-kōrt′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *court.*] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi′), *v.* [< *de-* + *coy*[1], *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*[1], *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*[1], *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The D. words, *eenden-kooi*, formerly *eende-kooi*, a 'duck-coy' (D. *eend* = AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *kooi-eend*, a 'coy-duck,' *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with D. *kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy*[2], q. v., but not connected with E. *coy*[1] or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurement or deception: as, to *decoy* ducks within gunshot; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, *decoy* them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* from thence.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

=**Syn.** 1. *Allure, Lure, Entice* (see *allure*[1]); to snare, insnare, mislead.

II. *intrans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They [ducks] are quite unsuspicious of man, and, *decoying* well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

decoy (dē-koi′), *n.* [< *decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence — 2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger. — 3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi′bėrd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi′duk), *n.* 1. In *fowling*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy. — 2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheadle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *crassus*, thick, + *-fy.*] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [< ME. *decresen, decrecen*, < OF. *decresser, decrestre, decreistre, decroistre*, F. *décroître* = Sp. *decrecer* = Pg. *decrescer* = It. *decrescere* (ef., with altered prefix, ME. *discresen*, < OF. *descreistre, descroistre* = Pr. *descreisser* = Sp. *descrecer* = It. *discrescere*, < ML. *discrescere*), < L. *decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*. Cf. *crease*[2], *accrease, increase.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen lchone
Do dounge hem in *decreisinge* of the moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression.* =**Syn.** *Decrease, Diminish, Dwindle, Contract*: to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling *decreases* daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *dwindle* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army *dwindled* to a few thousands; the child *dwindled* to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not *decreased*, their property violated, or their wealth *diminished*, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately *contracted* pupil is in contact with the lens-surface. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 480.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

decrease (dē-krēs′ or dē′krēs), *n.* [< ME. *decrees*, < OF. *decreis, decrois, descrois, decrece*, decrease; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great *decrease* in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krē′sing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *creation.*] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

decree (dē-krē′), *n.* [< ME. *decre* (cf. Sc. *decreet*), < OF. *decret*, F. *décret* = Sp. Pg. It. *decreto* = D. *dekreet* = G. *decret* = Dan. Sw. *dekret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> E. *decern*): see *decern.*] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a *decree* which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically — 2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act, article, bill, charter, code, constitution, edict, law, ordinance, provision, statute.*

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional — that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures — is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the *decree* of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him. — **Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it. — **Berlin decree, Milan decree**, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denentralized, and ordered that they should be treated as English. — **Declaratory decree.** See *declaratory.* — **Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters. — **Decree condemnator.** See *decree of absolvitor*, under *absolvitor.* — **Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor. — **Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law. — **Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition. — **Decree of absolvitor.** See *absolvitor.* — **Decree of constitution.** See *constitution.* — **Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it. — **Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors. — **Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of teinds,** in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Edict, Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].—**4** and **6.** *Judgment, Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-krē′), *v.* [Cf. F. *décréter* = Sp. Pg. *decretar* = It. *decretare* = D. *dekreteren* = G. *dekretiren* = Dan. *dekretere* = Sw. *dekretera*, < ML. *decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

He [William I.] *decreed* there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to *decree* and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation: and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was *decreed*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath *decreed*,
Who both write well, and write full speed.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 116.

=**Syn.** To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. *intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 172.

decreeable (dē-krē′a-bl), *a.* [< *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decreement† (dē-krē′mẹnt), *n.* [< *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust *decreement*. *Foxe*, Martyrs.

decreer (dē-krē′ėr), *n.* [< *decree* + *-er*[1].] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will: he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin*, Works, I. iii. 103.

decreet (dē-krēt′), *n.* [< OF. *decret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Frendraught . . . obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

decrement (dek′rē-mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decremento*, < LL. *decrementum*, a decrease, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] **1.** The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural *decrement* or diminution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the *decrements* in pressure. *Frankland*, Chemistry, III. i. 880.

Each increment of evolution entails a *decrement* of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—**4.** In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced. - **Equal decrement of life,** in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep′it), *a.* [< OF. *decrepit*, F. *décrépit* = Sp. *decrépito* = Pg. It. *decrepito*, < L. *decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-* priv. + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitate*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old *decrepit* wretch
That has no sense, no sinew.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already *decrepit* with premature old age.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull.
Jenyns, An Ode.]

decrepitate (dē-krep′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [< NL. as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> F. *décrépiter* = Sp. Pg. *decrepitar* = It. *decrepitare*), < L. *de-* + *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. *trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to *decrepitate* salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décrépitation* = Sp. *decrepitacion* = Pg. *decrepitação* = It. *decrepitazione*, < NL. as if **decrepitatio*(*n-*), < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepitly (dē-krep′it-li), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up *decrepitly*
For a last dim look at earth and sea.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep′it-nes), *n.* Decrepitude.

decrepitude (dē-krep′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *décrépitude* = Sp. *decrepitud* = Pg. *decrepitude*, < L. as if **decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepity† (dē-krep′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *decrepita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitude.

Honest Credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity!*
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrescendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen′dō), *n.* [It., ppr. of *decrescere*, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign ——.

decrescent (dē-kres′ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *décroissant*, etc., < L. *decrescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I.** *a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and *de-crescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (*b*) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. *n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres′ẹnt-pin′āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decrett, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-krē′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a *decretal* epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentical. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most *decretal* end of me.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. *n.* [= F. *décrétale* = Sp. Pg. *decretal* = It. *decretale*, < ML. *decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] **1.** An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, . . . besides the single dictates or *decretals* of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a *decretal* enveloped in a scientific nimbus. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

Ac in canoun ne in the *decretales* I can nougte rede a lyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 428.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion† (dē-krē′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *decretio*(*n-*), decrease, < L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

decretist (dē-krē′tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretistre*: see *decretister*), F. *décrétiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretister†, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decretistre*, *discretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and *decretistre* of canon. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 85.

decretive (dē-krē′tiv), *a.* [< L. *decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial† (dek-rē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of peragration, of apparition, of consecution, and the medicall or *decretoriall* month. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretorily (dek′rē-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek′rē-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *décrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **1.** Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 819.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* daies dependent on that number. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrew† (dē-krö′), *v. i.* [For **decrue* (as *accrew* for *accrue*), < OF. *decreu*, F. *décrû*, pp. of *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

decrial (dē-krī′al), *n.* [< *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, V. ii.

decrier (dē-krī′ėr), *n.* [< *decry* + *-er*[1].] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. *South*, Sermons, VII. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun′), *v. t.* [< F. *découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope]. *Hakewill*, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-krī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [< F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, cry down,

discredit, disparage, < *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] 1. To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Far be it from me to *decry* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and *decried*,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.
Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=**Syn. 1.** *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, *Derogate from*, *Disparage*, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *asperse*. *Decry*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decry*, and may apply to persons. *Detract from* and *derogate from* have almost precisely the same meaning — to take from or diminish repute, as by cavilling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; underrate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would *derogate* very much *from* his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decry*, the powers belonging to other branches. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury *depreciates* objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings. *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 186.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing *from* his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate from* the honour and majesty of a king.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 398.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us? *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

decrystallization (dē-kris″ta-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< **decrystallize* (< *de-* priv. + *crystallize*) + *-ation*.] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), lie down, < *de*, down, + *cubare*, lie. Cf. L. *decubare*, lie away from, < *de*, away, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< *decubitus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū′bi-tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *decumbere*, pp. **decubitus*, lie down: see *decumbent*.] 1. The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclisis*.—2. Same as *bed-sore*.

decula (dek′ū-lä), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (F. pron. dā-kü-las′moṅ), *n.* [F., < **déculer*, unbreech, < *dé-* priv. + *cul*, breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermeture or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek′ū-man), *a.* and *n.* [Also *decumane*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, < L. *decumanus*, *decimanus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), < *decumus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* 1. In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the *decuman* gate. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 28.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—2. A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman*.
Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum′bens, -ben-si), *n.* [< *decumbent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *decumbere*, lie down, < *de*, down, + **cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 2.

Specifically — 2. In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum′bent-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum′bi-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decumbere*, lie down, + *-ure*.] 1. The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin* (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *décuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, < L. *decuplus*, tenfold, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] I. *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled*, ppr. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< *decuple* + *-et*.] Same as *decimole*.

decurt†, *v. i.* [ME. *decourren*, *decorren*, < OF. *decorre*, *decourre*, *descorre* = Pr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer*, < L. *decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, < *de*, down, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth*,
And principaliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 193.

decurion (dē-kū′ri-ọn), *n.* [= F. *décurion* = Sp. *decurion* = Pg. *decurião* = It. *decurione*, < L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

decurionate (dē-kū′ri-ọn-āt), *n.* [< L. *decurionatus*, < *decurio(n-)*, a decurion: see *decurion*.] The dignity or office of a decurion.

decurrence† (dē-kur′ens), *n.* [< ML. *decurrentia*, a current, lit. a running down, < L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., running down: see *decurrent*.] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befain it, are easily corrected.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur′en-si), *n.* [As *decurrence*: see *-cy*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem). Also *decurring*.

Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.

decurrently (dē-kur′ent-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **decur*, *v.*; < L. *decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

decursion† (dē-kėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *decursio(n-)*, < *decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.] 1. The act of running down, as a stream.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military manœuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

decursive (dē-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif*, < NL. as if **decursivus*, < L. *decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

decursively (dē-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—**Decursively pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kėr′sū). [L.: *de*, of, from; *cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, > E. *course*[1], q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursitor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt† (dē-kėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *decurtare*, cut off, < *de*, off, + *curtare*, cut short, < *curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurted* or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englyshed. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, ppr. *decurtating*. [< L. *decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] 1. To cut short; abridge. [Rare.]—2†. To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and spunge him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—**Decurtate syllogism**, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kėr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décurtation*, < LL. *decurtatio(n-)*, < L. *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trochilidæ which possess almost every gradation of *decurvation* of the bill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved*, ppr. *decurving*. [< L. *de*, down, + *curvare*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* [< *decurve* + *-ed*[2], after L. *decurvatus*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurved*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.
Shore Birds, p. 9.

decury (dek′ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [< OF. *decurie*, F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, < L. *decuria*, a company of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*[1].] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. iii. § 7.

decussate (dē-kus′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decussated*, ppr. *decussating*. [< L. *decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, < *decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*[4].] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate*, great individual variation being observed. *Mind*, IX. 90.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado*, < L. *decussatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—2. In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiastic. See *chiasmus*.—**Decussate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.

Decussate Leaves.

decussately (dē-kus′āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

decussation (dē-ku-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusacion* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio(n-)*, < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate*.] 1. The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus′ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif*; as *decussate* + *-ive*.] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametrals, quincuncial lines and angles. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

decussatively (dē-kus′ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus′is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a copper coin, an as: see *as*[4]. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*[4], and *æs grave*, under *æs*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-ku-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *decussare*, divide crosswise: see *decussate*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*.

dedain[1]†, *v.* [ME. *dedainen*, *dedaynen*, *dedeinen*, *dedeynen*, var. of *desdainen*, *disdainen*, disdain: see *disdain*.] I. *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,
Therefore me thoght that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at *dedeyned* me.
York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeynge the maruelllouse thingis that he dide, . . . *dedeyneden*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn*, *dedein*, *dedeyn*, var. of *desdain*, *disdain*: see *disdain*.] Disdain.

Hee [read *him*] was *dedaine* on his deede "Madame" to segge
To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 584.

dedain[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, deign: see *deign*, *dedain*[1].] To deign.

Thou art the way of oure redempcion,
For Crist of the *dedeynyt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take
Bothe flesche and blood. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 51.

dedal, dædal (dē′dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, n., = It. *dedalo*, a., < L. *dædalus*, < Gr. δαίδαλος, also δαιδάλεος, skilfully wrought (as a proper name Δαίδαλος, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < δαιδάλλειν, work skilfully, embellish.] 1. Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dædal* fancies play'd.
T. Warton, Odes, iii.

Pour forth heaven's wine, Idæan Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dædal* cups like fire.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dædale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.

Also *dædale*.

dedalian, dædalian (dē-dā′liạn), *a.* [< *dedal*, *dædal*, + *-ian*.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman*.

dedalous, dædalous (ded′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus*: see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

dede[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

dede[2]†, *a.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

dede[3]†. A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*[1].

dedecorate† (dē-dek′ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-* priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

dedecoration† (dē-dek-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio(n-)*, < L. *dedecorare*: see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bailey*.

dedecorous† (dē-dē-kō′rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecorosus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-* priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey*.

dedeint, dedeynt, *v.* See *dedain*[1].

dedentition† (dē-den-tish′ọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

dedes (dē′des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicant (ded′i-kant), *n.* [< L. *dedican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity, . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicants*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, ppr. *dedicating*. [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction*.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay*.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

These to His Memory — since he held them dear — . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears —
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

4. In *law*, to devote (property, as land) to public use. = **Syn.** See *devote*.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman*.

dedicatee (ded′i-kā-tē′), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 514.

dedication (ded-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedication*, *dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicacion* = Pg. *dedicação* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio(n-)*, dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] 1. The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose. — 3. The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

5. In *law*, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it. — **Feast of the Dedication**, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 43–59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 3–8. Also called *the Encænia*. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. Consecration, devotion. — **3** and **4**. Inscription.

dedicator (ded′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 593.

dedicatorial (ded′i-kā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *dedicatory* + *-al*.] Same as *dedicatory*.

dedicatory (ded′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An epistle *dedicatory*.
Dryden, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.

II.† *n.* A dedication.

Neere a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formall *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dedicature† (ded′i-kā-tụr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ure*.] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (ded′i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *law*, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dédit (dā-dē′), *n.* [F.] In *French* and *French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

deditiont (dē-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *deditio(n-)*, < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

dedititiancy (ded-i-tish′iạn-si), *n.* [< L. *dediticius*, *dedititius*, belonging to a surrender, as n., a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy*.] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedlyt, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

dedo (dā′dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{7}{10}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{7}{100}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (ded-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio(n-)*, < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison*.

dedolent† (ded′ọ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *dedolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-* priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō′mō rep-a-ran′dō). [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the expense of repairing property held in common.

deducation (ded-ū-kā′shon), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

deduce (dē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *déduir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval Fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthron'd.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—6†. To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

deducement (dē-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *deduce* + *-ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

deducible (dē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ible*.] 1†. Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducive (dē-dū′siv), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippians, . . . a people *deducted* oute of the citie of Philippos. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Philippians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.
Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586), [in Howell's State Trials.

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Cleck. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many —
Gnotho. Do not *deduct* it to days, t'will be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=**Syn. 4.** *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total *subtracted* from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< *deduct* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—2†. Deducible.

deductio (dē-duk′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in *music*, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—**Deductio ad impossibile** (Latin translation of Greek ἀναγωγὴ εἰς τὸν ἀδύνατον, deduction to the impossible), in *logic*, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deduccioun*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *déduction* = Sp. *deduccion* = Pg. *deducção* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio*(*n*-), deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1†. A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A compleate *deduction* of the progresse of navigation and com'erce, from its first principle, to ye present age.
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In *logic*, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀναγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boethius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction* — that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition — or a process of induction - that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law of cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—5†. A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddyngton, payde by the Warden, as apperythe aboue in the *deduccionus* of the same College. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in *mercantile law*, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old. —**Deduction of a claim**, in *law*, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity. **Deduction of a concept**, in *Kantian philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning - that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction**, in *Kantian metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept. =**Syn. 3.** *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—4. Subtraction, diminution, discount, tare.

deductive (dē-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *déductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1. Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted. *Jevons.*

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.
Mill, Logic, III. xi. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

deduit†, *n.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *desduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*
An egle tame, as eny lylie whyt.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than driue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio*(*n*-), < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.

dee[1] (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*[1].] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

dee[2] (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*[1].] A dairymaid. See *dey*[1].

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dǣd* (= OS. *dād* = OFries. *dede* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, *that* = Icel. *dāðr* = Sw. *dåd* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *dōn* (√ **dā*), do: see *do*[1].] 1. That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth hy his lyve is litill a-vaile but yef he haue gode ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he was be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In *law*, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,
And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,
A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*[1]. **Commissioner of deeds.** See *commissioner*. **Composition deed.** See *composition*. **Deed of accession, deed of assumption.** See *accession*, *assumption*. **Deed of bargain and sale.** See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying**†, **the**

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** [< *deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll*[1], shave, shear], a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed.** See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed.** See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certaine prety verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warne him that he should not glory too much in his owne strength, for so he did *in very deed*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but *in deed and in truth*. John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed, to damn a deed, to extend a deed.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*[1].

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [< *deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd'dō'ėr), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 185.

deedful (dēd'fùl), *a.* [< *deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A *deedful* life. *Tennyson*, To ——.

deedily (dē'di-li), *adv.* [< *deedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a deedy manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles. *Jane Austen*, Emma, II. x.

deedless (dēd'les), *a.* [(= G. *thatenlos* = Icel. *dāðhlauss* = Dan. *daadløs*) < *deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peeb., p. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

deedy[1] (dē'di), *a.* [(= G. *thätig*, active) < *deed* + *-y*[1].] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 111.

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.
T. Hardy, The Waiting Supper, iii.

deedy[2] (dē'di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.
C. E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.

deem[1] (dēm), *v.* [< ME. *demen*, < AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dōmian* = OFries. *dēma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dömen* = OHG. *tuomen*, MHG. *tuemen* = Icel. *dæma* = Sw. *dömma* = Dan. *dömme* = Goth. *gadōmjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and cf. *doom*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3028.

I *deem* I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 293.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall *deem*
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.
Bryant, Evening Wind.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspere is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deem'd* her sure a thing divine.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Story*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse
That he schulde *deme* bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 466.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkith me,
To make vs *deme* a man withoute lawe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

Sixe Iudges were dispos'd
To view and *deeme* the deedes of armes that day.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me. *Spenser*.

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be *demyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. *intrans.* To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

deem[1]† (dēm), *n.* [< *deem*[1], *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem[2]†, **deemet**, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, q. v.] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 10.

deemer†, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, dempster (dēm'-, demp'stėr), *n.* [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demister*, *demster*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem*[1] and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deenet†, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deóp* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diep* = D. *diep* = MLG. *diep* = OHG. *tiuf*, MHG. G. *tief* = Icel. *djūpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*[2], q. v. Hence *depth*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (*a*) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has vallies on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very *deep*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them. *Ruskin*.

(*b*) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (*c*) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the erth egurly light,
The gay armur to get of the gode hew,
That he duly dessirit in his *depe* hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and makethe grete Woundes and *depe* here and there, tille he falle doun ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another
Is *deeper* in her heart.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, then a Goose-quill, sometimes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 2.

(*d*) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,
To hide the fraud. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—**3.** Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.
Gray, Letters, I. 131.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 292.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.
Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole thof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules [Roscommon's] whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow
Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,
Has a *deep* hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 186.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarasiab, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end. *Whately*, Rhetoric, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yea, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

14. In *logic*, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.=**Syn. 5.** Difficult, knotty, mysterious.—**7.** Shrewd, crafty, cunning.

II. *n.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *dȳpe*, f. (= MLG. *diupi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, f., = Icel. *dȳpi*, neut.), also *deóp*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djup* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* Cf. *depth*.] **1.** That which is of great depth. Specifically—(*a*) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli. 31.

(*b*) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, Memel *Deeps*, Prussia; Boston *Deeps*, near Boston, England. (*c*) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (*d*) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

(*e*) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (*f*) Any abyss.

Deep calleth unto *deep* at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

2. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. —**3.** That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought.
Carlyle.

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deepe* of sickness
He is so charitable.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *deópe* (= OS. *diopo*, *diapo* = D. *diep* = OHG. *tiefo*, MHG. *tiefe*, *tief*, G. *tief*; cf. Dan. *dybt* = Sw. *djupt*), adv., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the bateile, that they wiste not where he was be-come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 149.

deept, *v. i.* [< ME. **depen*, *deopen* (= OFries. *diupa* = D. *diepen* = MHG. *tiefen*, *teufen*, G. *tiefen*, *ver-tiefen* = Goth. **diupjan*, in comp. *gadiupjan*, make deep); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deepen* and *dip*.] **1.** To become deep; deepen.

When you come vpon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, nothig diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.

Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 288.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drâ'ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [< *deep* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deep*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. *Dampier*, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 39.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricadoes, heightened the ditches, *deepened* the trenches. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.

Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night.
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

deep-fet† (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [< *deep* + *-ing*[1].] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deplike*, *deopliche*, < AS. *deóplice*, deeply, < *deoplic*, adj., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if your affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The lines were *deeplier* ploughed upon his face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn.
Sweet Willie and Fair Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—**7.** With elaborate artifice; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepmost (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *deep* + *-most.*] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'moutht), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *depenes*, *depnes*, *depnesse*, < AS. *deópnes*, *diopnes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep* and *-ness*.] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pīld), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 436.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight.—**Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements, in which great ingenuity has been displayed, and in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14½ pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 4,655 fathoms, but owing to the breaking of the wire no specimen was obtained. This sounding was made on the "Tuscarora" by Commander G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., in north latitude 44° 55', east longitude 152° 20'. The deepest sounding yet made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē'ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsomet (dēp'sum), *a.* [< *deep* + *-some*.] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās'ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, and often *dear*, *deare*; < ME. *der*, *deor*, < AS. *deór*, a wild animal, often in combination, *wild deór*, *wildeór*, *wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *diar* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer*, *deert* = OHG. *tior*, MHG. *tier*, G. *tier*, *thier* = Icel. *dȳr* = Sw. *djur* = Dan. *dyr* = Goth. *dius*, a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih*, wild. (The AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deóre*, E. *dear*: see *dear*.) Not connected with Gr. *θήρ*, Æolic *φήρ*, a wild beast, or with L. *fĕrus*, wild, fem. *fĕra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce*, *ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dȳr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] **1**†. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidæ*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket*, *elk*, *moose*, *roe*, *stag*, *wapiti*, *caribou*, *black-tail*.) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus megaceros*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidæ* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—**Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis*.—**Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas.—**Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—**Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus*.—**Fallow-deer**, See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*.—**Formosan deer**, *Cervus taëvanus*.—**Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chilensis*.—**Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika*.—**Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus*.—**Molucca deer**, *Cervus moluccensis*.—**Pampas deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America.—**Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi*.—**Persian deer**, *Cervus maral*.—**Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus*.—**Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America.—**Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag*.—**Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.—**Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelis*.—**Spotted deer**. Same as *axis*[2], 1.—**Timor deer**, *Cervus timoriensis*. (See also *hog-deer*, *mule-deer*, *water-deer*.)

deerberry (dēr'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz). **1.** The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**2.** The squaw-huckleberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*.—**3.** The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [< ME. **derfold*, < AS. *deór-fald*, an inclosure for animals, < *deór*, an animal, + *fald*, a fold: see *fold*[2].] A fold or park for deer.

deer-grass (dēr'gràs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. Virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dēr'-, dērz'hãr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus:* so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

> Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, i.

deer-herd (dēr'hèrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dēr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

deerlet (dēr'let), *n.* [< *deer* + dim. *-let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dēr'lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dēr'mous), *n.* **1.** A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the only member of the family *Zapodidæ* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. It is generally distributed in woodland of the United States and British America.

Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridæ* and genus *Hesperomys*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*H. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3¼ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.

Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

deer-neck (dēr'nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reeve† (dēr'rēv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, *n.* See *deer-hair*.

deerskin (dēr'skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dēr'stâ'kėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dēr'stâ'king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dērz'tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Liatris odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dēr'ti'gėr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor:* so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais*. *Chaucer*.

dees[2]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*[3].

deess† (dē'es), *n.* [< OF. *deesse*, F. *déesse* = Pr. *deuessa, diuessa* = It. *deessa, diessa*, a goddess; with fem. term., F. *-esse*, < ML. *-issa* (in Sp. *diosa* = Pg. *deosa*, with simple fem. term. *-a*), < L. *deus*, > F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*, a god: see *deity*.] A goddess. *Croft*.

deet (dēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. form of *dight*.] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett*.

deev (dēv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

deevil (dē'vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil*. **Deevil's buckie.** See *buckie*.

def-†. See *dif-* and *de-*.

deface (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [< ME. *defacen, defasen, diffacen*, < OF. *defacier, deffacier, desfacier, desfachier* = It. *sfacciare* (Florio), deface, < L. *dis-* priv. + *facies*, face: see *face*.] **1.** To mar the face or surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

> Their groves he feld; their gardins did *deface*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 83.
>
> Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse;
> Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
> *Defacing* first, then claiming for his own.
> *Churchill*, Apology, l. 233.
>
> Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

> Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.
>
> A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface*.
> *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Cancel, Obliterate*, etc. See *efface*.

defacement (dē-fās'ment), *n.* [< *deface* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—**2.** That which disfigures or mars appearance.

> The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.
> *Bacon*.
>
> The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings.
> *The American*, VI. 410.

defacer (dē-fā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

> *Defacers* of a public peace.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

defacingly (dē-fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dē fak'tō). [L., of or in fact: *de*, of, from; *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *de*[2] and *fact.*] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

> In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the de jure ground.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 123.

defadet, *v. i.* [ME. *defaden, diffaden*, < *de-, dif-*, away, + *faden*, fade.] To fade away.

> Thei wene heore honoure and heore hele,
> Schal euer last and neuer *diffade*.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.
>
> Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede,
> Ffor I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles bylevyde!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

defæcate, defæcation, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

defail†, *v.* [ME. *defailen*, < OF. *defaillir, defallir, defalir*, F. *défaillir*, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. **defallere*, fail, < L. *de-*, away, + *fallere*, deceive (ML. fail): see *fail.* Cf. deriv. *default.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fail.

> It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile*.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

> And if all othir for-sake the,
> I schall neuere fayntely *defayle* the.
> *York Plays*, p. 246.

defailance† (dē-fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *defaillance*, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. *défaillance*, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. *defaillensa, defalensa*, < ML. *defallentia*, < **defallere*, fail: see *defail.*] Failure; miscarriage.

> Our life is full of *defailances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.
>
> The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*.
> *Glanville*.

defailement†, *n.* [< OF. *defaillement, deffaillement*, failure, < *defaillir*, fail: see *defail.*] Failure.

> A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those *defailements*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 95.

defailure† (dē-fā'lūr), *n.* [Less prop. spelled *defaileur*; < *defail* + *-ure*. Cf. *failure.*] Defailance; failure.

> A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.
> *Barrow*, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisance†, *n.* See *defeasance*.

defaite†, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat*. *Chaucer*.

defalcate (dē-fal'kāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, cut away, abate, deduct: see *defalk.*] **I.** *trans.* To cut off; take away or deduct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

> The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.
> *Burke*, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate†, *a.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curtailed.

> *Defalcate* of their coudigne praises.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

defalcation (dē-fal-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défalcation* = It. *difalcazione*, < ML. *defalcatio(n-)*, deduction: see *defalk, defalcate.*] **1.** The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in *law*, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

> When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.
>
> The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*.
> *Addison*.
>
> *Defalcation* is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation*: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.
> *Charles Huston*, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—**3.** A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

> He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.
> *Saturday Rev.*, May 6, 1865.

defalcator (def'al-kā-tor), *n.* [< *defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dē-fâlk'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *defaulk*; < OF. *defalquer, desfalquer*, F. *défalquer* = Sp. *defalcar, desfalcar* = Pg. *desfalcar* = It. *diffalcare*, < ML. *defalcare*, also *difalcare, diffalcare*, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. *de-* or *dis-*, away, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate, defalcate.*] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

> They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.
> *State Trials:* Lord Naas; Middlesex, an. 1624. (*E. D.*)
>
> Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.
>
> The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.
> *Justice Sterrett*, in Gumnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1886.

defalt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default*.

defamate† (def'a-māt), *v. t.* [< LL. L. *defamatus* (as adj.), *diffamatus*, pp. of *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] To defame; slander.

defamation (def-a-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diffamacioun*, < OF. *diffamation*, F. *diffamation* = Pr. *difamacio* = Sp. *difamacion* = Pg. *diffamação* = It. *diffamazione*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

> Thus others we with *defamations* wound,
> While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.
>
> It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation*.
> *Dr. Dodd*.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—**Syn.** Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator† (def'a-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *diffamateur* = Sp. *difamador* = Pg. *diffamador* = It. *diffamatore*, < LL. as if **diffamator*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

> We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.
> *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 66.

defamatory (dē-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *diffamatoire* = Sp. *difamatorio* = Pg. It. *diffamatorio*, < ML. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

> The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.
> *Government of the Tongue*.

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 5.

defame (dē-fām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [< ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*, < OF. *defamer*, *deffamer*, *desfamer*, *diffamer*, F. *diffamer* = Pr. Pg. *diffamar* = Sp. *difamar* = It. *diffamare*, < L. *diffamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-* priv. + *fama*, a report: see *fame*. The prefix is thus for L. *dis-*; but cf. LL. *defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] 1. To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contumelies and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 139.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [Archaic.]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Calumniate*, *Slander*, etc. See *asperse*.

defame† (dē-fām′), *n.* [< ME. *defame*, also *diffame*, n., < OF. *diffame* (also *defamie*, < LL. *diffamia*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banisht with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd′), *p. a.* 1. Slandered or libeled.—2. In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

defamer (dē-fā′mėr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā′ming), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā′ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamous† (def′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *defamis*, infamous, < *de-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.

defatigable† (dē-fat′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out: see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigate† (dē-fat′i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> It. *defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue: see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

defatigation† (dē-fat-i-gā′shọn), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, ii.

default (dē-fâlt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defaut*, *defaute*; < ME. *defaulte*, prop. and usually *defaute*, < OF. *defaute*, *deffaute*, *defalte*, *defaulte*, *deffaulte*, F. *défaut* = Pr. *defauta* = It. *diffalta*, < ML. *defalta*, for **diffallita*, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of **diffallire*, **defallere* (> ult. E. *defail*), fail, < L. *dis-* or *de-*, away, + *fallere*, fail: see *fail*, and cf. *fault*.] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.

And yf he fynde 3ow in *defaute* and with the false holde, Hit shal sitte 3oure soules ful soure at the laste. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistriste,
Though he the soth of hir *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thine own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4†. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaulte* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by default, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

default (dē-fâlt′), *v.* [< ME. *defauten*, fail, be exhausted, < *defaute*, n.: see *default*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger, "Pay up! Come on!" *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2†. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3†. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses. *Hales*, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fail in the performance of.

What they have *defaulted* toward him. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fâl′tėr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against. *Marvell*, Works, I. 57.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultive†, *a.* [ME. *defautif*, < OF. *defautif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defautijf* in lippis. *Wyclif*, Ex. vi. 12.

defaultless†, *a.* [ME. *defaultes*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defaultes*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8697.

defaulture†, *n.* [< *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*. *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

defaute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *deaf*.

defeasance (dē-fē′zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < OF. *defeisance*, a rendering void, < *defeisant*, *defaisant*, *desfaisant*, ppr. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire*, render void, undo: see *defeat*.] 1†. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasaance* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē′zanst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defease† (dē-fēz′), *v. t.* [ME. *defeson*, *defeisen*, evolved from *defesance*, *defeasance*, defeasance: see *defeasance*. Cf. *defeat*.] 1. To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender. *Newbyth*, Supp., Dec., p. 499. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof. *Act Dom. Conc.*, A. 1478, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

defeasible (dē-fē′zi-bl), *a.* [< AF. *defeasible*; as *defease* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē′zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defeten*, *deffeten*, *defaiten* (pp. **defeted*, *deffeted*, also *defet*, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. *defeter*, *defeater*, annul, undo, < AF. *defet*, OF. *defait*, *deffait*, *desfait*, *desfeit* (ML. *defactus*, *diffactus*, *disfactus*), pp. of *defaire*, *deffaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire* = Sp. *deshacer* = Pg. *desfazer*, < ML. *defacere*, *diffacere*, *disfacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. *deficere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, *n.*, which, as compared with *defect*, *n.*, connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defease*, *defeasance*.] 1†. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 618.

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeature*, 2.]

Specifically—2. In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—3. To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.*

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 223.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

=**Syn.** 5. *Beat*, *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, *Defeat*, *Discomfit*, *Rout*, *Overthrow*, conquer. *Beat* is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. *Overpower* and *overwhelm* are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle; *overpower* is least permanent in its effects. To *overpower* is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To *overwhelm* is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. *Defeat* is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than *beat*: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. *Defeat* implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. *Discomfit* has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of foiling, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. *Rout* is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. *Overthrow* is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have *o'erpower'd* such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., i. 145.

There the companions of his fall, *o'erwhelm'd*
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry [IV.]. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fail? *Sumner*, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I have never yet been *overthrown*,
And thou hast *overthrown* me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

defeat (dē-fēt′), *n.* [< *defeat*, *v.* Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *defaitte*, *defaite*, *defaicte*, *deffaite*, *desfaicte*, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, *defait*, *defaict*, *desfait*, m., evil, misfortune, < L. *defectus*, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*, and *defeat*, *v.* *Defeat*, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in E. it depends directly upon the verb.] 1†. An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—3. The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without *defeat*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by *defeat*, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 28.

A *defeat* like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

defeature† (dē-fē′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *deffaiture*, *desfature*, *deffaicture*, ruin, destruction, disguise, < *defaite*, *desfaite*, defeat, ruin, destruction: see *defeat* and *-ure*, and cf. *feature*, to which *defeature*, *n.*, 2, and *defeature*, *v.*, are now referred.] 1. Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,
Offer'd him his protection.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [< OF. *deffaiturer*, *deffacturer*, *desfaiturer*, disfigure, disguise, < *deffaiture*, disfigurement, disguise: see *defeature*, *n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events *defeatured* by exaggeration.
Fennell, Proceedings at Paris.

Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def′ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare* (> F. *déféquer* = Sp. Pg. *defecar* = It. *defecare*), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < *de*, away, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, sediment: see *fæces*, *fecal*.] I. *trans.* 1. To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, Hist. Firmness.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more *defecated* and perfect. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients [Classics] that their works are *defecated* of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure literature. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def′ē-kāt), *a.* [< L. *defæcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a *defecate* and pure spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 235.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

defecation (def-ē-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défécation* = Sp. *defecacion* = Pg. *defecação* = It. *defecazione*, < LL. *defæcatio(n-)*, < *defæcare*, defecate: see *defecate*.] 1. The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.
Harvey, Consumptions.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 9.

defecator (def′ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *defaicte* (< OF. *defait*, *defaict*, *deffait*: see *defeat*, *n.*), also *defect*, *deffect* = Sp. *defecto* = Pg. *defeito* = It. *defetto*, *difetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *defect*, < L. *defectus*, a failure, lack, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*), < *de-* priv. + *facere*, do. Hence (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, *deficient*, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

An hidde *defaicte* is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than *Defect* of any thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 213.

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

=Syn. Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.

defect (dē-fekt′), *v.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I looke on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a greate stroke to ye poore Church of England, now in this *defecting* period. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 280.

II.† *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got againe.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

defect† (dē-fekt′), *a.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] Defective.

Their service was *defect* and lame. *Taylor*, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *defectibilidade*; as *defectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the *defectibility* of certitude.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 338.

defectible (dē-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *defectible* = Pg. *defectivel*, < ML. as if **defectibilis*, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail (see *defect*, *v.*), + E. *-ible*.] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

defection (dē-fek′shon), *n.* [= F. *défection* = Sp. *defeccion* = Pg. *defecção* = It. *defezione*, < L. *defectio(n-)*, lack, failure, desertion, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] 1. A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—2. The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their *defection* from the New. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and *defection* will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 323.

Boscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his *defection* from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek′shon-ist), *n.* [< *defection* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectious† (dē-fek′shus), *a.* [< *defection* + *-ous*.] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece we may find a blemish. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

defective (dē-fek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defectif*, *deffectif*, F. *défectif* = Sp. Pg. *defectivo* = It. *defettivo*, *difettivo*, < LL. *defectivus*, imperfect, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] I. *a.* 1. Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally *defective* in those faculties which are essential and necessary to that work which is under our hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne*, Sermons, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily *defective*. They partake of the limits of the human mind.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from one person to another is as yet rude and *defective*.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a *defective* noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola**. Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.=**Syn. 1.** *Deficient*, *Defective*, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, *defective* generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; *deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, *defective* teeth, timber, character; *deficient* supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defectiveness*.

They who are *defective* in matter endeavour to make amends with words.
Montaigne, Essays, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many *defectives*, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science*, VI. 413.

defectively (dē-fek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for *defectively* writing the Punicke warres. *Speed*, The Proeme.

defectiveness (dē-fek′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and *defectiveness* of an unconjugal mind.
Milton, Divorce, i.

defectless (dē-fekt′les), *a.* [< *defect* + *-less*.] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely *defectless* memory.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 485.

defectuosity† (dē-fek-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *défectuosité* (= Pr. *defectuositat* = It. *difettuosità*), < L. as if **defectuosita(t-)s*, < **defectuosus*, defective: see *defectuous*.] Defectiveness; faultiness. *W. Montague.*

defectuous† (dē-fek′tū-us), *a.* [= F. *défectueux* = Pr. *defectuos* = Sp. Pg. *defectuoso* = It. *difettuoso*, < L. as if **defectuosus*, < *defectus* (*defectu-*), defect: see *defect*, *n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

defedation† (def-ē-dā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *defædatio(n-)*, < LL. *defædare*, defile, < *de-* + *fædare*, foul, < *fædus*, foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend′), *v.* [< ME. *defenden*, also *diffenden*, < OF. *defendre*, *desfendre*, F. *défendre*, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. *defender* = It. *defendere*, *difendere*, < L. *defendere*, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < *de*, down, away, + **fendere*, strike, only in comp. *defendere* and *offendere*; cf. Gr. θείνειν, strike. Cf. *fend*, apheretic form of *defend* and *offend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To sane man saules he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall *defende*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beames. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord *defended* hem, that thei scholde not telle that Avisioun, til that he were rysen from Dethe to Lyf.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God *defend*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 55.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to *defend* a fortress.

How shulde treuthe not kepe hem that stonden thus to *defenden* treuthe?
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 405.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to *difende* my londe yef he me assawte with werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

I haue seene one (saith our Author) take a man aliue, and *defend* himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah.
Judges x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to *defend* one's rights and privileges; to *defend* a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

We use alsoe, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum *defend* not to be idle, because it affectes the voual before the consonant.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to *defend* it.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st *defend*
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 3.** *Protect*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), guard, shield.—**4.** *Maintain*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to *defend*, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 387.

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), *a.* [< *defend* + *-able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defendant*, *deffendant*, F. *défendant*, ppr. of *defendre*, defend: see *defend* and *-ant*1.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

2. In *law*, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party *defendant*.

Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter.
Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall.
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.

2. In *law*, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), *n.* [< *defend* + *-ee*1.] One who is defended. [Rare.]

defender (dē-fen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *defendour*, *defendor*, < OF. *defendeor*, *defendeur*, F. *défendeur* (= Pr. *defendedor* = OSp. Pg. *defendedor* = It. *difenditore*), defender, < *defendre*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be *defenders* of themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender of the Faith** (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen'dres), *n.* [< OF. *defenderesse*, *deffenderresse*, < *defendeor*, defender: see *defender* and *-ess*.] A female defender.

The Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

defendu (dē-fen'dū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *defendre*, defend.] In *her.*, having defenses: used when these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, *defendu* or. See *horned*, *tusked*, *armed*.

defensablet, *a.* An obsolete form of *defensible*.

defensative (dē-fen'sa-tiv), *n.* [< L. *defensatus*, pp. of *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend (see *defense*, *v. t.*), + E. *-ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This is that part of prudence which is the *defensative* or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

defense, defence (dē-fens'), *n.* [< ME. *defense*, *defens*, *defence*, *diffense*, < OF. *defense*, *deffense*, f., *defens*, *deffens*, *desfens*, m., mod. F. *défense*, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *defensa* = It. *difensa*, < LL. *defensa*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*. The spelling with *-ce*, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the apheretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] **1.** The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernand Leillo was slaine in *defence* of a fort.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, tooke the counterscarp and ravelin after a stout *defence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. Ps. lix. 9.

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defence*.
Acts xxii. 1.

The *defence* of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(*b*) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 20.

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What *defense* has thou done to our dere goddes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2692.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes."
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intituled the Noble Science of *Defence*.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—**Angle of defense.** See *angle*3.—**Coat of defense.** See *coat*2.—**Council of defense.** See *council*.—**Défense en droit,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—**Défense en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—**Défense au fond en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—**Defense month.** Same as *fence-month*.—**Dermal defenses.** See *dermal*.—**Dilatory defense, equitable defense,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Dutch defense.** See *Dutch*.—**Line of defense.** (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (*b*) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—**To be in a posture of defense,** to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defensel, defencel (dē-fens'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defensen*, < OF. *defenser*, *deffenser*, *defencer* = Pr. OSp. *defensar* = It. *difensare*, < L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou *defenced* with circular fire, more subtile
Than the (fierce) lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more *defenced* from all men's eyes.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* [< *defense*, *defence*, + *-less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenceless and unarm'd, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), *adv.* In a defenseless or unprotected manner.

defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the *defenselessness* of a man's condition.

defenser†, defencer†, *n.* A defender.

If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 591.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *defensible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *defencible* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *deffensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*); = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensivel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** Capable of being defended: as, a *defensible* city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*.
Speed, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.

This part of the palace
Is yet *defensible*; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a *defensible* cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and *defensible* prerogative. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 121.

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in *defensable* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And that euery citezen or other wtyn the cite hane *defensable* wepyn wtyn hym self, for kepynge of the pease.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Defensible casemate. See *casemate*1.

defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Defensibility.

The *defensibleness* of religion. *Priestley.*

defensibly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* araied.
Paston Letters, II. 422.

defension†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < OF. *defension*, *deffension* = Sp. *defension* = Pg. *defensão* = It. *defensione*, *difensione*, < ML. *defensio(n-)*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] A defense.

No *defencion* could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 159.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defensif*, F. *défensif* = Pr. *defensiu* = Sp. Pg. *defensivo* = It. *defensivo*, *difensivo*, < ML. **defensivus* (fem. *defensiva*, > OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, *defensive* armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and *defensiue* against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear.
Waller.

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part.
Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a *defensive* attitude.—**Defensive allegation.** See *allegation*.

II. *n.* That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Conteininge a resolution politique, touchinge the feminyne goverment in monarchye; with a *defensive* of her Maties. honoure and constancye.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.
Bacon.

The defensive, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, *the defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the defensive, or **to stand on the defensive**, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but *stand on the defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather then *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

defensor (dē-fen'sọr), *n.* [L., < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(*a*) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (*b*) In *civil law:* (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (*c*) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—**Fidei Defensor.** See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *defensoire, deffensoire*, < ML. **defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < L. *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

defer[1] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [< OF. *deferer*, F. *déférer* = Sp. Pg. *deferir* = It. *deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < L. *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = E. *name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *delate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. *intrans.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred to* his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence*, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medicis [(1686), p. 306.

You — whose stupidity and insolence
I must *defer to*, soothe at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer[2] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*[1], of *differ*, < ME. *differren* (rare), put off, < OF. *differer*, F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *deferire, diferire*, defer, delay, < L. *differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different, whence directly E. *differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]: see *differ, dilate, delay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.
Milton, S. A., l. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**Deferred bonds**, bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict. - **Deferred pay**, an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives. - **Deferred shares**, shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell.*

II. *intrans.* To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.
Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (def'ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *déférence* = Sp. Pg. *deferencia* = It. *deferenza*, < L. as if **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*[1].] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Inferior Nature. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

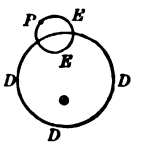
deferent (def'ėr-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déférent* = Sp. Pg. It. *deferente*, < L. *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent:* as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or concaves, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

II. *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.



Deferent.
⊕, the earth; *P*, the planet; *P, E, E*, the epicycle; *D, D, D*, the deferent or orbit.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—**Deferent of the epicycle**, or simply the **deferent** (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small.*

deferential (def-ę-ren'shal), *a.* [= F. *déférentiel*, < L. as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre:* see *deferent, deference*.] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the vas deferens, or deferent duct of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (def-ę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer (*deferentially*
With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think —
For people talk'd — that it was wholly wise?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fėr'ment), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-ment.*] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

deferrer (dē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

defervet, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *defervere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of *defervyng*
Til thicke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

defervescence, defervescency (dē-fėr-ves'ens, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *defervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defervescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *feudalize.*] To deprive of feudal character or form.

deffait, *a.* [OF., pp. of *defaire, deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat.*] In *her.*, same as *decapité.*

deffy† (def'li), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly.*

They dauncen *deffly*, and singen soote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiablet, *a.* [ME. *dyffyable;* < *defy* + *-able.*] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffyable* also.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.

defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *defyaunce*, < OF. *defiance, deffiance, desfiance*, F. *défiance* (= Pr. *desfiansa* = OSp. *desfianza* = It. *diffidanza, diffidenza, disfidanza*), < ML. *diffidentia, diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant, diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance.*] 1†. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defyance* against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott.*

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance to, or **to set at defiance**, to defy; brave: as, to *bid defiance to* ridicule or criticism; to *set* public opinion *at defiance*.

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* [< OF. *defiant, deffiant*, F. *défiant* = Pr. *desfiant* = OSp. *desfiante* = It. *diffidente, disfidante*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > OF. *defier*, F. *défier*, defy: see *defy, diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant.*] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

defiatory† (dē-fī'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Improp. < *defy* + *-at-ory.*] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī'bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate.*] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī'bri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ize.*] To deprive of fibrin: specifi-

cally used of removing fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficience (dē-fish′ens), *n.* [See *deficiency.*] The state of being deficient; a deficiency. [Rare or obsolete.]

In this third part of learning, which is poesy, I can report no *deficience.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

It would argue doubtless in the other party great *deficience* and distrust of themselves, not to meet the force of his reason in any field whatsoever,
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

deficiency (dē-fish′en-si), *n.*; pl. *deficiencies* (-siz). [Also *deficience;* = Sp. Pg. *deficiencia* = It. *deficienza*, < ML. as if **deficientia*, < L. *defici(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient.*] 1. The state of being deficient; a lack or failing; a falling short; incompleteness, as of intelligence, attainments, or performance.

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle, Civilization.

The *deficiency* in administration [of the U. S. government], aside from bad lawgivers, consists mainly in the lack of business order in public affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 311.

2. That in which a person or thing is deficient; an imperfection.

The *deficiency* which causes colour-blindness cannot be supplied by any conceivable process. *Tait*, Light, § 16.

3. Lack of the necessary quantity, number, etc.; inadequacy; insufficiency: as, a *deficiency* of troops; a *deficiency* of blood.—4. Absence; loss. [Rare.]

Tho' thou wert scattered to the wind,
Yet is there plenty of the kind. . . .
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency?*
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Deficiency bill. See *bill*3. — **Deficiency of an algebraical curve.** See *curve.* — **General Deficiency Bill.** See *bill*3. = **Syn.** Insufficiency, scantiness, meagerness, scarcity, dearth. For comparison with *defectiveness*, see *defective.*

deficient (dē-fish′ent), *a.* [= F. *déficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *deficiente*, < L. *defician(t-)s*, ppr. of *deficere*, lack, fail, be wanting: see *defect.*] 1. Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

Just as much as the love of God's law is *deficient*, must the fear of man's law be called in to supply its place.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

2. Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, *deficient* strength.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not *deficient*, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not — *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is *deficient* in the means of carrying on war. — **Deficient hyperbola,** in *math.*, a curve which meets the line at infinity at only one real point; a curve which has one and but one real asymptote, and which does not run off to infinity elsewhere. It is so called (first by Newton) as having but one infinite branch instead of two. See *hyperbola.* Also called *defective hyperbola.* — **Deficient number,** in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the number itself: thus, 8 is a *deficient number*, as the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, is only 7. = **Syn.** *Deficient, Defective* (see *defective*), insufficient, inadequate.

deficiently (dē-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In a deficient manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

deficientness (dē-fish′ent-nes), *n.* The state of being deficient. [Rare.]

deficit (def′i-sit), *n.* [= F. *déficit* = Sp. Pg. It. D. G. Dan. Sw. *deficit*, < L. *deficit*, it is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere*, be wanting: see *deficient.*] A failure or falling off in amount; specifically, a financial deficiency: as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

Profuse expenditure, demanding more than could be got from crippled industry, had caused a chronic *deficit.*
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 155.

defidet, *v. t.* See *diffide.*

de fide (dē fī′dē). [L., of faith: *de*, of; *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Of the faith; authoritative; authentic.

The poorer classes are not, for the most part, even acquainted with the distinction between what is to be believed to be *de fide* and what is popularly taught them as truth. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 112.

defier (dē-fī′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *defyer;* < *defy* + *-er*1. Cf. OF. *defieur.*] One who defies or dares. (*a*) A challenger; one who challenges another to combat or encounter. (*b*) One who acts in opposition or contempt: as, a *defier* of the laws.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

defiguration† (dē-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *defigure* + *-ation;* equiv. to *disfiguration.*] A disfiguring; disfiguration.

Defigurations and deformations of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 30.

defigure† (dē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< F. *défigurer*, formerly *desfigurer* (ML. *defigurare*), disfigure: see *disfigure.*] 1. To disfigure.—2. To figure; delineate; represent figuratively.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured.*
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 844.

By this [Labyrinth] *defigured* they the perplexed life of man, combred and intangled with manifold mischiefs, one succeeding another. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

defilade (def-i-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiladed*, ppr. *defilading.* [< F. *défilade*, n., < *défiler*, protect from enfilade (q. v.), defile: see *defile*2.] In *fort.*, to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire, and its interior from plunging or reverse fire. Also *defile.*

defilading (def-i-lā′ding), *n.* That branch of fortification the object of which is to determine the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from neighboring eminences. Also *defilement.*

defile1 (dē-fīl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [Altered, in imitation of the simple verb *file*2, of same meaning, from ME. *defoulen*, mod. obs. *defoul*, defile, < L. *de-* + ME. *foulen*, make foul (whence mod. *foul*, *v.*), with parallel form *fylen*, whence mod. *file*2: see *defoul*1, *defoul*2.] 1. To make unclean, dirty, or impure; soil; befoul.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to sully or tarnish, as reputation, etc.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.

3. To make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

4. To overcome the chastity of; debauch; violate; deflower.

Shechem . . . lay with her, and *defiled* her.
Gen. xxxiv. 2.

5. To taint, in a moral sense; corrupt; vitiate; debauch; pollute.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt.
Ezek. xx. 7.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

= **Syn.** To contaminate, foul, stain, dirty. See *taint*, *v. t.*

defile2 (dē-fīl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [= D. *defileren* = G. *defiliren* = Dan. *defilere* = Sw. *defilera*, < OF. *defiler*, F. *défiler* (= Sp. Pg. *desfilar* = It. *difilare*), file off, defile, unravel, unstring, < *de-* priv. + *filer*, spin threads, < *fil*, a thread, a file, rank, order: see *file*3.] **I.** *intrans.* To march off in a line, or by files; file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

The army did not *defile* into the plains around Malaga before the following morning.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

II. *trans.* In *fort.*, same as *defilade.*

defile3 (dē-fīl′ or dē′fil), *n.* [Formerly also *defilee;* < F. *défilé*, a pass, defile, prop. pp. of *défiler*, defile: see *defile*2, *v.*] 1. A narrow passage in a mountain region; a gorge through which a body of troops or other persons can pass in a file or narrow line.

He sent the guides in the advance, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a *defile* of the mountain.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

2. A march by files.

It was a proud sight for Siena as she watched the *defile* through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys of the towns that acknowledged her sway.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

= **Syn.** 1. *Gorge, Ravine*, etc. See *valley.*

defilement1 (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< *defile*1 + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; foulness; uncleanness; impurity.

They are here, as at Mindanao, very superstitious in washing and cleansing themselves from *defilements:* and for that reason they delight to live near the Rivers or Streams of water. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or conduct; impurity; pollution by vice or sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 286.

defilement2 (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< F. *défilement*, < *défiler*, defile: see *defile*2, *v.*] In *fort.*, same as *defilading.*

defiler (dē-fī′lėr), *n.* One who or that which defiles; one who corrupts or debauches; one who or that which pollutes.

Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

defiliation (dē-fil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + E. *-ation:* see *filiation.*] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. [Rare.]

The tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations.* *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

definable (dē-fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *define* + *-able.*] Capable of being defined. (*a*) Susceptible of definition: as, *definable* words.

That Supreme Nature, which we cannot otherwise define than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.
Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

(*b*) Determinable; ascertainable: as, *definable* limits; a *definable* period.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

definably (dē-fī′na-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

define (dē-fīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defined*, ppr. *defining.* [< ME. *definen, diffinen*, < OF. *definer, deffiner, defenir, deffinir, diffiner*, define, limit, finish, end, etc., F. *définir* = Pr. *definir, diffinir* = Sp. Pg. *definir* = It. *definire, diffinire* = D. *definiëren* = G. *definiren* = Dan. *definere* = Sw. *definiera*, < L. *definire*, limit, settle, define, < *de-* + *finire*, set a limit, bound, end: see *finish*, and cf. *definish.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

More and yet more *defined* the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 122.

The images of objects at different distances from the eye cannot be *defined* at the same time upon the retina.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

2. To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to *define* the duties of an officer.

Even had there been only one state, and not thirteen, it would probably have been found convenient to *define* the range of each of the powers of the commonwealth in a written document. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to *define* virtue; *define* your meaning more clearly.

Hard it is, through the bad expression of these Writers, to *define* this fight, whether by Sea or Land.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined.* *Otway.*

He [Canon Kingsley] *defines* superstition to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

4†. To determine; settle; decide.

These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To determine; decide; give judgment.

The unjust judge . . . is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. To state a definition.

defined (dē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; definite.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham.*

definement† (dē-fīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *definement*, definition, finishing, accomplishment, < *definer, defenir*, define: see *define.*] The act of defining or describing; definition.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

definer (dē-fī′nėr), *n.* One who defines, in any sense of that word.

Let your imperfect Definition show
That nothing you, the weak *Definer*, know.
Prior, On Ex. iii. 14.

definish†, *v. t.* [ME. *definishen*, < OF. *definiss-*, stem of certain parts of *definir*, define: see *define*, and cf. *finish.*] To define. *Chaucer.*

definita, *n.* Plural of *definitum.*

definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *défini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—**4.** Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (*b*) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—**Definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Definite term**, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.=**Syn.** *Definite*, *Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely* — that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively* — that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 330.

definition (def-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definison*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definicion* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio*(*n*-), a definition (tr. Gr. ὁρισμός, < ὁρίζειν, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] **1.** The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 255.

Of course, every one who is in the habit of using a telescope in the daytime is familiar with the fact, that on many seemingly cloudless days there is an otherwise invisible kind of haze, which impairs or destroys *definition*, and that the best or brightest vision is obtained in the blue sky visible between large, floating annuli. *Science*, IV. 94.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*.
Macaulay, History.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds. Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoology. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An *uncle* is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "*Substance* is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circle in definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *definition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *définitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. definite, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term catalepsy, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, Tales, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitiue*,
And we must see 't performed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 484.

They [treaties] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* aorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (*b*) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method divisive or *definitive*. *Blundeville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and circumscriptive—the distinction whereby theologers, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere.
Hobbes.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole.=**Syn.** See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, Civil Power.

3†. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled—but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk.
Poe, Tales, I. 346.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

definitum (def-i-nī'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tạ). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

defix† (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvii.

deflagrability (def*ˈ*lạ-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deflagrable*: see *-bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine.
Boyle, Works, I. 362.

deflagrable (def'lạ- or dē-flā'grạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lạ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [< L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de-* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] **I.** *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.—**Deflagrating mixtures**, combustible mixtures, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

deflagration (def-lạ-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagracion* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio*(*n*-), < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion.

No other way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and *deflagrations*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

Specifically—(*a*) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (*b*) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lạ-grā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

The Gulf Stream . . . is *deflected* eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay.
Brande, Dict. of Lit., Science, and Art.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 5.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see 'Preface, pp. v, vi).
û as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. vii. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. vii. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ṳ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė̤ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.
th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

MDCCCLXXXIX